ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CARE AND CONTROL OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

2387/1941

APPENDICES

TO THE

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE

TAKEN BEFORE THE

ROYAL COMMISSION

ON THE

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Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded.

VOLUME V. and VIII

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 109, FETTER LANE, E.C.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
WYMAN AND SONS, LIMITED, 109, FETTER LANE, FLEET STREET, E.C.; and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
OLIVER AND BOYD, TWEEDDALE COURT, EDINBURGH; or
E. PONSONBY, 116, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

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1.—SUMMARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LAW AND PRACTICE

RELATING TO

LUNATICS, CRIMINAL LUNATICS, INEBRIATES EPILEPTICS, AND DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Table A.—LUNATICS UNDER THE LUNACY ACTS.

1 MEANING OF LUNATIC.	2. WHERE LUNATICS MAY BE KEPT.	3. AUTHORITY FOR DETENTION (NON-PAUPER).	4. AUTHORITY FOR DETENTION (PAUPER).	5 HOW PAID FOR (NON-PAUPERS).	6 HOW PAID FOR (PAUPERS).	7. HOW DISCHARGED.	8. HOW TEMPORARILY RELEASED.
"An idiot or person of unsound mind." Lunacy Act. (S. 341.) This includes every sort of mental unsoundness, even mental decay caused by age or disease and unaccompanied by delusion or frenzy. *Reg.* v. *Shaw*, 11 Cox C.C. And it includes epileptic and other lunatics physically unsound if insane. The Act deals with the bulk of lunatics simply and indiscriminately as "lunatics," but a distinction is made among lunatics so found by Inquisition. The Inquisition is whether A.B. is "of unsound mind and incapable of managing himself and his affairs" (S. 98) (1), but by (S. 98) (2) it may be found that A.B. is of "unsound mind so as to be incapable of managing his affairs, but that he is capable of managing himself and is not dangerous to himself or others." When this is found the Judge may make orders as to the estate of the lunatic without ordering custody of his person. Similar orders may be made under S. 116 (*d.*) in case of persons "through mental infirmity arising from disease or age incapable of managing their affairs."	(*a.*) In County or Borough Asylums. (*b.*) In registered hospitals. (*c.*) In licensed houses ("private asylums.") (*d.*) In private houses as single patients, *i.e.*, for money. (*e.*) In workhouses including Institutions of the Metropolitan Asylums Board. Voluntary Boarders of unsound mind, but not certified, may be kept in all except the first of these places, and even if certified may be kept in a private house *not* for money. Lunatics by Inquisition may be kept anywhere.	(*a.*) An Urgency Order made by husband, wife, or near relative with one medical certificate; valid for 7 days only for detention in 2 *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*. The order must be made for the alleged lunatic's welfare or the public safety. (*b.*) A Reception Order made by a judicial authority on petition by husband or wife accompanied by a statement of particulars and two medical certificates valid for 7 days for detention in 2 *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, for 1 year, then 2 years, then 3 years, then 5 years, then . . . on fresh medical certificates being sent to the Commissioners. (S. 4.) (*c.*) On Inquisition the Judge in Lunacy may make an Order for the custody of a lunatic and an order signed by a Master or a Committee of the person is sufficient to justify detention in 2 *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, for periods of 1 year, then 2 years, then 3 years, then 5 years, then . . . on receipt of fresh medical certificates. (S. 108.) (*d.*) A Summary Reception Order may be made by a judicial authority as to a lunatic, not pauper and not wandering at large, who is not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated or neglected. (S. 13.) The Constable or Relieving Officer who hears of the case may take the lunatic straight to the	Summary Reception Orders may be made by a judicial authority as to (*a.*) Outdoor pauper lunatics. (S. 14.) (*b.*) Lunatics wandering at large. (S. 15.) (*c.*) Indoor pauper lunatics who ought to be in asylums. (*a.*) Procedure as in 3 *d* except that judicial authority must see patient and only one medical certificate is required. (*b.*) The Constable or Relieving Officer hearing of the case must at once apprehend the lunatic and take him before a Justice; but he may put him in a workhouse for 3 days first. On one medical certificate the Justice may deal with him as in 3 *d*. (S. 20.) (*c.*) If the Medical Officer certifies that an indoor pauper is a lunatic and can be properly kept in the workhouse, he can be kept for 14 days on that certificate alone and afterwards on a Justice's order based on the said certificate and a certificate by another medical man. (Ss. 21, 24.) If the lunatic cannot properly be kept in the workhouse, the Medical Officer reports it to the	(*a.*) Lunatics on Inquisition, by Committee of the estate of the lunatic or the Masters if no Committee yet appointed. (*b.*) Lunatics under Reception Orders, etc. A Receiver may be appointed under. (S. 116.) A County Court Judge may on application of the Guardians order sale of lunatic's estate if under £200. (S. 132.) (*c.*) A Judge in Lunacy may make Orders as to estates of any size. (*d*) Enables orders to be made for the management of the estates of lunatics with not more than £2,000 or £100 per annum. This is done cheaply. (S. 116e.) (*e.*) Voluntary payments are made by relatives and friends out of their own funds. Enables the Masters and the Commissioners to make full enquiries as to a lunatic's property. (S. 5.)	If a lunatic chargeable to any Union or local authority has property more than enough to maintain his family, a magistrate may order its sale or the receipt of the rents to pay for lunatic's maintenance. (S. 299.) A County Court Judge may make a similar order. (S. 300.) A Trustee or Bank, etc., may hand over the property. (S. 299.) The liability of relatives is the same as under the Poor Law. (S. 296.) Failing the above a pauper lunatic is chargeable to the Union from which he was sent until it is established that he is settled in some other Union, or that his settlement cannot be ascertained, but the former Union must pay if he has acquired irremovability. (Ss. 286.....) If his settlement in some other Union is proved to two Justices that Union must pay. If no settlement can be ascertained, then the local authority, *i.e.*, the County or Borough must pay. (Ss. 289.....) In any event the County or Borough or Guardians receive from the Exchequer Contribution to the County Fund 4*s.* a week for every pauper lunatic in an institution for lunatics. S. 24 (2) Local Government Act, 1888.	(*a.*) Two Commissioners may discharge from hospitals and private asylums if they think the special report does not justify the certificate continuing the Reception Order. (S. 38.) Or from any institution or care after visiting or receiving a report of a visit ordered by them. (S. 39.) Or any lunatic as to whom they are satisfied by two medical certificates given after two visits by their permission that he may be discharged without risk to himself or the public. A medical and a legal Commissioner may within seven days after one visit discharge any patient from a hospital or private asylum or care if they think no sufficient cause for detention. (S. 75.) (*b.*) The visiting Committee may discharge from an asylum if they think the special report does not justify the certificate accompanying the Reception Order; or on receiving from the Commissioners a report as to the result of a visit to a private patient. (S. 39.) (*c.*) By *Habeas Corpus*. (*d.*) The Secretary of State may discharge an alien lunatic to his own country. (S. 71.) (*e.*) A private patient may be discharged at any time by direction of the Petitioner for the Reception Order or his substitute, or failing him the person who last paid or the nearest relative or the Commissioners. (S. 72.) (*f.*) The authority liable for a pauper lunatic in a hospital or private asylum may discharge him. But in (*e.*) and (*f.*) the patient may not be discharged if the medical attendant says he is unfit to be at large unless the visitors or Commissioners consent. (*g.*) Any two visitors of an asylum may discharge any patient from an asylum on the advice of the Medical Officer and any three Visitors may do so absolutely. (Ss. 77, 78.)	(*a.*) Any two Visitors may on the advice of the Medical Officer give an asylum patient unlimited leave of absence and may maintain him up to the asylum charge when absent. (S. 55.) (*b.*) The Manager of a hospital or private asylum may do the same for a private patient with the approval of the Petitioner for the Reception Order and the consent of a Commissioner or two of the Committee or two of the Visiting Justices. (*c.*) A Commissioner or two Managers or two Visiting Justices may do the same for a pauper patient in a hospital or private asylum and may pay for him. (*d.*) Any person having charge of a private patient may do the same with the consent of a Commissioner. (*e.*) The Medical Officer of a hospital or private asylum may give any patient 48 hours' leave of absence. (*f.*) Pauper lunatics in asylums may be boarded out with relatives or friends with the consent of the Guardians and a

		workhouse, but he must lay an information before the judicial authority within three days. The judicial authority may visit the patient and must have two medical certificates upon which he can send him to the county or borough asylum, or if that is not available, to any other institution for lunatics. Valid for 7 days; but judicial authority can suspend it for 14 days and meanwhile send patient to workhouse. (*e.*) A non-pauper lunatic wandering at large may be dealt with as a pauper so wandering; see 4 *b*. (S 15.)	Relieving Officer, who takes the man before a Justice, who proceeds to send him to an asylum as in 3 *d*. Two Commissioners in Lunacy may on a medical certificate order any lunatic pauper or lunatic, or alleged lunatic not in a workhouse to be detained in 2 *a*, *b*, *c*, *e*. (S. 23.)	But they do not get this 4s. for lunatics in workhouses.	(*h.*) Two Visitors (if one is a doctor) after two visits may discharge any one, except a lunatic on Inquisition from a private asylum. (S. 78.) (*i.*) Any two Visitors may discharge a patient from an asylum to a relative or friend who will take care of him and keep him off the rates. (S. 79.) (*j.*) The Guardians may discharge any lunatic from a workhouse or a private asylum. (S. 73.) (*k.*) When a patient recovers in a hospital or private asylum or care the managers *must* discharge him after seven days' notice to the Petitioner Guardians or Local Authority responsible for his keep. (*l.*) If any lunatic escapes or overstays his leave of absence for 14 days he is *ipso facto* free. (S. 85.) (*m.*) A lunatic on Inquisition is discharged by order of a Judge in Lunacy as to his person or property or both. N.B.—In all the above cases except (*k*) and (*m*), the recovery of the patient is not a *sine qua non* for discharge.	Magistrate of the locality if that is outside the asylum district. (S. 57.)
		In all above cases the Justice having power to order detention may hand the lunatic over to a relation or friend able to take proper care of him. (S. 22.)				
		MEDICAL CERTIFICATE. (i.) I am in practice and registered. (ii.) I personally examined A.B. and came to the conclusion that he is a [lunatic, an idiot or a person of unsound mind] and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment. (iii.) I formed this conclusion on the following grounds:— (*a.*) Facts indicating insanity observed by myself, viz. (*b.*) Facts communicated by others, viz. (iv.) A.B. is fit for removal to an asylum, etc.				

Table B.—CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

1. WHO ARE CRIMINAL LUNATICS.	2. AUTHORITY FOR DETENTION.	3. HOW PAID FOR.	4. HOW DISCHARGED.
By S. 16 of Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884: (*a.*) Any person for whose safe custody, during His Majesty's Pleasure, His Majesty or the Admiralty is authorised to give order. (*b.*) Any prisoner whom a Secretary of State or the Admiralty has, in pursuance of any Act of Parliament, directed to be removed to an Asylum or other place for the reception of lunatics. (*c.*) Colonial and Indian Criminal Lunatics under Colonial Prisoners and Indian Lunatics Removal Acts. (*a.*) includes (i.) Persons tried (before 1883) and acquitted on the grounds of insanity. (ii.) Persons tried (since 1883) and found guilty but insane. (iii.) Persons found insane on arraignment. (*b.*) includes (i.) Persons found insane while under remand or otherwise in custody on criminal process. (ii.) Convicts and other prisoners becoming insane during the term of their sentence.	(*a.*) and (*b.*) Warrant of Secretary of State under the Broadmoor Act, 1860, or the Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884. (Royal Warrants not now in use.) (*c.*) Warrant of Secretary of State under the Act. (*a.*), (*i.*), (*ii.*), (*iii.*) and (*b.*), (*i.*) are commonly called "King's Pleasure Criminal Lunatics," and their detention may continue indefinitely. (*b.*), (*i.*), (*ii.*) on recovery may be returned to the prison, or may be discharged absolutely by the Secretary of State.	If at Broadmoor, out of monies voted by Parliament for Broadmoor. If in a county or borough asylum, 14s. a week from Prison Vote or Broadmoor Vote, as case may be. If in a hospital or private asylum (on conditional discharge), such amount as may be agreed on with Broadmoor or Prison Authorities. If a criminal lunatic has property the provisions of the Lunacy Acts making it available for his maintenance are made applicable.	(*a.*), (*b.*), (*c.*) By Warrant of Secretary of State, which may be absolute or conditional. (*b. ii.*) Cease to be criminal lunatics when their sentences expire, and if still insane are made pauper lunatics. The Secretary of State has full discretion whether or not to discharge a "King's Pleasure Lunatic" on recovery from insanity. He often discharges as criminal lunatics in order that the patients may become pauper lunatics. They then become chargeable to a Union. If a criminal lunatic escapes he may be brought back by force at any time.

Table C.—INEBRIATES.

Act.	Definition.	Class of Inebriate provided for.	Power of Detention and how obtained.	Maximum Period of Detention possible.	In what Institution Detained.	By whom Institution Provided.	How Inmates Paid for.	How Discharged.		Powers other than Detention.
								Temporarily.	Absolutely.	
Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879.	"A person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor, at times dangerous to himself or herself, or to others, or is incapable of managing himself or herself, and his or her affairs." (S. 3.)	All persons who are habitual drunkards within the meaning of the Act, and are willing to consent to detention. (S. 10.)	If an inebriate voluntarily signs a document before a Justice of the Peace requesting admission and detention for a definite period, and two friends make a statutory Declaration to the effect that the applicant is an inebriate within the meaning of the Act, he may be detained until the period for which he signed has expired, not exceeding two years. (S. 10.)	Not exceeding two years. (S. 10 amended by S. 16 of Act 1898.)	A Retreat.	By any person, or by two or more persons jointly, who may be licensed by the County or Borough Council having jurisdiction over the area in which the Retreat is situated. (Section 6 as amended by S. 13 of the Act of 1898).	By themselves or by their friends (Local Authorities may contribute towards maintenance, S. 14, Act of 1898).	"On leave of absence given by the licensee——in charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the licence." (S. 19).	(1) Expiry of period signed for. (S. 10). (2) By order of a Justice of the Peace on the request of the licensee of the retreat. (S. 12). (3) By order of the Secretary of State. (S. 15). (4) By order of Judge in Chamber.	
Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1894 (S. 11).	As above.	Habitual drunkards who are convicted of cruelty to Children, and are willing to submit to detention in a Retreat in lieu of imprisonment.	By order of the Court before which the case is tried.	Not exceeding 12 months.	A Retreat.	As above.	As above.	As above.	As above.	Husband or wife of convicted person may object to order for detention being made.
Licensing Act, 1902 (S. 5).	As above.	Husband of married woman. Wife of married man (consenting).	—— —— Detention may be ordered by the Court before which the case is tried in lieu of making a a separation order.	—— Not exceeding 12 months.	—— A Retreat.	—— As above.	—— As above.	—— As above.	—— As above.	Separation order may be made. Separation order may be made.
Inebriates Act, 1898.	As above.	(1) Criminal inebriates:— Inebriates convicted on indictment, of offences which are punishable by imprisonment or penal servitude, committed under the influence of drink, or caused or contributed to by drink. (S. 1.)	By order of a Court of Assize or Quarter Sesssions.	Not exceeding three years.	State Inebriate Reformatory, or Certified Reformatory. (S. 1.)	By the Secretary of State with the approval of the Treasury. (S. 3.)	Parliamentary Vote (S. 3) with power to recover from inebriate's estate.	By licence in charge of a responsible person; licence given by Managers.	(1) Expiry of Sentence. (2) By Royal Pardon. (3) Warrant of Secretary of State.	Any person convicted and liable to detention under this Act, whether an order for detention be made or not, may be placed on the police list of habitual drunkards. Such a person is then subject to a penalty if he obtains or attempts to obtain liquor during the three succeeding years. Holders of licences for the sale of liquor are also subject to penalty, who supply liquor to such person. (Licensing Act, 1902, S. 6).
		(2) Police Court Recidivist: Inebriates who have been three times previously convicted of any of the offences mentioned in Schedule 1 of the Act, and who are a fourth time within twelve months again convicted summarily, or on indictment of any of these offences. (S. 2.)	By order of a Petty Sessional Court, Court of Assize, or Quarter Sessions.	Not exceeding three years.	Certified Reformatory. (S. 2.)	(1) Any County or Borough Council. (2) Any suitable persons. (S. 5.)	Partly by Government Grant and partly by contribution from County or Borough Councils with power to recover from inebriate's estate.	As above.	As above.	

Table D.—EPILEPTICS. 40,000 Sane, 20,000 Insane.

A.—Children.	B.—Pauper Children.	C.—Lunatics.	D.—Sane Adults.	E.—Idiots and Defectives.
Education Authorities may provide special schools or special classes for such children up to sixteen, and may board them out in convenient houses.	Guardians may contribute to the erection and maintenance of schools or classes referred to in A.	Many epileptics are also lunatics, and are kept in institutions for the insane and workhouses.	No provision by the State or Local Authorities, except under the Poor Law. Guardians can keep them in the workhouse, or can combine to establish a separate institution, *e.g.*, Langtro.	
There are grants from Parliament as to other Schools. Parents can be made to contribute a little. This provision was first made in 1899 and became really practical only this year, when the limit on size of boarding houses was reduced.	They may keep the children in their own schools, or in the workhouse, or send them to another suitable workhouse, or board them out.	Means of segregation are inadequate. Some asylums have separate wards. One county—London—has a separate asylum at Horton for epileptics able to work.	It is suggested that in view of the well-known tendency of epileptics who are uncared for to degenerate into lunatics or criminals, that councils should have authority to found colonies for epileptics or to contribute to philanthropic colonies, of which seven or eight exist.	*See* Tables A. & E.
The Departmental Conference thought it should be made compulsory.	They cannot forcibly keep children after sixteen unless certified as lunatics.	In workhouses the evils of association with other paupers are marked.	In London there are 600 sane epileptic adults in workhouses—a very large proportion of total number of sane epileptic adults.	

Table E.—DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN UNDER THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN) ACT, 1899, AND THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION AMENDMENT ACT, 1903.

Definition.	Provision of Education from the age of 7 to 16.	Boarding out from the age of 7 to 16.	How Paid for.	Obligation to Attend Special School.	When and Where the E. E. (D. & E. Children) Act, 1889, is Operative.
A defective child is a child who, not being imbecile, and not being merely dull or backward, is by reason of (1) mental or (2) physical defect incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in an ordinary Public Elementary School, but is not incapable by reason of such defect of receiving benefit from instruction in a certified special class or school.	(*a*) In certified day schools or classes, or, (*b*) In certified schools for educating, boarding and lodging.	May be boarded out subject to the regulations of the Board of Education in a house conveniently near to a certified special school or class. (Section 2 of the Act.)	Certified schools or classes may be provided by voluntary effort, or may be provided by Local Education Authorities out of rates. For the purpose of providing and maintaining schools Local Education Authorities may combine together and may contribute towards the expenses incurred by other Local Education Authorities. Boards of Guardians *may contribute towards the expenses of scholars taught at a certified school or* class who are resident in a workhouse or boarded out by the Guardians (Section 9 of Act of 1899). Grants are paid by the Board of Education towards the maintenance of certified schools or classes in accordance with the Regulations of the 11th July, 1904. Parents are liable to contribute towards the expenses of their children an agreed weekly sum, or in default of agreement a sum settled by a court of summary jurisdiction. (Section 9 of Defective and Epileptic Children Act, 1899.)	The attendance of defective and epileptic children from 7 to 16 years of age at a certified school or class may be enforced as if it were required by Bye-laws made by Local Education Authorities under the Education Acts. *A court of summary jurisdiction may*, on application by the Local Education Authority, order a defective child to attend a certified school willing to receive him and named in the order. A similar power to send an epileptic child to a certified school for epileptics is expressly conferred by Section 4 (2), D. & E. Act, 1899. No express power to detain children in certified schools is conferred by the Education Acts.	The adoption of the Act of 1899 is permissive only and not compulsory. The powers and obligations under the Act arise where the School Authorities have ascertained, under arrangements approved by the Board of Education, that there are in their district defective or epileptic children.
An epileptic child is a child who, not being idiot or imbecile, is unfit by reason of (1) severe or (2) frequent epilepsy to attend an ordinary Public Elementary School. *See* Section 1 (3) Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899.	In certified schools providing for elementary education and also for boarding, lodging and medical treatment.	No provision made for boarding-out.			

2.—SUMMARY

OF THE

SCOTTISH LAW AND PRACTICE

RELATING TO

LUNATICS, CRIMINAL LUNATICS, INEBRIATES, EPILEPTICS, AND DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN

TABLE A.—LUNATICS UNDER THE LUNACY ACTS (SCOTLAND).

1. Meaning of Lunatic.	2. Where Lunatics may be Kept.	3. Authority for Detention (Non-Pauper).	4. Authority for Detention (Pauper).	5. How Paid for (Non-Paupers).	6. How Paid for (Paupers).	7. How Discharged.	8. How Temporarily Released.
(*a.*) "'Lunatic,' when used in this and the recited Act, shall mean and include every person certified by two medical persons to be a lunatic, an insane person, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind." (Section 1 of Lunacy Amendment (Scotland) Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vic., c. 54.) "'Pauper Lunatic' shall mean, and include, any lunatic towards the expense of whose maintenance any allowance is given or made by any Parochial Board [*i.e.* Parish Council]." (Section 1 *ib.*) (*b.*) The definition of "lunatic" includes all persons in Scotland who are under the jurisdiction of the General Board of Lunacy, with a few exceptions. These exceptions are:— (1.) Private and Elected Pupils in Training Schools for Imbecile Children who, though in schools controlled by the Board's licence, probably certifiable, and separately registered by the Board, are not certified; and	(*a.*) In District Asylums (corresponding to County or Borough Asylums in England). (*b.*) In Royal or Chartered Asylums (corresponding to Registered Hospitals in England). (*c.*) In Parochial Asylums (Asylums erected by Parish Councils and licensed by the Board, without any restriction as to the kind of patient received. They are technically in the position of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, but they perform the same functions as District Asylums). (*d.*) In Private Asylums (corresponding to Licensed Houses in England). They contain no pauper patients, and would not now be permitted to receive such. (*e.*) In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, licensed by the Board for the reception, under their sanction, of harmless, incura-	(*a.*) Private and pauper patients are admitted to all asylums which receive patients of their class, that is, Royal Asylums, District Asylums, and Private Asylums in the case of private patients, and Royal Asylums, District Asylums, and Parochial Asylums in the case of pauper patients, on an Order of the Sheriff of the County in which the patient is resident, or the County in which the asylum is situated. Such Orders are granted in form prescribed by Statute upon a petition, accompanied by two medical certificates and a statement of particulars also on forms prescribed. (Section 14, 25 & 26 Vic., c. 54.) The Order is for the patient's transmission to the asylum and reception therein. It loses its force on notice of discharge given by the Superintendent to the Board, and if the patient is not meantime discharged, only remains in force until the 1st January first occurring after the expiry of three years from the date on which it	(*a.*) The procedure and forms referred to in the immediately preceding column under (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) describe exactly the procedure and forms applicable to the commital to asylums of pauper patients, the only change required being the substitution of "pauper" for "non-pauper" or "private," and the change involved in the explanation that pauper patients are not received into private asylums, and that private patients are not received into the asylums known as parochial asylums, referred to in Column 2, and that in the case of pauper patients the applicant is the Inspector of Poor. (*b.*) A pauper patient may, with the sanction of the Board, be received into lunatic wards of a poorhouse, licensed by the Board for the reception of harmless incurable lunatics, on an application to the Board	Private patients may be paid for:— (*a.*) Out of their estate, if they have such. (Section 77, 20 & 21 Vic. c. 71.) (*b.*) By relatives or friends who become responsible for payment of their board. (*c.*) By the trustees of their estates, if they possess property under trust. (*d.*) By judicially appointed *curators bonis*, if they possess estate under the management of the Court. (*e.*) By the Managers of Royal or Chartered Asylums, out of funds at their disposal for charitable purposes, if the managers so determine. When the Board have reason to believe that the means of a person whose estate is under the control of the Court is not being duly applied to his maintenance, they may take steps to remedy the matter under the procedure laid down in Section	(*a.*) If a lunatic has no adequate estate, or relations who can maintain him, he is treated as a pauper lunatic, and the expenses connected with his removal to an asylum and maintenance therein are borne by the parish of his legal settlement. (Section 77, 20 & 21 Vic., c. 71.) (*b.*) If the parish of settlement of a pauper lunatic is unknown at the time of his removal to an asylum, he is held to be chargeable to the parish by which he was sent, until that parish can establish the liability of another parish, in which case the parish found liable repays all expenses incurred, with interest. (Sections 75, 76, 78, 20 & 21 Vic., c. 71.) (*c.*) The chargeability and expenses of all pauper lunatics not in asylums are determined on principles similar to those applicable to pauper lunatics in asylums.	(*a.*) When a person committed as insane to an Establishment for Lunatics (not being a department for criminal lunatics) is, in the opinion of the Principal Medical Officer, sane, he must be discharged. NOTE.—The sole exception to this has occurred in the case of one prisoner in a local prison who was recently certified insane by two medical men and removed by warrant of the Secretary for Scotland to an asylum, under Section 89 of the Lunacy Act of 1857. The Superintendent, after a time, certified that he was sane; but he could not discharge him without a warrant of the Secretary for Scotland, issued on two medical certificates, that he was of sound mind. Such certificates were obtained, and the patient was discharged and set at liberty. This man was sent to the asylum and detained as a pauper at the expense of his parish; but subsequent consideration of the Statutes bearing on the case pointed to the conclusion that persons dealt with under this section, which so far as can be ascertained had not before been used for at least 30 years, are not truly in the position of discharged prisoners, but of persons detained at the cost of the State, who may either be set at liberty or removed back to prison, if their sentences have not expired.	(*a.*) A lunatic may be absent from an asylum for 28 days, or, if he is accompanied by or remains under the care of an officer or attendant of the asylum, may be absent for three months without invalidating the order on which he is detained. (Section 6, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 51.) (*b.*) A lunatic, not being a person detained as a dangerous lunatic, may, on application to the Board, on a prescribed form by the person at whose instance he is detained (or the Inspector of Poor in the case of a pauper), with a certificate by the Principal Medical Officer of the asylum, be liberated on trial or probation, with the sanction of the Board, and under regulations which they have power to prescribe. The Act does not restrict the period of probation) but its maximum length has been fixed by the Board at one year. Liberation on probation is not granted for one month or

(2.) Certain of the persons returned to the Board by the Accountant of Court, under Section 17, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 51, as Lunatics whose estates are under the management of the Court. Some of the persons so returned are not certified under the Lunacy Acts, either because they are resident in their own houses or are otherwise not kept for gain, and are therefore, in the matter of lunacy alone, not under the jurisdiction of the Board, though, as curatory patients, visited or subject to visitation by the Commissioners; or because though they might otherwise have fallen under the Board's jurisdiction, they are able to take care of themselves, or are suffering from mental disability in forms so slight as not to call for, or justify, formal certification under the Lunacy Acts.

(*c.*) All paupers, without exception, whose condition is regarded by the medical advisers of local authorities as calling for, or justifying, certification, are lunatics under the jurisdiction of the General Board of Lunacy. All private insane persons are under

ble, and easily managed lunatics only.

(*f.*) In institutions licensed by the Board as Training Schools for Imbecile Children.

(*g.*) In private dwellings, either (1) singly, or (2) under special licence in groups, which may consist of private or pauper patients, not exceeding four in number.

(*h.*) In the Criminal Lunatic Department at Perth.

Voluntary Boarders "whose condition is not such as to render it legal to grant certificates of insanity" may be received, with the sanction of a member of the Board, into any Royal, District, or Private Asylum.

Persons suffering from incipient or temporary mental disorder may be kept in private dwellings for gain without any authority, provided a medical certificate is granted as follows: — That the patient "is affected [nature of disease] but that the malady is not confirmed, and that I consider it expedient, with a view to his recovery, that he should be placed [specify house in which patient is to be kept] for a temporary

was granted, unless at that date or fourteen days preceding it, and within a like time in each succeeding year, the medical attendant of the asylum grants and transmits a certificate that the continued detention of the patient is necessary for his own welfare or the public safety. (Schedule A., Section 7, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 51.)

(*b.*) Private and pauper patients in whose case prompt action is called for may be received into an asylum without an Order, and be kept for three days on one Medical Certificate that the case is one of emergency, granted in terms of Section 14, 25 & 26 Vic., c. 54. The Board require that, in addition, a simple request for the patient's admission be filled up upon a prescribed form and signed by the person at whose instance the admission of the patient is sought, where the papers do not otherwise disclose the fact.

(*c.*) When a non-pauper or pauper patient is apprehended and charged with assault or other offence inferring danger to the lieges, or is found in a state threatening danger to the lieges, or in a state offensive to public decency, the Sheriff of the County in which he is found

and a Statement of Particulars being filled up on a prescribed form by the Inspector of Poor of the Parish to which the patient is chargeable, with one medical certificate, if the patient is already a certified lunatic, or with two medical certificates when the patient is not already certified.

(*c.*) A pauper imbecile child may, with the sanction of the Board, be received into a Training School for Imbecile Children on an application to the Board by an Inspector of Poor on a prescribed form, with two medical certificates that the child is of unsound mind and capable of being benefited by training and treatment in such an institution.

(*d.*) Pauper patients are kept with the sanction of the Board in private dwellings, either with relatives or unrelated persons, and either singly or in numbers not exceeding four, much in the manner described under (*d*) in the preceding column in the case of private patients kept for gain. They may

82, 20 & 21 Vic. c. 71, or Section 17, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 51.

(*d.*) The cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics in District Asylums is, as above indicated, paid out of the poor rate, but the cost of providing District Asylums is met from special assessments on Counties and Burghs.

(*e.*) A contribution is made from State funds in repayment of part of the expenditure from the poor rate on all pauper lunatics, whether in Asylums, in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in Training Schools for Imbecile Children, or in Private Dwellings, all of whom are equally under the Board's jurisdiction and inspection. The contribution consists of a fixed sum of £115,500. This is allocated upon all expenditure for maintenance up to or under 8s. a week (all beyond that being excluded), and is apportioned at so much per £ in each case, as far as the grant will go. The grant being fixed while the number of pauper lunatics goes on increasing, the contribution per head has gradually decreased from 4s. 7¾d. per week in 1892, when the grant first became

(*b.*) An unrecovered private patient may be removed from an asylum by the person at whose instance he is detained; but if the Superintendent believes that his discharge would involve danger to himself or others he may report the facts to the Procurator-Fiscal who may proceed against the patient as a dangerous lunatic. If the Procurator Fiscal does not see cause to take such proceedings the patient is discharged.

(*c.*) An unrecovered pauper patient may be discharged by minute of a Parish Council, chargeable at the time of his discharge with his maintenance. If such minute is presented in the case of a patient considered by the Superintendent unfit for discharge, an appeal is made by him to the Board, who investigate the case and direct that the patient continue to be detained or be discharged, as circumstances seem to justify.

(*d.*) An unrecovered lunatic, who is temporarily detained in an asylum on a Certificate of Emergency, must be discharged if no Sheriff's Order has been obtained before the expiry of three days. (Sunday is regarded as a *dies non.*)

(*e.*) An unrecovered lunatic may be discharged through not being replaced in an asylum before the expiry of a statutory period of probation. (*See* following column.)

(*f.*) An unrecovered lunatic may be discharged by being absent by leave or by escape and not returning or being brought back within 28 days, during which the Sheriff's Order remains under such circumstances in force.

any shorter period, as such periods are covered by the power of liberating by leave of absence.

Patients, while on statutory probation, remain on the books of the asylum from which they were removed and may be replaced without formality at any time before the expiry of the period for which probation has been granted. (Section 16, 25 & 26 Vic., c. 54.)

Pauper lunatics, while on statutory probation, remain subject to inspection as in the case of patients permanently provided for under private care, and during the period of probation they cannot be removed from the poor-roll without the sanction of the Board. (Section 8, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 51.)

TABLE A.—LUNATICS UNDER THE LUNACY ACTS (SCOTLAND)—*continued.*

1. Meaning of Lunatic.	2. Where Lunatics may be Kept.	3. Authority for Detention (Non-Pauper).	4. Authority for Detention (Pauper).	5. How Paid for (Non-Paupers).	6. How Paid for (Paupers).	7. How Discharged.	8. How Temporarily Released.
the jurisdiction of the Board who are kept for gain, or whose estates are under the administration of the Court. The Board have no concern with insane persons who are not kept for gain and whose estates are not under control of the Court, except where insanity has lasted for a year and where the malady is such as to require compulsory confinement to the house, or restraint or coercion of any kind. (Section 14, 29 & 30 Vic., c. 51.) Patients kept under private care for gain, who have been medically certified for temporary residence, in terms of Schedule G. of the Lunacy Act of 1857, as described under the following head, do not fall under the definition of "lunatic."	residence of [specify a time not exceeding six months]." (Schedule G., Section 41 of 20 & 21 Vic., c. 71, and Section 13 of 29 & 30 Vic., c. 51.)	may, on the application of the Procurator Fiscal (a Crown Official acting as Public Prosecutor), or other person, commit the offender to an asylum or other place of safe custody, pending inquiry into his mental state, and if, after taking evidence as to his condition, the Sheriff is satisfied that the patient is insane and dangerous to the public, he may, by an Order, commit him to an asylum. (Section 15 of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 54.) (*d.*) A person may enter an asylum as a voluntary boarder with the sanction in writing of a Commissioner, but can be detained for three days only after he gives notice of his wish to leave. (*e.*) Non-pauper insane persons may be kept for gain in private dwellings, under an Order of the Sheriff, in accordance with the forms and procedure required in the case of ordinary committal to asylums, or they may be kept in such houses, without an Order of the Sheriff, on the sanction of the Board	either be removed from establishments for the insane to private care or may be left under such care on becoming chargeable, without having been in an asylum or other establishment. In the former case no medical certificate is required beyond a statement by the Principal Medical Officer of the establishment on a prescribed form, to enable the Board to judge of the patient's fitness for such a mode of care. In the latter case (the patient not being already certified), two medical certificates and other particulars on prescribed forms must be presented with the application. (Section 95, 20 & 21, Vic. c. 71; Section 5, 25 & 26 Vic. c. 54; Section 13, 29 & 30 Vic. c. 51.		fixed, to 3s. 4¾d. in 1904. (Section 22, Local Government Act (Scotland) 1889; Section 2, Education and Local Taxation Account (Scotland) 1892.)	(*g.*) A lunatic, not being a person detained as a dangerous lunatic, may be discharged from an asylum, by order of the Sheriff or the Board, on certificates by two medical men that he has recovered, or has so far recovered that he may be liberated without risk. (Section 92, 20 & 21 Vic., c. 71.) Any person may take proceedings to procure such an Order. (*h.*) When the person at whose instance a lunatic is detained delays or refuses to remove him, after due notice and the transmission of a medical certificate that the patient has so far recovered that he may be liberated without risk or injury to himself or others, the Superintendent may report the facts to the Board who, if satisfied, after inquiry, that the patient may safely be liberated, may order his discharge. (Section 17, 25 & 26 Vic., c. 54.) (*i.*) An unrecovered lunatic, private or pauper, detained as a dangerous lunatic, under Section 15 of 25 & 26 Vic. c. 54, may be discharged by authority of the Sheriff on certificates being granted by two medical men, approved of by the Procurator Fiscal, that he may be discharged without risk of injury to the public or himself. (Section 19, 29 & 30 Vic. c. 51.) If the patient recovers, he is discharged by the Medical Superintendent after 10 days' notice to the Procurator Fiscal.	

		given on a form of application which the Board prescribe. Petition to the Sheriff in such cases has fallen into disuse, application to the Board being simpler and less expensive, and the sanction of the Board being in any case necessary to the continued residence of insane persons kept for profit under private care. (*f.*) The occupier of a private dwelling cannot keep a lunatic, though not for gain, beyond the period of one year, if compulsory confinement or restraint or coercion is required, unless with the Order of the Sheriff or sanction of the Board.			(*j.*) Unrecovered pauper patients are discharged under the provisions of the Poor Law, by warrant of the Sheriff, authorising removal to England or Ireland. The above are the usual modes of discharge, but there are certain others of less usual occurrence, such as an Order by the Secretary for Scotland in the case of Criminal Lunatics imperfect Admission papers, etc.	

TABLE B.—LUNATIC PRISONERS (SCOTLAND).

1. Classes of Lunatics in Prisons.	2. Authority for Detention.	3. How Paid For.	4. How Discharged.
(1.) Persons who, under Sections 87 and 88 of the Lunacy Act of 1857, 20 & 21 Vic., c. 71, are ordered to be kept in custody until His Majesty's pleasure be known. Includes persons found to be insane. (*a.*) In Bar of Trial, Sec. 87. (*b.*) At time of committing crime, Sec. 88	(1.) Warrant of Court. These cases are commonly called "King's Pleasure Lunatics," and are transferred to the Criminal Lunatic Department under Warrant of Prison Commissioners, and their detention may continue indefinitely.	(1.) At the Criminal Lunatic Department, Perth, out of moneys voted by Parliament for "Prisons, Scotland." If conditionally liberated under Sec. 2 of 34 & 35 Vic., c. 55, from that Department, inmate maintains himself or is supported by the persons under whose guardianship he is placed—generally a near relative who desires liberation of the inmate. If transferred under Sec. 4 of 34 & 35 Vic., c. 55, from Criminal Lunatic Department to a local asylum, cost is defrayed by Parochial Authorities.	(1.) (*a.*) and (*b.*) By Warrant of Secretary for Scotland under 34 & 35 Vic., c. 55, which may be— (*x.*) A conditional discharge into the hands of guardians. (*y.*) A transfer to a local asylum; or (*z.*) An absolute discharge; of these there have been only 6 cases. (*a.*) If found insane in Bar of Trial the inmate may be tried on becoming sane, and may be sentenced by the Court to penal servitude or ordinary imprisonment; discharged from Court; or found insane at the time of committing the offence and returned to the Lunatic Department. There have been 13 cases so dealt with during the last 26 years.

TABLE B.—LUNATIC PRISONERS (SCOTLAND)—*continued.*

1. Classes of Lunatics in Prisons.	2. Authority for Detention.	3. How Paid For.	4. How Discharged.
(2.) Any persons becoming insane. (*a.*) While in prison awaiting trial. (*b.*) While in prison after sentence.	(2.) (*a.*) May be removed to an asylum by Sheriff's Warrant under Sec. 6 * of the Criminal and Dangerous Lunatics (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1871, 34 & 35 Vic., c. 55, or to Criminal Lunatic Department under Prison Commissioners' Warrant, with approval of Crown. * Warrants under Sec. 6 cease to be operative for detention in asylums:—(*a.*) When criminal proceedings are dropped. (*b.*) On expiration of sentence, or re-transfer to prison if recovered. (*b.*) May be transferred to the Criminal Lunatic Department under Warrant of Prison Commissioners, or transferred to asylum under Sheriff's Warrant—Sec. 6 of 34 & 35 Vic., c. 55. Note (*a.*) and (*b.*) Under Sec. 89 of 20 & 21 Vic., c. 71, a prisoner may be removed under Warrant of Secretary for Scotland to an asylum, and detained therein until certified sane to Secretary for Scotland, who then issues order as to prisoner's disposal. (There is only one such case on record.) Note (*b.*) Under Sec. 19 of 25 & 26 Vic., c. 54, the Secretary for Scotland has power to detain in the Criminal Lunatic Department, after expiration of sentence, a prisoner whose insanity is of a kind which renders it advisable that he should be detained in the Criminal Lunatic Department rather than in a lunatic asylum. (There is record of one man having been detained in the Criminal Lunatic Department after expiration of sentence.)	(2.) (*a.*) Paid out of the vote for Prisons (Scotland) until the charge against him is disposed of. (*b.*) The maintenance in the Criminal Lunatic Department, or in local asylums, of prisoners who have become insane after sentence is likewise paid out of the Prisons (Scotland) Vote, until recovery—when they are returned to prison—or expiration of sentence, when they are handed over to the Inspector of Poor and become chargeable to the Parochial Authorities.	(2.) Cease to be criminal lunatics. (*a.*) If criminal proceedings against them are dropped. (*b.*) When prisoner recovers, or his sentence expires
(3.) Any lunatics found in a state threatening danger to the liege or in a state offensive to public decency, may be committed as a dangerous lunatic to a prison as a place of safe custody under Sec. 15 of the Lunacy (Scotland) Act, 1862, 25 & 26 Vic., c. 54.	(3.) Sheriff's Warrant.	(3.) Maintenance while in prison is paid out of the Prisons (Scotland) Vote.	(3.) Order of Sheriff or Procurator Fiscal. By order of Court may be removed direct from prison to an asylum or handed over to Inspector of Poor on making arrangements for safe custody; or to any person finding caution for safe custody. If a criminal lunatic escape he may be brought back at any time.

TABLE C.—INEBRIATES (SCOTLAND).

Act.	Definition.	Class of Inebriate Provided for.	Power of Detention and how Obtained.	Maximum Period of Detention Possible.	In what Institution Detained.	By whom Institution Provided.	How Inmates Paid for.	How Discharged.		Powers other than Detention.
								Temporarily.	Absolutely.	
Habitual Drunkards Act, 1899.	"A person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is, notwithstanding by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor, at times dangerous to himself or herself or to others, or is incapable of managing himself or herself and his or her affairs. (Sec. 3.)	All persons who are habitual drunkards within the meaning of the Act and are willing to consent to detention. (Sec. 10.)	If an inebriate voluntarily signs a document before a Justice of the Peace requesting admission and detention for a definite period, and two friends make a statutory declaration to the effect that the applicant is an inebriate within the meaning of the Act, he may be detained until the period for which he signed has expired not exceeding two years. (Sec. 10.)	Not exceeding two years. (Sec. 10 amended by Sec. 16 of Act, 1898.)	A Retreat.	By any person, or by two or more persons jointly, who may be licensed by the County or Borough Council having jurisdiction over the area in which Retreat is situated. (Section 6 as amended by Section 13 of the Act of 1898.)	By themselves or by their friends. (Local Authorities may contribute towards maintenance. (Sec. 14, Act of 1898.)	"On leave of absence given by the licensee in charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the licence." (Sec. 19.)	(1) Expiry of period signed for. (Sec. 10.) (2) By order of a Justice of the Peace on the request of the licensee of the Retreat. (Sec. 12.) (3) By order of the Secretary for Scotland. (Sec. 15.) (4) By order of Court of Session or Sheriff Court.	
Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1889. (Sec. 11.)	As above.	Habitual drunkards who are convicted of cruelty to children, and are willing to submit to detention in a Retreat in lieu of imprisonment.	By order of the Court before which the case is tried.	Not exceeding 12 months.	A Retreat.	As above.	As above.	As above.	As above.	Husband or wife of convicted person may object to order for detention being made, and the objection must be considered by the Court.
Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903.										Habitual Drunkenness is equivalent to Cruelty in a consistorial action. (Sec. 73.)
Inebriates Act, 1898.	As above.	(1) Criminal Inebriates: — Inebriates convicted on indictment of offences which are punishable by imprisonment or penal servitude, committed under the influence of drink or caused or contributed to by drink. (Sec. 23.)	By order of Judge of Justiciary or Sheriff.	Not exceeding 3 years.	State Inebriate Reformatory, Certified Reformatory. (Sec. 23.)	By the Secretary for Scotland with the approval of the Treasury. (Sec. 3.)	Parliamentary Vote (Sec. 3) with power to recover from inebriate's estate. (Sec. 12.)	By licence in charge of a responsible person: short licences given by managers, longer licences by Secretary for Scotland.	(1) Expiry of sentence. (2) By Royal pardon. (3) Warrant of Secretary for Scotland.	Any person convicted for the fourth time in one year of an offence mentioned in first Schedule of 1898 Act may be placed on the Police List of Habitual Drunkards. Such a person is then subject to a penalty if he obtains, or

TABLE C.—INEBRIATES (SCOTLAND)—*continued.*

Act.	Definition.	Class of Inebriate Provided for.	Power of Detention and how Obtained.	Maximum Period of Detention Possible.	In what Institution Detained.	By whom Institution Provided.	How Inmates Paid for.	How Discharged.		Powers other than Detention.
								Temporarily.	Absolutely.	
		(2) Police Court Recidivist:— Inebriates convicted for the fourth time within a year of offences included in first schedule of 1898 Act. (Sec. 24.)	By order of Judge of Justiciary or Sheriff by Sheriff summarily if panel consents.	Not exceeding 3 years.	Certified Reformatory. (Sec. 24.)	(1) Any County or Borough Council. (Sec. 5.) (2) Any suitable persons. (Sec. 5.)	(1) Treasury Grant. (Sec. 8.) (2) Contribution by County or Borough Council. (Sec. 9, and 63, 64. Vic., c. 38, 5 (1).) (3) From inmates' estates. (Sec. 12.) (4) Charitable or other funds.	As above.	As above.	attempts to obtain, liquor during the three succeeding years. Holders of licences for the sale of liquor who supply liquor to such person are also subject to penalty. (Licensing (Scotland) Act, 1903.) (Sec. 72.)

TABLE D.—EPILEPTICS (SCOTLAND).

Column A.	Column B.	Column C.	Column D.	Column E.
These children fall to be dealt with by the Education Department.	The children here are dealt with like ordinary pauper children, unless certified as insane, and accordingly, unless living with their natural guardians, are either boarded out or kept in poorhouses. In the former case they attend the ordinary schools, and in the latter, they either do this or are taught in the poorhouse.	Any falling under this head are dealt with by the Lunacy Board, and do not come under the control of the Local Government Board.	These are sane *adults*, and, if falling under the Poor Law, are treated like ordinary paupers, being granted outdoor or indoor relief in the usual way.	The expression "idiot" is included under "lunatic." There is no statutory provision for dealing with "defectives" who, if falling under the Poor Law, would be treated as ordinary paupers.

N.B.—In connection with the above Table it may be mentioned that the Local Government Board in 1890 obtained a return from which it appeared that there were 203 papers—epileptics—in poorhouses or institutions other than lunatic asylums, and 240 in receipt of outdoor relief.

The Board have also to add that they have lately favoured the establishment in poorhouses of "Observation Wards" where paupers whose mental condition is doubtful can be temporarily detained under supervision. Such wards have already been established in one or two poorhouses. A draft of the conditions which the Board propose to lay down for such Observation Wards is as follows:—

1. Observation Wards, when not in a building specially reserved for them, are to be separated from the other wards of the Poorhouse, and no inmate who is not medically certified as suitable for treatment in an Observation Ward shall be lodged therein. In other respects these wards should resemble ordinary hospital wards. They should form part of, or be as near as possible to, the Poorhouse Hospital.

2. At least 1,000 cubic feet of air space and 100 square feet of floor space should be allowed per bed. There should be small single rooms opening off the main ward for those patients whom for any reason it is desirable to place by themselves. Where a comparatively large number of patients are received the wards should be so arranged as to admit of the inmates being grouped in accordance with their mental condition.

3. Such wards should provide accommodation for not fewer than four patients of each sex.

4. No patient shall remain in an Observation Ward for a longer period than six weeks.

5. Registers, for the accuracy of which the medical officer shall be responsible, shall be kept in the annexed four forms.

6. Where the Observation Wards contain sixteen beds or upwards there must be at least one medical officer resident in the Poorhouse.

7. The patients shall be treated upon hospital lines and, as far as possible, in bed.

8. In the larger wards day nurses shall be provided in the proportion of at least one nurse to eight patients. In wards with not more than ten patients of either sex, one nurse to ten patients may be permitted, provided that the duties of the nurses are efficiently supervised by a responsible official, and that extra nursing assistance shall always be available.

9. Night nurses shall be in the proportion of one nurse to ten or any smaller number of patients.

10. Where female nurses are employed for the nursing of male patients, either by day or by night, a male official should at all times be available in case of emergency.

11. The consent of the Local Government Board must be obtained before any portion of a Poorhouse is set apart for the observation of cases of temporary mental disorder.

TABLE E.—DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN (SCOTLAND).

The Scotch Education Department state that one of the Articles of the Code provides for payment of a special grant in respect of defective or epileptic children, subject to certain specified conditions. The terms of that Article are as follows:—

20. II. (*a*). Where provision, satisfactory to the Department, is made for the instruction of "defective" or "epileptic" children* in special classes (limited to twenty pupils), specially reserved for such children under teachers specially approved by the Department for the purpose, the grant under Article 19, B. I. (*b*) and (*c*) may be allowed as for an average attendance of fifty, or any less number that the Department, having regard to the circumstances of the case, may determine.

(*b*) Application shall be made to the Department beforehand for the recognition of any such special class, and a separate return of the attendances thereat shall be made.

(*c*) No child shall be admitted to the special class except upon the certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner approved by the Department, that the child in question is "defective" or "epileptic," and provision must be made for the subsequent medical examination of the children at such intervals as the Department may approve.

* By "defective children" shall be understood children who, not being imbecile, and not being merely dull or backward, are defective, that is to say, children who, by reason of mental or physical defect, are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in the ordinary public elementary schools, but are not incapable by reason of such defect of receiving benefit from instruction in such special classes as are mentioned in this Article. By "epileptic" children shall be understood children who, not being idiots or imbeciles are unfit by reason of severe epilepsy to attend the ordinary public elementary schools.

3.—SUMMARY

OF THE

IRISH LAW AND PRACTICE

RELATING TO

LUNATICS, CRIMINAL LUNATICS, AND INEBRIATES.

TABLE A.—LUNATICS UNDER THE LUNACY ACTS.

1. Meaning of Lunatic.	2. Where Lunatics may be Kept.	3. Authority for Detention (Non-Pauper).	4 Authority for Detention (Pauper).	5. How Paid for (Non-Paupers).	6. How Paid for (Paupers).	7. How Discharged.	8. How Temporarily Released.
"Any insane person." (8 & 9 Vic., c. 107, Section 26.) "Any person found by inquisition idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself or his affairs." (34 Vic., c. 22, Section 2.) A "person of weak mind" is also defined by the latter section as "any person from any temporary cause or sickness affecting his mental capacity incapable of managing himself or his affairs." The Acts deal with the bulk of lunatics and idiots simply and indiscriminately as "lunatics" or "idiots," but a distinction is made among lunatics so found by inquisition. The Inquisition is whether the alleged lunatic "is or is not of unsound mind and incapable of managing his person or property." (34 Vic., c. 22, Section 15.) The Lord Chancellor may appoint a guardian of the person and property or of the property or make such Order as he may consider expedient regarding the property of a person shown to be "of weak mind and temporarily incapable of managing his affairs." (Section 103.)	(*a*) In District and Auxiliary (County or Borough) Asylums. (*b*) In Hospitals and other Charitable Institutions for the insane supported in part by endowments or voluntary contributions, and not kept for profit by private individuals. (*c*) In licensed houses (Private Asylums). (*d*) In private houses as single patients, *i.e.*, for money. (*e*) In Union Workhouses under contract with Asylum Committees, in pursuance of Section 9 of the Act 38 & 39 Vic., c. 67. (See last paragraph of Col. 6.) Voluntary boarders suffering from mental disturbance but not legally certifiable as insane may be kept in the places mentioned at (*b*) and (*c*). Lunatics by Inquisition may be kept anywhere. NOTE :—In practice, lunatics and idiots, although not certified under the Lunacy Laws, are kept in Union Workhouses throughout the country, as ordinary paupers, but separately classified.	(*a*) Order of the Lord Chancellor. (*b*) Order and two medical certificates for the reception of a patient into a Private Asylum. The "Order" consists of a statement of particulars and a request (which may be signed by any person, not necessarily a relative or guardian of the insane person) that the insane person may be received into the Asylum, the request being addressed to the Proprietor of the Asylum. The patient is examined by two registered medical practitioners, not being in partnership, who must certify that they separately visited and personally examined the patient not more than seven clear days previous to his or her confinement, and that he or she is of unsound mind and a proper person to be confined. (It is not necessary to state any facts indicating insanity in these certificates.) A patient may be confined on one such certificate, provided that the second certificate is obtained within 14 days after the date of the first. These certificates cannot be signed by any medical practitioner who is wholly or partly the proprietor or the regular professional attendant of the Asylum, or whose father, son, brother, or partner is wholly or in part the proprietor or regular professional attendant of such Asylum. (5 & 6 Vic. cap. 123, Section 15.) (*c*) Patients who or whose relatives are able to contri-	(*a*) Any insane person for whom a form is filled up containing the following particulars may be admitted to a District (County or Borough) Asylum, upon the authority of the Committee of Management, the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor, the Inspectors of Lunatics, or, in case of urgency, of the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum. The form referred to contains :— (1) A Declaration signed by a relative or other person that the patient is insane, is destitute, and has no friends able or willing to maintain him or her in a Private Asylum. (2) A statement of particulars relative to the patient. (3) A certificate by a medical practitioner that the patient is insane and a proper person to be detained in an Asylum. (4) An undertaking to remove the patient if called upon to do so signed by a relative or other person. (5) A recommendation signed by a magistrate that the patient be admitted to the Asylum. (*b*) A Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant removing a patient whose sentence has expired and who is still insane, from the Central Criminal Lunatic Asylum to a District Asylum. (38 & 39 V c., c. 67, Section 12.) (*c*) A Sheriff's warrant remov-	(*a*) Lunatics on Inquisition and Chancery patients are paid for by the Committee of the Estate of the lunatic, or the Accountant General under the Order of the Lord Chancellor. The Lord Chancellor has full powers to make inquiries into a lunatic's property, to take over and administer same (34 Vic., c. 22). He may order the estate to be sold, mortgaged, etc. (Sections 63 & 64), and where it does not exceed £2,000 in value or £100 per annum, he may apply it for the lunatic's benefit in a summary manner, without Inquisition. (Section 68.) (*b*) Under the provisions of 43 & 44 Vic., c. 39, every Civil Bill Court in Ireland may exercise with reference to persons who reside within its jurisdiction and whose property does not exceed £700 in corpus, or an income of £50 per annum, all the jurisdiction and powers of the Lord Chancellor. (*c*) Lunatics in hospitals and other institutions for the insane, licensed houses, and single patients in unlicensed houses, and paying patients in District Aylums (save Chancery patients) are paid for by friends	(*a*) If a lunatic in any District Asylum has property more than sufficient to maintain his family a Court of Summary Jurisdiction may order the lunatic's property (including income, rents, profits, etc.), to be applied to his maintenance in the Asylum (38 & 39 Vic., c. 67, Section 16). "Court of Summary Jurisdiction" means in the metropolis a divisional Justice of the Peace, and elsewhere two or more Justices sitting in Petty Sessions (*idem*). A Trustee or Bank, etc., may hand over the property (*idem*). The liability of relatives is the same as under the Poor Law (*idem*). (*b*) The Guardians of any Union may, with the consent of the Local Government Board, send any idiotic or imbecile pauper to the Workhouse of any other Union or contract for the maintenance of such idiotic or imbecile pauper in any public or licensed Asylum or establishment for the reception of idiots and imbeciles, and pay out of the rates the cost of the maintenance, clothing, and lodging of such pauper in such workhouse, asylum, or establishment, provided that such cost	(*a*) An Inspector of Lunatics and the Principal Medical Officer of the nearest District Asylum may discharge a patient from a hospital or private asylum after making two special visits to such patient. (5 & 6 Vic., c. 123, Section 28.) (*b*) A private patient may be discharged at any time from a hospital or private asylum by the relative or person who pays for his maintenance therein. (*c*) The Committee of Management, the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor, or one or both of the Inspectors of Lunatics may discharge a patient from a District Asylum on a certificate of the Resident Medical Superintendent stating the mental condition of the patient, but patients under the care of the Lord Chancellor can only be discharged by an Order of His Lordship. (*d*) If any lunatic (save one committed as a dangerous lunatic by Magistrates' Warrant under Section 10 of 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118) escapes or overstays his leave of absence for 14 days he is *ipso facto* free. (38 & 39 Vic., c. 67, Section 8.)	(*a*) Three members of a District Asylum Committee may give an asylum patient leave of absence on trial for any period not exceeding 30 days, and may maintain him up to the asylum charge when absent. (38 & 39 Vic., c. 67, Section 8.) (*b*) One of the Inspectors of Lunatics may give a patient in a licensed house leave of absence on trial for any period not exceeding 30 days (*idem*). (*c*) The proprietor or Superintendent of any licensed house may, with the consent of one of the Inspectors of Lunatics, and the approval of the person who signed the Order for the reception of the patient, or by whom the last payment on account of the patient was made, send an asylum patient to a specified place for any definite time for the benefit of his health, and the consent may be renewed, and the place varied. (Section 7.)

bute wholly or partly to their maintenance in District (County or Borough) Asylums are admitted by Order of the Committee of Management, the Lord Lieutenant, the Lord Chancellor, or the Inspectors of Lunatics, or in case of urgency by the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum upon the authority of a form which contains:— (1) A declaration made before a magistrate by a relative or other person that the patient is insane. (2) A statement of particulars relative to the patient. (3) Two certificates by medical practitioners that the patient is insane, and a proper person to be detained in an Asylum. (4) An undertaking signed by a relative or other responsible person agreeing to pay a certain rate for the patient's maintenance, and also agreeing to remove the patient from the Asylum if called upon to do so. (5) A recommendation signed by a magistrate that the patient be admitted to the Asylum. (*d*) Soldiers on active service may be admitted temporarily to District (County or Borough) Asylums at the request of, and on being paid for, by the Military Authorities, the authority for detention being a medical certificate that the soldier is insane, and requires immediate treatment in an Asylum. A short statement of particulars accompanies the medical certificate.	ing a patient from Scotland to a District Asylum in Ireland, in pursuance of Section 6 of the Poor Law (Scotland) Act, 1898. (*d*) A Warrant of two Justices ordering the committal of a dangerous lunatic to a District Asylum under the provisions of the Act 30 & 31 Vic., c. 118, Section 10. In cases brought before Justices under this section, the Justices may hand the lunatic over to a relative or friend able to take proper care of him, on entering into sufficient recognizance. NOTE.—Should any of the cases admitted as paupers under (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), or (*d*) be afterwards found to have means to pay, or to have relatives liable and able to pay for their maintenance in the Asylum, these cases may then be removed to the "Non-pauper Class (Column 3). (38 & 39 Vic., c. 67, Section 16.)	or relatives out of their private means.	does not exceed 5s. per week (41 & 42 Vic., c. 60, Sections 4 & 5). No idiotic or imbecile pauper can be sent to any asylum or establishment other than one maintained out of public rates unless with the consent of his or her relatives. (Section 6.) (*c*) Failing the above, a pauper lunatic is chargeable to the County or County Borough at large from which he was sent. (61 & 62 Vic., c. 37, Sections 9, 45 & 46.) N.B. There is no Law of Settlement in Ireland. (*d*) In any event the County or County Borough receive from the Exchequer contribution to the Irish Local Taxation Account 4s. a week, or half the net cost of maintenance where that cost falls below 8s. a week, for every pauper lunatic in a *District* Asylum (61 & 62 Vic., c. 37, Section 58 (2) (c). In Auxiliary Asylums the contribution is only 2s. a week (Sections 58 (2) (c) & 76). But they do not get this 4s. and 2s. for lunatics in Workhouses, save in a few cases, in which certified lunatics are maintained in Workhouses by special contract between Asylum Committees and Board of Guardians. (38 & 39 Vic., c. 67, Section 9.)	(*e*) A lunatic on inquisition is discharged by Order of the Lord Chancellor as to his person or property, or both. N.B.—In all the above cases, except (*a*) and (*e*), recovery of the patient is not a *sine qua non* for discharge.

TABLE A.—LUNATICS UNDER THE LUNACY ACTS—*continued.*

1. MEANING OF LUNATIC.	2. WHERE LUNATICS MAY BE KEPT.	3. AUTHORITY FOR DETENTION (NON-PAUPER).	4. AUTHORITY FOR DETENTION (PAUPER).	5. HOW PAID FOR (NON-PAUPERS).	6. HOW PAID FOR (PAUPERS).	7. HOW DISCHARGED.	8. HOW TEMPORARILY RELEASED.
		Medical Certificates in Forms referred to at 3 (*c*) and 4 (*a*). (I.) I am a person registered under the Medical Act, 1858, and I am in the actual practice of the medical profession. (II.) I personally examined A.B., and came to the conclusion that he is (lunatic, idiot, or a person of unsound mind) and a proper person to be taken charge of and detained under care and treatment. (III.) I formed this conclusion on the following grounds :— (*a*) Facts indicating insanity observed by myself at the time of examination, viz. :— (*b*) Facts communicated to me by others, viz. :— (IV.) The said A.B. appeared to me to be in a fit condition of bodily health to be removed to an asylum, &c.					

TABLE B.—CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

1. WHO ARE CRIMINAL LUNATICS.	2. AUTHORITY FOR DETENTION.	3. HOW PAID FOR.	HOW DISCHARGED.
By Section 6 of I Edward VII., cap. 17 :— (*a*) Any person for whose safe custody during His Majesty's or the Lord Lieutenant's pleasure, His Majesty or the Lord Lieutenant, or the Admiralty, is authorised to give order ; and (*b*) Any person* whom the Lord Lieutenant, or a Secretary of State, or the Admiralty, has, in pursuance of any Act, directed to be removed to an Asylum or other place for the reception of insane persons. * The insertion of the word "person" here, instead of "prisoner," which appears in the corresponding English Act (Criminal Lunatics Act, 1884) has given rise to litigation. The local authorities held that "person" includes cases sent on discharge from the Army or Navy by Order of a Secretary of State or other officer ; or by the Admiralty, under Section 91 of the Army Act, 1881, and Section 3 of the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, respectively. The Court of King's Bench decided that this interpretation is correct, and its decision was recently upheld by the Court of Appeal.	(*a*) & (*b*) Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant under the Acts 1 & 2, Geo. IV., cap. 33, Sections 17 & 18 ; I. Vic. cap. 27, sections 2 & 3 ; 8 & 9 Vic. cap. 107, sections 8 & 12 ; 38 & 39 Vic. cap. 67, section 13 ; and 46 & 47 Vic. cap. 38, section 2 ; or a Warrant of a Secretary of State or other officer, or the Admiralty, under the Army Act, 1881, section 91 ; the Army (Annual) Act, 1899, section 4, or the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, section 3. (*c*) Warrant of Lord Lieutenant, under the Act. (*a*) (I.), (II.), (III.) are usually called "Lord Lieutenant's Pleasure Lunatics," and their detention may continue indefinitely.	If at Dundrum Criminal Lunatic Asylum, out of monies voted by Parliament for Dundrum. If in a District (County or Borough) Asylum, out of the vote for the General Prisons Board, at the full average rate of maintenance in the particular asylum. If a criminal lunatic in a District Asylum has property, the provisions of the Lunacy Acts making it available are applicable. (I. Edwd. VII., cap. 17, section 3.)	(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) By warrant of the Lord Lieutenant, which may be absolute or conditional, but cases detained in District Asylums under the Army Act, 1881, section 91, or the Naval Enlistment Act, 1884, section 3, may also be discharged absolutely by the Committee of Management, the Lord Chancellor, or one or both of the Inspectors of Lunatics. (*b*) (II.) Cease to be criminal lunatics when their sentences expire, and if still insane are made pauper lunatics. The Lord Lieutenant has full discretion whether or not to discharge a Lord Lieutenant's pleasure lunatic on recovery from insanity.

(c) Colonial and Indian criminal lunatics under Colonial Prisoners' and Indian Lunatics' Removal Acts.

(a) Includes—

(I.) Persons tried (before 1883) and acquitted on the grounds of insanity.

(II.) Persons tried (since 1883) and found guilty, but insane.

(III.) Persons found insane on arraignment.

(b) Includes—

(I.) Persons found insane while under remand or otherwise in custody on criminal process.

(II.) Convicts and other prisoners becoming insane during the term of their sentence.

(III.) Soldiers and sailors who are insane on discharge from the Army and Navy respectively.

(b) (I.) & (II.) on recovery may be returned to prison, or may be discharged absolutely by the Lord Lieutenant.

He sometimes discharges as criminal lunatics, in order that the patients may become pauper lunatics. Then they become chargeable to a County or County Borough.

If a criminal lunatic escapes he may be brought back by force at any time.

TABLE C.—INEBRIATES.

Act.	Definition.	Class of Inebriate provided for.	Power of Detention and how obtained.	Maximum Period of Detention possible.	In what Institution Detained.	By whom Institution Provided.	How Inmates Paid for.	How Discharged.		Powers other than Detention.
								Temporarily.	Absolutely.	
Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879.	"A person who, not being amenable to any jurisdiction in lunacy, is notwithstanding, by reason of habitual intemperate drinking of intoxicating liquor, at times dangerous to himself or herself, or to others, or is incapable of managing himself or herself, and his or her affairs." (S. 3.)	All persons who are habitual drunkards within the meaning of the Act, and are willing to consent to detention. (S. 10.)	If an inebriate voluntarily signs a document before a Justice of the Peace requesting admission and detention for a definite period, and two friends make a statutory Declaration to the effect that the applicant is an inebriate within the meaning of the Act, he may be detained until the period for which he signed has expired, not exceeding two years. (S. 10.)	Not exceeding two years. (S. 10 amended by S. 16 of Act 1898.)	A Retreat.	By any person, or by two or more persons jointly, who may be licensed by the County or Borough Council having jurisdiction over the area in which the Retreat is situated. (Section 6 as amended by S. 13 of the Act of 1898.)	By themselves or by their friends (Local Authorities may contribute towards maintenance, S. 14, Act of 1898.)	"On leave of absence given by a Justice of the Peace—in charge of any trustworthy and respectable person named in the licence." (S. 19.)	(1) Expiry of period signed for. (S. 10.) (2) By order of a Justice of the Peace on the request of the licensee of the retreat. (S. 12.) (3) By order of the Lord Lieutenant. (S. 15.) (4) By order of Judge in Chamber. (S.18.)	
Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act, 1904. (S. 11.)	As above.	Habitual drunkards who are convicted of cruelty to Children, and are willing to submit to detention in a Retreat in lieu of imprisonment.	By order of the Court before which the case is tried.	Not exceeding 12 months.	A Retreat.	As above.	As above.	As above.	As above.	Husband or wife of convicted person may object to order for detention being made.

TABLE C.—INEBRIATES—*continued.*

Act.	Definition.	Class of Inebriate provided for.	Power of Detention and how obtained.	Maximum Period of Detention possible.	In what Institution Detained.	By whom Institution Provided.	How Inmates Paid for.	How Discharged.		Powers other than Detention.
								Temporarily.	Absolutely.	
Inebriates Act, 1898.	As above.	(1) Criminal inebriates:—Inebriates convicted on indictment, of offences which are punishable by imprisonment or penal servitude, committed under the influence of drink, or caused or contributed to by drink. (S. 1.)	By order of a Court of Assize or Quarter Sessions.	Not exceeding three years.	State Inebriate Reformatory, or Certified Reformatory. (S. 1.)	By the Lord Lieutenant with the approval of the Treasury. (S. 3.)	Parliamentary Vote (S. 3) with power to recover from inebriate's estate.	By licence in charge of a responsible person; licence given by Chief Secretary.	(1) Expiry of Sentence. (2) By Royal Pardon. (3) Warrant of the Lord Lieutenant.	
		(2) Police Court Recidivist: Inebriates who have been three times previously convicted of any of the offences mentioned in Schedule 1 of the Act, and who are a fourth time within twelve months again convicted summarily, or on indictment of any of these offences. (S. 2.)	By order of a Petty Sessional Court, if the offender consent to *be dealt with* summarily, otherwise by a Court of Assize or Quarter Sessions.	Not exceeding three years.	Certified Reformatory. (S. 2.)	(1) Any County or Borough Council. (2) Any suitable persons. (S. 5.)	Partly by Government Grant and partly by contribution from County or Borough Councils with power to recover from inebriate's estate.	By licence in charge of a responsible person; licence given by Managers.	As above.	

4.—RETURN of EXPENDITURE on COUNTY AND BOROUGH LUNATIC ASYLUMS up to the 1st day of January, 1904, and of the AVERAGE COST per head of LUNATICS during the year ended the 31st day of March, 1903.

RETURN

To an Address of the Honourable The House of Commons, dated 13th June, 1904.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

RETURN OF EXPENDITURE on LUNATIC ASYLUMS up to the 1st day of January, 1904; and of the

1. ASYLUM.	2. Number of Patients provided for on the 1st day of January, 1904.	3. Total Cost of Buildings and Land up to the 1st day of January, 1904.	4. Cost per Bed of Buildings and Land.	5. Average Weekly Cost per Head in respect of Interest and Repayment of Loans for Land and Buildings, Rental of Land and Buildings, and Repairs for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Beds, Herts., and Hunts	1,030	166,100	161 5 3	– 1 8½
Berks., Reading, &c.	802	174,279	217 16 1	– 1 10
Brecon and Radnor	364	134,787	370 6 –	Not open for
Bucks	452	170,549	377 6 5	3 5 4*
Cambridge County and Borough, and Isle of Ely.	639	120,000	187 15 10	– – 7⅞
Carmarthen, Cardigan, and Pembroke	631	87,534	138 14 6	– – 7¾
Cheshire, Birkenhead, &c. :				
Chester	1,038	223,497	215 6 3	– 3 2⅝
Parkside	806	223,854	277 14 8	– 2 2⅛
Cornwall	755	123,000	162 18 3	– 2 1⅞
Cumberland and Westmorland	729	140,354	192 10 7	– 2 –
Denbigh, Anglesea, &c.	819	163,491	199 12 5	– 2 10½
Derbyshire	742	200,327	269 19 8	– 1 10½
Devon and Devonport	1,182	195,177	165 2 6	– 2 –½
Dorset	717	135,910	189 11 –	– 3 –
Durham County, Gateshead, &c.	1,588	249,975	157 8 4	– 5 2⅞
Essex and Colchester	1,897	307,416	162 1 1	– 2 8
Glamorgan and Swansea	1,801	376,978	209 6 4	– 3 10
Gloucester County and City	1,106	231,951	209 14 5	– – 8¼
Hants	1,166	196,684	168 13 8	– 3 5½
Hereford County and Borough	546	144,831	265 5 2	– 5 1⅝
Herts	576	202,488	351 10 10	– 8 –⅝
Kent and Gravesend :				
Barming Heath	1,425	299,256	210 – –	– 1 2⅛
Chartham	1,138	269,093	236 9 3	– 1 8¼
Lancashire and County Boroughs, &c. :				
Rainhill	1,866	458,047	245 9 5	– 5 –½
Prestwich	2,620	409,049	156 2 6	– 5 –½
Lancaster	2,100	345,805	164 13 4	– 5 –½
Whittingham	2,110	454,643	215 9 5	– 5 –½
Winwick	2,050	439,427	214 7 1	– 5 –½
Leicester and Rutland	475	96,551	203 5 4	– 1 8½
Lincoln (Lincoln and Holland Divisions), &c.	716	178,183	248 17 2	1 1 6*
Lincoln (Kesteven Division)	420	154,642	368 3 11	– 9 5
London County :				
Banstead	2,458	416,640	169 10 1	– 4 3⅜
Bexley	2,098	451,590	215 4 11	– 4 –
Cane Hill	2,078	395,430	190 5 10	– 4 –⅝
Claybury	2,226	530,703	238 8 3	– 4 2½
Colney Hatch	2,139	440,476	205 18 6	– 4 7⅝
Hanwell	2,331	422,636	181 6 3	– 4 –⅜
Manor	700	110,432	157 15 2	– 6 7
Horton	2,024	461,625	228 1 6	– 4 –⅜
Epileptic Colony	325	91,898	282 15 3	Not open for

* The asylum was undergoing extension during the year.

Notes.

Col. 2.—Number of patients for whom accommodation (whole possible bed space, whether fully occupied by beds or not) was provided on January 1st, 1904 (allowing for each bed 600 feet of cubic space, and at least 50 feet of floor space in ordinary dormitories, and 800 feet of cubic space and at least 66 feet of floor space in infirmary dormitories, and counting each single room as for one bed only). In some asylums, the actual number of beds in position (whether occupied or not) and the actual number of patients in the asylum exceeded the above figures.

Col. 3.—Including fittings, plant, machinery, and other capital expenditure. In some cases the amounts are only approximately correct, and, as regards certain old-established asylums, may include expenditure of which the benefits are exhausted. The total includes loans outstanding to the amount of 9,151,721*l.*; the remainder of the indebtedness has been extinguished.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

AVERAGE COST per head of LUNATICS during the Year ended the 31st Day of March, 1903.

6. Average Weekly Cost per Head for Maintenance and other Charges not included in Col. 5 for Year ended the 31st day of March, 1903.	7. Total Average Weekly Cost per Head for Year ended the 31st day of March, 1903.	8. Receipts from— (a) Parliamentary Grants and Payments by County and County Borough Councils from Exchequer Contribution Account.	(b) Payment for Patients	(c) Rates.	9. *Receipts from Visiting Committees of other Asylums.*
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
– 9 7½	– 11 4	12,678 12 –	3,099 17 1	15,009 18 2	*1,647*
– 8 9¾	– 10 7¾	6,300 16 1	1,895 8 10	6,561 2 6	*1,552*
reception of patients.		—	—	—	—
– 8 6⅝	3 13 10⅝	5,128 1 8	2,181 11 4	6,981 14 1	—
– 9 5⅞	– 10 1½	5,646 8 4	1,280 10 10	9,084 4 11	—
– 9 –¼	– 9 8	5,566 9 11	2,406 15 2	6,447 1 6	*1,361.*
– 7 11	– 11 1⅝	6,450 2 6	2,551 1 2	12,574 10 2	*1,139*
– 9 2¾	– 11 4⅞	7,087 12 2	2,995 6 10	11,232 2 –	—
– 10 8⅞	– 12 10¾	7,721 12 7	4,994 16 2	15,182 8 4	—
– 8 9	– 10 9	5,866 16 6	4,368 3 9	7,899 6 11	—
– 9 1⅛	– 11 11⅝	7,174 15 3	3,527 11 2	9,051 8 11	—
– 9 9⅛	– 11 7⅝	6,959 17 2	3,288 – –	12,472 16 9	*2,071*
– 9 5	– 11 5½	10,938 18 7	3,640 8 2	19,410 18 5	—
– 9 –¾	– 12 –¾	6,128 19 1	7,583 10 7	8,255 17 4	*726*
– 12 7¼	– 17 10⅛	11,958 17 3	3,507 9 1	36,972 12 6	*151*
– 10 7¼	– 13 3¼	17,971 9 1	8,941 17 6	34,352 11 10	—
– 9 2	– 13 –	12,333 11 7	5,819 8 5	38,331 – –	—
– 8 10⅞	– 9 7⅛	9,584 3 –	2,699 9 5	17,690 19 4	*1,382*
– 10 1	– 13 6½	9,362 9 –	3,859 4 6	18,868 – 6	—
– 10 2⅜	– 15 4¼	4,579 7 9	880 9 7	10,513 13 2	—
– 11 8⅞	– 19 9½	6,579 7 1	1,735 15 5	4,699 17 8	*8,089*
– 12 2⅓	– 13 4½	12,651 2 5	3,738 11 2	32,625 10 11	*2,014*
– 12 4⅜	– 14 –⅝	8,934 6 4	5,229 4 11	28,577 10 1	*2,208*
– 9 4	– 14 4½	18,454 18 3	3,768 11 –	37,448 11 6	*367*
– 9 2¼	– 14 2¾	26,188 6 –	7,020 3 10	47,846 14 4	—
– 9 8⅛	– 14 8⅝	38,713 3 4	11,683 4 –	115,120 13 10	—
– 9 –⅜	– 14 1½				
– 10 11⅞	– 16 –⅜				
– 9 5	– 11 1½	4,114 19 5	1,751 4 8	8,383 1 10	—
– 9 10½	1 11 4½	7,309 6 –	7,442 16 3	10,538 16 8	—
– 12 3⅞	1 1 8⅝	2,324 17 2	720 1 6	3,450 5 3	*84*
– 10 5½	– 14 8⅞	24,683 5 8	4,212 3 8	54,522 – 5	—
– 11 5	– 15 5	20,591 16 8	4,278 19 5	44,870 8 3	—
– 11 8¾	– 15 9⅜	21,594 5 9	3,778 – 1	45,586 10 1	—
– 12 2½	– 16 5	23,328 3 5	9,612 16 –	51,529 3 2	—
– 11 8⅛	– 16 3¾	25,121 6 7	4,127 15 11	55,723 14 7	—
– 10 11⅛	– 14 11¼	25,172 14 –	4,861 19 9	54,076 1 11	—
– 11 9⅛	– 18 4⅛	6,257 10 2	4,726 – 10	16,266 15 10	—
– 11 7⅜	– 15 7½	5,379 2 1	952 2 4	37,108 14 7	—
reception of patients.	—	—	—	—	—

Col. 8.—The allocation of the receipts between (*a*), (*b*), and (*c*) is, as respects certain asylums, only approximate.

(*a*) includes payments made from moneys voted by Parliament in respect of criminal lunatics, and the 4*s* a week payable out of the Exchequer Contribution Account in respect of pauper lunatics.

(*b*) includes the amounts received by the asylum for private patients and amounts recovered by guardians from relatives of pauper lunatics.

(*c*) includes the remainder of the sums received to defray the expenses of the asylums, including payments for repairs.

Col. 9.—The amounts in this column are included in the amounts shown in column 8 against the asylums of the counties, &c., to which the lunatics are chargeable.

1. ASYLUM.	2. Number of Patients provided for on the 1st day of January 1904.,	3. Total Cost of Buildings and Land up to the 1st day of January, 1904.	4. Cost per Bed of Buildings and Land.	5. Average Weekly Cost per Head in respect of Interest and Repayment of Loans for Land and Buildings, Rental of Land and Buildings, and Repairs for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.
COUNTY AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS—*continued.*		£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Middlesex	1,413	458,530	324 10 2	– 4 10¼
Monmouth	977	151,167	154 14 6	– 2 6⅞
Norfolk	1,000	407,609	407 12 2	– 4 11¼
Northampton	948	207,401	218 15 6	– 3 7
Northumberland	803	177,921	221 11 5	– 3 6¾
Nottingham	452	153,966	340 12 8	– 5 4¼
Oxford County and City	534	133,994	250 18 6	– 2 4
Salop and Montgomery, &c.	751	163,823	218 2 9	– – 8¾
Somerset and Bath :—				
Wells	932	128,737	138 2 7	– 1 2⅛
Cotford	450	178,410	396 9 4	– 7 2¾
Staffordshire and Newcastle-under-Lyme :—				
Stafford	872	262,084	300 11 1	– 1 4
Burntwood	902	167,541	185 14 10	– 2 7½
Cheddleton	618	262,264	424 7 6	– 14 –
Suffolk, East and West	900	201,952	224 7 9	– 7 1
Surrey and Guildford	1,405	298,620	212 10 9	– 2 11¾
Sussex, East	1,115	*	—	Not open for
„ West	783	262,195	334 17 2	– 8 1
Warwick, Coventry, &c.	945	262,280	277 10 11	– 3 –½
Wight, Isle of	318	75,980	238 18 7	– 4 5
Wilts	950	181,537	191 1 10	– 2 8¾
Worcestershire, Dudley, &c.	1,168	167,226	143 3 5	– 1 9⅛
York, North Riding	763	189,319	248 2 6	– 2 1
York, West Riding, Bradford, &c. :—				
Wakefield	1,949	403,294	206 18 6	– 3 5⅛
Wadsley	1,610	366,830	227 16 11	– 1 1⅜
Menston	1,594	447,850	280 19 2	– 5 5⅜
Scalebor Park	246	125,668	510 16 11	†8 14 9
York, East Riding	487	80,649	165 12 1	– – 4⅝
COUNTY BOROUGH ASYLUMS.				
Birmingham :—				
Winson Green	874	170,147	194 13 7	– – 4⅝
Rubery Hill	817	186,273	227 19 11	– 4 10⅝
Brighton	824	152,695	185 6 2	– – 10½
Bristol	955	239,681	250 19 6	– 5 4
Canterbury	155	75,910	489 14 10	Not open for
Croydon	435	*	—	Not open for
Derby	350	58,000	165 14 3	– 5 6½
Exeter	378	98,400	260 6 4	– 6 8
Hull	562	118,905	211 11 6	– 3 6⅜
Ipswich	321	44,670	139 3 2	– 1 10⅝
Leicester	868	178,475	205 12 4	– 3 10½
London (City of)	572	192,738	336 19 2	– 15 –⅝
Middlesbrough	420	135,087	321 12 9	– 5 3
Newcastle-on-Tyne	840	266,752	317 11 2	– 5 6⅝
Norwich	394	79,357	201 8 3	– 7 1¼
Nottingham	771	128,000	166 – 4	– 3 1
Plymouth	260	60,793	233 16 4	– 5 –
Portsmouth	708	177,423	250 11 11	– 3 3½
Sunderland	403	138,617	343 19 3	– 7 11½
West Ham	800	353,340	441 13 6	– 7 9
TOTAL	87,277	19,167,418	223 11 9	4 –

* The asylum is under construction, and the total cost has not yet been ascertained.

6. Average Weekly Cost per Head for Maintenance and other Charges not included in Col. 5, for Year ended the 31st day of March, 1903.	7. Total Average Weekly Cost per Head for Year ended the 31st day of March, 1903.	8. Receipts from— (a) Parliamentary Grants and Payments by County and County Borough Councils from Exchequer Contribution Account.	(b) Payment for Patients.	(c) Rates.	9. *Receipts from Visiting Committees of other Asylums*
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£
– 11 11½	– 16 9½	16,828 6 –	4,969 16 4	43,064 4 8	*585*
– 7 9⅜	– 10 4¼	10,425 16 11	4,036 10 7	12,147 6 11	—
– 10 10¼	– 15 10	8,367 1 6	1,882 14 9	16,621. 5 –	*1,207*
– 8 6⅝	– 12 1⅝	7,034 11 8	3,276 – 10	14,103 9 6	*837*
– 11 –½	– 14 7¼	6,913 6 6	2,443 9 5	15,324 17 6	*366*
– 12 7½	– 17 11¼	4,303 3 7	1,153 – 9	6,821 5 –	—
– 8 5	– 10 9	5,258 13 11	861 – 6	10,002 6 1	—
– 9 8¼	– 10 5	8,606 – –	2,289 – –	12,469 – –	—
– 8 8⅞	– 9 11	8,621 11 2	3,731 19 8	12,790 6 3	—
– 9 1½	– 16 4¼	5,115 – –	1,485 – –	7,002 – –	—
– 9 11½	– 11 3½	13,719 9 3	2,172 4 5	12,873 15 8	*1,312*
– 10 1	– 12 8¼	8,081 10 9	2,621 18 9	14,754 6 8	*1,098*
– 10 7	1 4 7	6,000 – –	1,804 – –	13,590 – –	*215*
– 11 1⅝	– 18 2⅝	7,224 4 –	1,257 18 6	16,967 17 6	—
– 11 9¾	– 14 9½	10,119 10 –	3,545 – –	33,555 6 2	—
reception of patients.		—	—	—	—
– 12 6½	1 – 7½	4,633 15 8	1,932 6 8	17,365 14 3	*4,452*
– 9 10	– 12 10½	9,096 17 11	4,433 12 11	18,799 6 10	—
– 10 11	– 15 4	2,335 13 8	2,273 – 10	3,584 16 –	*3,052*
– 9 11⅜	– 12 8¼	9,759 – –	3,457 – –	14,268 – –	—
– 7 11⅝	– 9 8¾	9,720 – –	3,288 – –	13,358 – –	—
– 11 4¾	– 13 5¾	6,188 14 11	5,624 18 5	13,408 1 –	—
– 10 7⅛	– 14 –¼	16,623 – –	4,587 – –	46,392 – –	—
– 9 7⅜	– 10 8¼	15,662 – –	6,113 – –	31,898 – –	—
– 9 8⅝	– 15 2	14,700 – –	7,554 – –	45,186 – –	—
†4 12 10	†13 7 7	—	1,329 – –	10,034 – –	—
– 8 2	– 8 6⅝	3,902 6 11	1,317 18 2	4,127 18 10	*2,198*
– 10 –⅛	– 10 4¾	6,927 19 11	3,424 9 9	11,530 3 3	*1,490*
– 8 1¼	– 13 –⅜	8,105 – 7	904 1 6	11,351 14 1	—
– 9 8¼	– 10 6¾	10,094 – 5	1,794 1 10	16,005 9 5	—
– 10 9¼	– 16 1¼	8,638 8 –	3,288 5 3	15,356 12 –	*2,716*
reception of patients.		—	—	—	—
reception of patients.		—	—	—	—
– 10 8⅛	– 16 2⅝	2,816 17 2	1,652 1 3	4,493 16 3	*844*
– 10 6⅝	– 17 2⅜	1,494 16 1	7,313 8 8	5,461 5 10	*1,502*
– 11 5½	– 14 11⅞	4,780 – 4	2,218 10 9	10,249 4 2	*841*
– 10 11	– 12 9⅜	1,774 1 11	1,456 6 10	8,895 11 11	—
11 1⅝	– 14 11¼	5,897 19 7	1,818 – –	12,486 11 11	*5,460*
12 6⅜	1 7 7½	2,968 9 1	12,672 14 2	8,991 – –	—
– 11 5½	– 16 8½	2,054 5 4	866 15 7	6,111 2 –	*655*
– 11 ⅛	– 16 7	6,730 – –	2,444 – –	16,141. – –	*1,726*
– 9 11⅛	– 17 –⅜	2,824 4 –	658 1 6	7,605 9 –	*23*
– 9 11	– 13 –	6,732 – –	2,647 – –	9,264 – –	*2,086*
– 10 3¼	– 15 3¼	2,542 16 –	1,544 – –	3,771 4 –	—
– 11 5½	– 14 8¾	6,258 – –	4,532 – –	12,335 – –	—
– 11 1¼	– 19 –¾	2,978 – –	1,254 – –	7,103 – –	*457*
– 12 10	1 – 7	6,108 – –	1,975 – –	19,305 – –	—
– 10 2	– 14 2	745,802 2 7	289,163 5 11	1,592,232 6 5	*55,913*

† The asylum was open for only part of the year.

SCOTLAND.

RETURN of EXPENDITURE on DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUMS up to 15th May, 1903, and of the

1. DISTRICT ASYLUMS (*b*).	2. Number of Patients provided for on 1st January, 1904 (*d*). (a). Number of Patients resident on 1st January, 1904 (*e*).	2. (b) Number of Patients for whom each Asylum could properly provide at 15th May, 1903.	3. Total Cost of Buildings and Land, including cost of Fittings, Plant and Machinery, and other Capital Expenditure, up to 15th May, 1903.	4. Cost per Bed of Buildings and Land (*f*).	5. Average Weekly Cost per Head in respect of Interest and Repayment of Loans for Land and Buildings, Rental of Land and Buildings, and Repairs, for Year ended 15th May, 1903 (*g*).
			£	£	£ s. d.
1 Argyll	439	450	102,464	288	- 3 4
2 Ayr	518	460	88,850	193	- 2 7
3 Banff	171	200	34,712	174	- 2 1
4 Elgin	173	210	26,697	127	- 1 10
5 Fife	566	545	107,051	196	- 2 10
6 Glasgow (Gartloch)	639	684	284,079	415	- 11 3
7 Glasgow (Woodilee)	865	976	376,356	386	- 7 8
8 Govan	473	510	312,697	613	- 13 10
9 Haddington	161	152	29,140	192	- 2 2
10 Inverness	669	583	120,160	206	- 3 8
11 Kirklands (*c*)	216	197	36,329	184	- 5 3
12 Lanark	886	950	266,094	280	- 7 11
13 Midlothian	337	326	145,452	446	- 9 5
14 Perth	374	360	77,161	214	- 2 9
15 Roxburgh	326	315	115,764	368	- 5 -
16 Stirling	684	710	153,312	216	- 3 8
TOTALS AND AVERAGES	7,497	7,628	2,276,318	298	- 5 11

Notes.

(*a*) With consent of the Home Office the financial part of this Return has been made up to 15th May, which is the date of the close of the financial year in Scotland.

(*b*) The pauper lunatics of the following lunacy districts were not provided for during the year to 15th May 1903, in district asylums belonging to themselves, but under contracts or temporary arrangements in district asylums belonging to other lunacy districts, or in royal or parochial asylums ; or in the case of Dumfries district in the Crichton Royal Institution under a statutory provision :—Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Aberdeen City, Aberdeen County, Kincardine, Forfar, Dundee, Edinburgh, Leith, Renfrew, Dumfries. Of these the following have since built, or are building, or have acquired district asylums :—Aberdeen City, Edinburgh, Dundee, and Renfrew.

(*c*) The Kirklands Asylum is an asylum owned jointly by two district lunacy boards, but is not strictly speaking a district asylum.

(*d*) Under the heading of column 2, two columns have been inserted, one (a) giving the number of patients resident at 1st January 1904, and the other, (b) giving the number for which each asylum could properly provide at 15th May 1903, irrespective of the number resident. This second column has been inserted in order to show the figures on which the "cost per bed," required by column 4, has been arrived at. It will be observed that in some cases the asylum is regarded as overcrowded, and that in others there is spare accommodation.

(*e*) The difference between the total figures in column 2 (a), and the total number of patients resident in district asylums at 1st January, as given in the Board's 46th Annual Report, arises from the fact that between 15th May 1903 and 1st January 1904, the Dundee Royal Asylum was sold and became the Dundee District Asylum. That asylum is omitted here, not falling as a district asylum within the financial year to which the Return refers. The number of patients returned as resident at 1st January includes 288 private patients paying low rates of board, and receiving the same accommodation and much the same treatment as pauper patients.

SCOTLAND.

AVERAGE COST per head of Lunatics during the Year ended the 15th day of May, 1903 (*a*).

6.	7.	8. Receipts.				
Average Weekly Cost per Head for Maintenance and other Charges not included in Col. 5, for year ended 15th May, 1903.	Total Average Weekly Cost per Head for Year ended 15th May, 1903.	(a) (*h*). Grant to Poor Law Authorities received from the Local Taxation (Scotland) Account for pauper lunatics in District Asylums and receipts by District Lunacy Boards for Maintenance of Criminal Patients.	(b). Receipts by District Lunacy Boards for private patients and sums recovered by Parishes from relatives of Patients maintained in District Asylums or from other sources.	(c). Receipts by District Lunacy Boards on account of the Maintenance of Patients, less receipts entered in Cols. (a) and (b).	(d) (*i*). Receipts by District Lunacy Boards from Annual Rates levied in connection with erection and repair of District Asylums.	(e). Total Receipts of District Lunacy Boards under Cols. (c) and (d).
£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£	£	£	£	£
- 10 1	- 13 5	3,567	657	8,248	3,224	11,472
- 10 6	- 13 1	4,352	1,125	8,586	3,500	12,086
- 7 6	- 9 7	1,575	110	1,434	926	2,360
- 8 5	- 10 3	1,383	470	2,156	825	2,981
- 9 9	- 12 7	4,577	1,122	8,161	4,000	12,161
- 11 2	1 2 5	5,650	78	9,399	18,000	27,399
- 10 6	- 18 2	8,096	278	13,719	17,720	31,439
- 10 10	1 4 8	4,341	679	10,110	17,413	27,523
- 8 8	- 10 10	1,229	353	2,121	850	2,971
- 9 10	- 13 6	5,526	701	9,570	5,700	15,270
- 9 5	- 14 8	1,847	164	3,272	2,900	6,172
- 7 11	- 15 10	7,107	1,880	12,850	17,100	29,950
- 9 5	- 18 10	2,339	1,976	5,759	7,250	13,009
- 10 3	- 13 -	3,167	613	6,042	2,700	8,742
- 11 1	- 16 1	2,594	1,063	5,237	4,000	9,237
- 10 5	- 14 1	5,815	1,831	12,224	6,500	18,724
- 9 11	- 15 10	63,165	13,100	118,888	112,608	231,496

(*f*) The figures in column 4 are the results of calculations made on figures in columns 2 (b) and 3.

(*g*) The calculations in columns 5 and 6 are founded on the average number of patients resident during the financial year ended 15th May, 1903. The figures in column 5 are calculated on those in column 8 (d); and those in column 6 are calculated on the total cost of maintenance arrived at by adding together the figures in column (a), (b) and (c) under head 8. The great differences shown between the various asylums in the weekly cost per head in respect of interest, etc., is in some cases, and to some extent, explained by the fact that the debt originally incurred in their construction has been wholly or nearly extinguished, without fresh debt having been incurred to any considerable extent. The Elgin District Asylum and the Kirklands Asylum were in existence long before their acquisition by the district boards to which they belong.

(*h*) District asylums in Scotland receive nothing from Parliamentary Grants or from Exchequer contributions. The contribution from the Local Taxation Account towards the cost of maintenance of pauper lunatics is in Scotland a fixed sum, which is distributed by the Secretary for Scotland directly to the parishes concerned, after claims have been examined and passed by the Local Government Board and the General Board of Lunacy. The figures in column 8 (a) are, therefore, so far as relates to the grant, merely an estimate founded upon the number of pauper patients in each district asylum at 1st January 1903.

(*i*) These are county and burgh rates in connection with the provision of district asylums, and include repairs, interests on loans, and instalments of principal towards extinction of debt.

General Board of Lunacy for Scotland,
Edinburgh, 10th February, 1905.

T. W. L. SPENCE,
Secretary.

IRELAND.

1. ASYLUMS.	2. Number of Patients provided for on the 1st day of January, 1904.	3. Total Cost of Buildings and Land up to the 1st day of January, 1904.	4. Cost per Bed of Buildings and Land.	5. Average Weekly Cost per Head in respect of Interest and Repayment of Loans for Lands and Buildings, Rental of Land and Buildings, and Repairs for Year ended the 31st day of March, 1903.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Antrim	400	132,595 11 6	331 9 9	– 5 –¾
Armagh	434	117,135 7 7	269 17 11	– 2 6⅝
Ballinasloe	1,084	168,741 1 11	155 13 4	– 2 1
Belfast	730	151,589 9 11	207 13 2	– 2 –⅛
Carlow	347	78,153 9 3	225 4 6	– 2 –⅞
Castlebar	419	79,272 19 2	*164 1 6	– 1 10¾
Clonmel	642	75,214 11 9	117 3 2	– 1 2⅛
Cork	1,286	215,550 5 3	167 12 3	– 1 9⅛
Downpatrick	621	131,868 – 3	*196 16 4	– 1 10
Ennis	314	58,866 7 10	187 9 5	– – 7⅛
Enniscorthy	457	94,055 7 11	205 16 3	– 2 –⅛
Kilkenny	420	72,334 15 5	172 4 6	– 2 3¼
Killarney	658	82,116 16 10	124 15 11	– 1 9⅜
Letterkenny	520	96,994 7 7	*182 15 2	– 1 9⅝
Limerick	673	81,827 3 5	121 11 9	– 1 7⅞
Londonderry	395	85,904 11 2	*195 15 8	– 1 11¼
Maryborough	570	104,395 17 5	183 3 –	– 2 8½
Monaghan	673	123,308 17 7	183 4 5	– 2 5⅞
Mullingar	864	176,862 5 2	204 14 –	– 3 6⅞
Omagh	737	130,020 10 10	176 8 4	– 2 5¼
Richmond and Portrane	3,218	541,128 13 –	168 3 2	– 4 5¼
Sligo	636	104,577 7 5	164 8 7	– 1 9⅛
Waterford	439	96,117 7 2	*215 2 11	– 2 10¼
TOTAL, IRELAND	16,535	2,998,631 5 4	*179 7 5	– 2 3½

* In these cases the following sums were respectively deducted from the totals shown in column 3 before calculating the are not, therefore, taken into account in column 2, viz. :—Castlebar, 10,526*l.* ; Downpatrick, 9,643*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*

Office of Lunatic Asylums,
Dublin Castle, 23rd January, 1905.

IRELAND.

6. Average Weekly Cost per Head for Maintenance and other Charges not included in column 5 for Year ended the 31st day of March, 1903.	7. Total Average Weekly cost per Head for Year ended the 31st day of March, 1903.	8. Receipts from— (a) Parliamentary Grants and payments by County and County Borough Councils from Exchequer Contribution Account.	(b) Payment for Patients.	(c) Rates.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
- 8 1¼	- 13 2½	4,956 15 4	325 - -	11,593 4 8
- 8 2¼	- 10 8⅞	4,953 4 -	285 10 7	10,209 16 -
- 8 1⅛	- 10 9⅛	11,965 - 6	174 10 -	22,206 - 10
- 9 1¼	- 11 1⅞	9,305 6 8	541 9 3	16,331 12 4
- 8 6¾	- 10 7⅝	3,761 6 9	276 9 5	7,260 19 7
- 7 7¾	- 9 6½	6,047 9 4	91 13 2	9,358 10 8
- 8 9¾	- 9 11⅞	7,474 19 6	165 8 7	10,819 - 6
- 8 10⅞	- 10 8	16,389 - 10	663 3 6	28,440 19 2
- 8 9⅜	- 10 7⅜	5,808 16 6	680 16 9	11,076 3 5
- 9 1⅜	- 9 8½	3,908 12 7	480 10 1	5,456 1 9
- 9 10⅝	- 11 10¾	4,669 12 11	257 2 5	10,139 18 1
- 8 11	- 11 2¾	4,287 4 4	220 16 5	8,808 15 8
- 8 2⅜	- 9 11¾	5,908 4 6	98 16 6	9,778 10 6
- 8 8⅜	- 10 6	6,398 16 -	193 1 2	11,393 10 -
- 8 7⅜	- 10 2¾	6,256 18 11	225 18 6	10,889 3 6
- 9 4¾	- 11 4	4,967 9 5	389 16 10	8,359 8 1
- 9 3⅝	- 12 0⅛	5,183 1 9	185 3 10	15,024 12 3
- 8 5⅛	- 10 11½	8,428 10 7	193 14 9	14,761 9 5
- 9 7⅜	- 13 2¼	8,641 14 1	575 10 10	27,403 6 2
- 8 10⅝	- 11 3⅞	6,805 8 1	511 19 10	11,522 11 11
- 10 5¾	- 14 11	23,466 11 7	2,245 - 4	80,027 4 3
- 8 4¾	- 10 1⅞	6,861 2 8	70 2 5	11,912 - -
- 9 -¼	- 11 11	5,157 19 3	377 6 9	11,015 9 6
- 8 10⅜	- 11 1⅞	171,603 6 1	9,229 1 11	363,798 8 3

cost per bed, as shown in column 4, as they related to expenditure on additions in course of erection, and which additions Letterkenny, 1,960*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.* ; Londonderry, 8,569*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* ; Waterford, 1,668*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* ; and Total, 32,367*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.*

G. P. O'FARRELL,
E. M. COURTENAY,
Inspectors of Lunatics.

SUMMARY.

1 ASYLUM.	2. Number of Patients provided for on the 1st day of January, 1904.	3 Total Cost of Buildings and Land up to the 1st day of January, 1904.	4. Cost per Bed of Buildings and Land.	5. Average Weekly Cost per Head in respect of Interest and Repayment of Loans for Land and Buildings, Rental of Land and Buildings, and Repairs for Year ended the 31st day of March 1903.	6. Average Weekly Cost per Head for Maintenance and other Charges not included in Col. 5 for year ended the 31st day of March, 1903.	7. Total Average Weekly Cost per Head for Year ended the 31st day of March, 1903.	8. Receipts from—		
							(*a*) Parliamentary Grants and Payments by County and County Borough Councils from Exchequer Contribution Account.	(*b*) Payment for Patients.	(*c*) Rates.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England and Wales	87,277	19,167,418	223 11 9	– 4 –	– 10 2	– 14 2	745,802 2 7	289,163 5 11	1,592,232 6 5
Scotland	7,628	2,276,318	298 – –	– 5 11	– 9 11	– 15 10	63,165 – –	13,100 – –	231,496 –
Ireland	16,537	2,998,631	179 7 5	– 2 $3\frac{1}{2}$	– 8 $10\frac{3}{8}$	– 11 $1\frac{7}{8}$	171,603 6 1	9,229 1 11	363,798 8 3
Grand Totals	111,442	24,442,367	222 8 5*	– 3 $10\frac{1}{4}$	– 9 $11\frac{1}{4}$	– 13 $9\frac{1}{2}$	980,570 8 8	311,492 7 10	2,187,526 14 8

* This is the average obtained by dividing the total cost (column 3) by the total number of patients provided for (column 2).

5.—SUMMARIES OF RETURNS

FROM THE COUNCILS OF

COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS

RELATING TO

A.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS
B.—DEFECTIVE CHILDREN
C.—EPILEPTIC CHILDREN
D.—SANE EPILEPTIC ADULTS.

A.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS

FROM THE COUNCILS OF

COUNTIES

RE ACCOMMODATION, CLASSIFICATION, ETC.

County Council.	Lunatic Asylum Accommodation.	Lunatic Asylums—How Maintained.	Nature of Separate Accommodation for : (*a*) Private Patients ; (*b*) Idiots : (*c*) Epileptics ; (*d*) Any other description of Insane.
ANGLESEY	North Wales Counties Lunatic Asylum - 765 Projected - - - - - - 152 917	Jointly by : Denbigh - - - - - - - 230 Flint - - - - - - - 142 Carnarvon - - - - - - 220 Merioneth - - - - - - 85 Anglesy - - - - - - - 88	(*a*) 50 (25 each sex). (*b*) No. (*c*) onFemale side there is a special ward for 80 epileptics. (*d*) New cases and chronic cases kept separate.
BEDFORDSHIRE	Three Counties' Asylum at Arlesey - 1,070	Jointly by : Bedfordshire - - - - - - 430 Hertfordshire - - - - - - 430 Huntingdonshire - - - - - 170 1070	Nil.
BERKSHIRE	Berkshire Asylum at Cholsey - - 800	Jointly by : County of Berkshire - - - - 540 County Borough of Reading - - - 160 Newbury - - - - - - - 50 Windsor - - - - - - - 50 800	(*a*) None. (*b*) and (*c*) Separate wards for idiots and epileptics. (*d*) Classification according to mental state.
BRECONSHIRE	Talgorth Asylum - - - - - - 352	Jointly by : Counties of Brecon and Radnor.	(*a*) No. (*b*) No. (*c*) Epileptic ward. (*d*) Division into (1) Sick and infirm ; (2) Epileptic ; (3) Recent and acute ; (4) Quiet chronic.
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	Bucks County Asylum - - - 700	County exclusively.	(*a*) Nil. (*b*) and (*c*) Not entirely. (*d*) Ward for suicidal cases.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	Fulbowen Asylum - - - 643	Jointly by : County of Cambridge, Isle of Ely, and Borough of Cambridge.	Epileptics and suicidal cases separated.
CARDIGANSHIRE	*see* Carmarthenshire	*see* Carmarthenshire.	*see* Carmarthenshire.
CARMARTHENSHIRE	Carmarthen Joint Counties Asylum - 631	Jointly by : Carmarthen, Pembroke, and Cardigan	(*a*) Ward for 10 males. (*b*) No. (*c*) Separate ward and better supervision. (*d*) Infirmaries and old women's ward.
CARNARVONSHIRE	*see* Anglesey.	*see* Anglesey.	*see* Anglesey.
CHESHIRE	Upton Asylum - - - - - 1,040 Parkside ,, - - - - - 1,012 2,052	Jointly by : County of Chester. County Borough of Birkenhead. County Borough of Stockport.	(*a*) At Parkside for 19 males, 22 females. (*b*) At Upton for 50 males, 35 females. (*c*) At Upton for 38 males, 50 females. (*d*) At Upton Suicidal cases and epileptics (*e*) At Parkside separate accommodation for : (1) Sick and infirm, 49 males, 76 females ; (2) Phthisis patients, 6 males, 9 females.

CORNWALL	Bodmin Asylum - - - - - 755 Extension nearly completed - - 380 1,135	Exclusively by County of Cornwall	(*a*) Yes, for 25 of each sex. (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) No.
CUMBERLAND	Garland's Asylum - - - - 730 Extension in progress - - - 152 882	Jointly by: Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.	(*a*) Accommodation in two separate houses for 48 patients. (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) No.
DENBIGHSHIRE	*see* Anglesey.	*see* Anglesey.	*see* Anglesey.
DERBYSHIRE	Mickleover Asylum - - - - 776	Exclusively by County of Derby.	Nil.
DEVON	Exminster Asylum - - - - - 1403	Exclusively by County of Devon. (Cases received from Borough of Devonport under special arrangement).	Nil.
DORSET	Dorchester Asylum - - - - 753 Home for private patients at Dorchester - 100 853	Exclusively by County of Dorchester.	(*a*) *see* col. 2. (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) No.
DURHAM	Sedgefield Asylum - - - 1,484 Newton Hall (Branch) - - 73 (men) Irindon House (Branch) - - 42 (women) 1,599	Jointly by: County of Durham. Borough of Gateshead Borough of South Shield	(*a*) No. (*b*) 12 boys treated separately (*c*) Most of the epileptics in separate wards (*d*) No.
ESSEX	Brentwood Asylum - - - - 1,698 Iron Buildings - - - - 243 Branches: Chestnuts, Walthamstow - - - 58 Harold Court, Harold Wood - - 67 Brunswick House, Mistley - - - 50 2,116 300 boarded out in other Asylums.	Jointly by: County of Essex. Borough of Colchester.	No
FLINTSHIRE	*see* Anlgesey.	*see* Anglesey.	*see* Anglesey.

County Council.	Lunatic Asylum Accommodation.	Lunatic Asylums—How Maintained.	Nature of Separate Accommodation for: (*a*) Private Patients; (*b*) Idiots; (*c*) Epileptics; (*d*) Any other description of Insane.
GLAMORGANSHIRE	Permanent Accommodation - 1,443 Temporary - 350 1,793	Exclusively by County of Glamorgan.	No.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	Wotton Asylum - 706 Barnwood Asylum - 400 1,106	Wotton Asylum exclusively by County of Gloucester. Barnwood jointly with County Borough of Gloucester.	No.
HAMPSHIRE	County Asylum - 1,166	Exclusively by County of Hants.	(*a*) No. (*b*) Separate wards for adult Idiots and Imbeciles and separate block for fifty idiot children. (*c*) Separate wards for epileptics. (*d*) No.
HEREFORDSHIRE	City and County Asylum, Burghill - 546	Jointly with City of Hereford.	No; epileptics kept as far as possible in separate wards.
HERTFORDSHIRE	Three Counties Asylum (*see* Bedfordshire) Hill End Asylums - 576	Hill End Asylum exclusively by County of Herts. For Three Counties Asylum *see* Bedfordshire.	No.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE	Three Counties Asylum (*see* Bedfordshire)	*see* Bedfordshire.	No.
ISLE OF WIGHT	Whitecroft Asylum - 318	Exclusively by County of Isle of Wight	(*a*) 45 private patients. (*b*) No. (*c*) Separately classified. (*d*) Only "infirm" and "refractory" patients.
KENT	Barking Heath Asylum - 1,425 Chatham Asylum - 1,100 2,525	Jointly by: County of Kent and all boroughs in Kent except City of Canterbury.	(*a*) No. (*b*) Yes, at Barking Heath. (*c*) Yes, at Barking Heath. (*d*) No.
LANCASHIRE ASYLUMS BOARD	Lancaster - 2,075 Prestwick - 2,700 Rainhill - 1,904 Whittingham - 2,096 Winwick - 2,050 10,825	Jointly by: County of Lancashire and the following County Boroughs: Barrow, Blackburn, Blackpool, Bolton, Bootle, Burnley, Bury, Liverpool, Manchester, Oldham, Preston, Rochdale, Salford, St. Helens, Stockport, Warrington, Wigan, all of which are proportionately represented on the Asylums Board.	(*a*) No. (*b*) Provision at Winwick for 50 idiot boys, to be increased to 120. (*c*) None. Manchester and Chorlton Unions are building an institution. (*d*) N

LEICESTERSHIRE	Leicestershire and Rutland Asylum at Leicester 523 (On Commissioners calculation of air space) 475 New Asylum in course of erection at Narborough.	Jointly with: County of Rutland	(*a*) They are kept separate as far as possible. (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) No.
KESTEVEN	Kesteven County Asylum - - - 420	Exclusively by County of Kesteven	(*a*) Yes, number 7. (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) No.
LINCOLNSHIRE, PARTS OF LINDSEY	Bracebridge District Asylum - - - 906	Jointly by: County of Parts of Lindsey. County of Parts of Holland - - - - 158 City of Lincoln - - - - - 122 Borough of Grimsby	(*a*) (*b*) and (*d*) No. (*c*) 2 Special Blocks for epileptics. 60 of each sex, total 120.
LONDON	Banstead - - - - - 2,467 Cane Hill - - - - - 2,138 Claybury - - - - - 2,428 Colney Hatch - - - - - 2,199 Hanwell - - - - - 2,571 Bexley - - - - - 2,114 Horton - - - - - 2,038 Manor - - - - - 782 Epileptic Colony - - - - 323 17,060	Exclusively by County of London.	(*a*) Yes, at Claybury for 55 males, at Manor for 117 females (Epsom), and at the Epileptic Colony for a limited number. (*b*) No. (*c*) Yes, at Epileptic Colony. (*d*) No.
MERIONETHSHIRE	North Wales County: Asylum. (*See* Anglesey.)	*See* Anglesey.	*See* Anglesey.
MIDDLESEX	Middlesex: County Asylum: Wandsworth - - - 1,214 Middlesex: Napsbury: St. Albans - - - 1,152	Exclusively by County of Middlesex	(*a*) At Napsbury. (*b*) Provision at Wandsworth for 202 idiot children—training provided. (*c*) Provision at Napsbury for epileptics. (*d*) Detached villas for working patients at Napsbury.
MONMOUTHSHIRE	County Asylum: Abergavenny - - - - - 977	Exclusively by County of Monmouth.	(*a*) and (*b*) No. (*c*) and (*d*) Provision for 88 epileptics and 88 suicidal cases.
MONTGOMERY	Bicton Joint: Asylum - - - - - 811	Jointly with: County of Salop. Borough of Wenlock	No.
NORFOLK	County Asylum - - - - - 1,000	Exclusively by County of Norfolk.	(*a*) and (*b*) No. (*c*) Only special wards for epileptics.

County Council.	Lunatic Asylum Accommodation.	Lunatic Asylums—How Maintained.	Nature of Separate Accommodation for: (*a*) Private Patients; (*b*) Idiots; (*c*) Epileptics; (*d*) Any other description of Insane.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	County Asylum - 948	Exclusively by County of Northampton.	(*a*) One ward for private patients. (*b*) Separate block for idiot children. (*c*) and (*d*) No.
NORTHUMBERLAND	County Asylum - 767 (Possible bed space, 803.)	Jointly with: County Borough of Tynemouth	No separate provision, but patients are classified.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	Nottinghamshire County Asylum - 452	Jointly with: County Borough of Mansfield. County Borough of Newark.	No separate provision
OXFORDSHIRE	Asylum at: Littlemore - 700	Jointly with: City of Oxford.	No separate provision
PEMBROKESHIRE	*See* Cardiganshire.	*see* Cardiganshire.	*see* Cardiganshire.
RADNORSHIRE	*See* Breconshire.	*see* Breconshire.	*see* Breconshire.
RUTLAND	*See* Leicestershire.	*see* Leicestershire.	*see* Leicestershire.
SOKE OF PETERBOROUGH	None—cases sent at present to Berrywood Asylum, Northampton.		—
SOMERSET	Wells Asylum - 864 Cotford Asylum - 750	Jointly with: County Borough of Bath (who contribute one-sixth of expense).	No separate provision—detached buildings at Wells to be set apart for private patients.
STAFFORDSHIRE	Stafford Asylum - 917 Burntwood - 902 Cheddleton - 618	Jointly with: County Borough of Burton. Quarter Sesions Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyne.	(*a*) (*b*) At Burntwood there are special wards for children. (*c*) Only for sleeping. (*d*) No.
EAST SUFFOLK	Suffolk County Asylum - 900	Jointly with: County of West Suffolk.	No.
SURREY	County Asylum - 1,398	Exclusively by County of Surrey.	No, but six improvable idiots are under instruction at Middlesex Asylum.
EAST SUSSEX	County Asylum: At Hillingley - 1,115	Exclusively by County of East Sussex.	(*a*) Private patients accommodated in hospital (*b*) Idiot children in detached block (120). (*c*) Special wards. (*d*) No.

WEST SUSSEX	West Sussex County Asylum - 765	Exclusively by County of West Sussex.	No
WARWICKSHIRE	County Asylum - 1,017	Jointly with: County Borough of Coventry.	(*a*) Provision for sixty private patients. (*b*) (*c*) (*d*) No.
WESTMORLAND	*See* Cumberland.	*see* Cumberland.	*see* Cumberland.
WILTS	County Asylum: At Devizes - 1,004	Exclusively by County of Wilts.	No, only ordinary asylum classification.
WORCESTERSHIRE	County Asylum At Powick - 1,168	Jointly with: City of Worcester (in proportion of $\frac{3}{5}$ to $\frac{1}{5}$).	No.
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	East Riding Asylum - 614	Exclusively by East Riding.	(*a*) Provision for twenty-five of each sex. (*b*) (*c*) (*d*) No.
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	Wakefield Asylum - 1,863 Wadsley - 1,610 Menston - 1,586 Storthes Hall - 340	Jointly with: County Boroughs of: Leeds, Halifax, Bradford, Huddersfield, Sheffield, Rotherham.	Separate provision is made for: (1) Seventy idiots at Wakefield. (2) Thirty epileptics idiots at Stanley Hall. (3) One hundred epileptics in special block at Wakefield, and seventy idiots and imbeciles at Stanley Hall.
NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	North Riding: County Asylum At Clifton - 700	Exclusively by County of North Riding.	No.

A.—LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS

FROM THE COUNCILS OF

COUNTY BOROUGHS

RE ACCOMMODATION, CLASSIFICATION, ETC.

Borough Councils.	Lunatic Asylum Accommodation.	Lunatic Asylums—How Maintained.	Nature of Separate Accommodation for: (*a*) Private Patients; (*b*) Idiots; (*c*) Epileptics; (*d*) Any other description of Insane.
BARNSTAPLE	None—cases sent to County Asylum.	——	——
BARROW IN FURNESS	*See* Lancashire.	——	——
BATH	*See* Somerset.	Jointly with County of Somerset, contributing $\frac{1}{8}$.	*See* Somerset.
BEDFORD	Cases sent to Three Counties Asylums at Arlesey.	——	——
BIRKENHEAD	*See* Cheshire.	*See* Cheshire.	*See* Cheshire.
BIRMINGHAM	Winson Green Asylum - - - - 704 Rubey Hill Asylum - - - - - 1422	Exclusively by County Borough of Birmingham.	(*a*) Accommodation for 110 at Winson Green. (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) No.
BLACKBURN	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.
BLACKPOOL	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
BOLTON	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
BOOTLE	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
BOURNEMOUTH	Cases sent to West Sussex County Asylum to number of 70, at 15s. 9d. per head.		
BRIGHTON	Hayward's Heath Asylum - - - - 870	Exclusively by County Borough of Brighton.	(*a*) Only in some cases as to clothing and diet. (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) No.
BURNLEY	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.
BURTON-UPON-TRENT	None.	——	——
BURY	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS	Cases sent to Ipswich Borough Asylum.	——	——
CAMBRIDGE	*See* Cambridgeshire.	*See* Cambridgeshire.	*See* Cambridgeshire.
CANTERBURY	Canterbury Borough Asylum - - - 150	Exclusively by County Borough of Canterbury.	(*a*) 2 Blocks for private patients, one for 20 males and one for 30 females. (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) None.
CHESTER	Cases sent to Cheshire County and Middlesbrough Borough Asylum.	——	——
COLCHESTER	*See* Essex.	*See* Essex.	*See* Essex.

COVENTRY	*See* Warwickshire.	*See* Warwickshire.	*See* Warwickshire.
CROYDON	Croydon Mental Hospital, Warlingham, Surrey — 437	Exclusively by County Borough of Croydon.	(*a*) None (*b*) and (*c*) Separate wards only. (*d*) Separate Wards for General Paralytics and Senile Dements.
DERBY	Borough Lunatic Asylum — 320 Villa Residence for 30 female private patients — 30 350	Exclusively by County Borough of Derby.	(*a*) *See* col. (2). (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) None.
DEVONPORT	Cases sent to Devon County Asylum under special arrangement with County Council.		
DONCASTER	None.	—	—
DORNOCK	District Asylum at Inverness.	Jointly with Counties of Inverness, Ross, Cromarty, Nairn, and Sutherland, and Boroughs therein.	No information.
DUDLEY	Cases sent to Worcestershire County Asylum at Powick.	—	—
GATESHEAD	Cases sent to Durham County Asylum.	—	—
GLOUCESTER	*See* Gloucestershire.	*See* Gloucestershire.	*See* Gloucestershire.
GRAVESEND	Cases sent to Kent County Asylum.	—	—
GREAT YARMOUTH	Cases sent to Norfolk County Asylum.	Under agreement.	—
GRIMSBY	*See* Lincolnshire.	*See* Lincolnshire.	*See* Lincolnshire.
GUILDFORD	None.	—	—
HALIFAX	*See* West Riding.	*See* West Riding.	*See* West Riding.
HANLEY	Cases sent to Staffordshire County Asylums.	Under agreement.	—
HASTINGS	Cases sent to East Sussex Asylum.	Under agreement.	—
HEREFORD	*See* Herefordshire.	*See* Herefordshire.	*See* Herefordshire.
HUDDERSFIELD	*See* West Riding.	*See* West Riding.	*See* West Riding.
IPSWICH	Ipswich Borough Asylum.	Exclusively by County Borough of Ipswich (other outside patients received).	None.
KING'S LYNN	Cases sent to Norfolk County Asylum	—	—
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL	Hull City Asylum — 564	Exclusively by County Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull.	No separate accommodation, all these classes are received.

Borough Councils.	Lunatic Asylum Accommodation.	Lunatic Asylums—How Maintained.	Nature of Separate Accommodation for : (*a*) Private Patients; (*b*) Idiots; (*c*) Epileptics; (*d*) Any other description of Insane.
LEEDS	*See* West Riding.	*See* West Riding.	*See* West Riding.
LEICESTER	Leicester Borough Asylum - - - 868	Exclusively by County Borough of Leicester.	None.
LINCOLN	*See* Lincolnshire.	*See* Lincolnshire.	*See* Lincolnshire.
LIVERPOOL	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.
CITY OF LONDON	Asylum for - - - - - - 572	Exclusively by Court of Common Council of City of London.	(*a*) Limited provision for private patients. (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) None.
MANCHESTER	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.
MIDDLESBROUGH	Middlesbrough County Borough Asylum 430	Exclusively by County Borough of Middlesbrough. (Contracts for receipt of patients with Chester, York, Essex and Cornwall.)	None.
NEWARK	*See* Notts.	*See* Notts.	*See* Notts.
NEWBURY	*See* Berkshire.	*See* Berkshire.	*See* Berkshire.
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	*See* Staffordshire.	*See* Staffordshire.	*See* Staffordshire.
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE	City Asylum at Gosforth - - - 840	Exclusively by County of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.	(*a*) (*b*) (*c*) and (*d*) None, except that private patients are placed in special wards.
NEWPORT (MON.)	Borough Asylum in course of erection—Patients now sent to County Asylums.	Formerly jointly with County of Monmouth, but money value of share refunded and new Asylum will be maintained exclusively by Borough.	
NORTHAMPTON	Cases sent to County Asylum.		
NORWICH	Norwich City Asylum.	Exclusively by County Borough of Norwich	None.
NOTTINGHAM	City Asylum with Isolation Hospital - 771	Exclusively by City of Nottingham.	None.
OLDHAM	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.
OXFORD	*See* Oxfordshire.	*See* Oxfordshire.	*See* Oxfordshire.
PENZANCE	None.		

PLYMOUTH	Borough Asylum, Blackadon, Ivybridge 280	Exclusively by County Borough of Plymouth.	None, but epileptics sleep under supervision.
PORTSMOUTH	Borough Asylum 708	Exclusively by County Borough of Portsmouth.	None.
PRESTON	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.
READING	*See* Berkshire.	*See* Berkshire.	*See* Berkshire.
ROCHDALE	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.
ROTHERHAM	Cases sent to West Riding County Asylum.		
ST. HELENS	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.
SALFORD	Ditto.	Ditto.	Ditto.
	Hope Hospital (Salford Union) provides accommodation for 288 idiots and epileptics.		(*See* col. (2)).
SHEFFIELD	*See* West Riding.	*See* West Riding.	*See* West Riding.
SHREWSBURY	Cases sent to Bicton Asylum (*see* Montgomery)	—	—
SOUTHAMPTON	Cases sent to Portsmouth Borough Asylum.	—	—
SOUTH SHIELDS	*See* Durham.	*See* Durham.	*See* Durham.
STOCKPORT	*See* Cheshire and Lancashire (Borough in both Counties).	*See* Cheshire and Lancashire.	*See* Cheshire and Lancashire.
SUNDERLAND	Ryhope Asylum 402	Exclusively by County Borough of Sunderland	None.
TIVERTON	Cases sent to Devon County Asylum.	—	—
TYNEMOUTH	*See* Northumberland.	*See* Northumberland	*See* Northumberland.
WALSALL	Cases sent to Staffordshire County Asylum.	Under agreement, 4s. per head and maintenance.	*See* Staffordshire.
WARRINGTON	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.	*See* Lancashire.
WARWICK	*See* Warwickshire.	*See* Warwickshire.	*See* Warwickshire.
WENLOCK	*See* Salop.	*See* Salop.	*See* Salop.
WEST BROMWICH	Cases sent to Staffordshire County Asylum.	Under agreement.	—

County Councils.	Lunatic Asylum Accommodation.	Lunatic Asylums—How Maintained	Nature of Separate Accommodation for: (*a*) Private Patients; (*b*) Idiots; (*c*) Epileptics; (*d*) Any other description of Insane.
WEST HAM	Borough Asylum - - - - 800	Exclusively by Borough of West Ham.	None.
WEST HARTLEPOOL	Cases sent to Durham County Asylum	—	—
WIGAN	None.	—	—
NEW WINDSOR	*See* Berkshire.	*See* Berkshire.	*See* Berkshire.
WOLVERHAMPTON	Cases sent to Staffordshire County Asylum.	Under agreement.	—
WORCESTER	*See* Worcestershire.	*See* Worcestershire.	*See* Worcestershire.
YORK	Asylum being erected for accommodation of 370, to be completed February 1906.	Exclusively by City of York.	Separate provision to be supplied for idiots and epileptics.

B.—DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS

FROM THE COUNCILS OF

COUNTIES

RE ESTIMATED NUMBER, ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

County.	Special Schools.	Special Classes.	Accommodation.	Number in Attendance.	Children Boarded out.	Estimated Number Unprovided for.
ANGLESEY	None.	None.	—	—	None.	—
BEDFORDSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	—	No figure can be given.
BERKSHIRE	None	None	—	—	Two boys and 1 girl at Leeds to attend Special School (cost £31 6s. per annum for maintenance and education).	40.
BRECONSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	None reported (feeble-minded).
BUCKINGHAMSHIRE	None.	None.	—		—	23.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	One feeble-minded girl in Home at Ipswich.	9 reported.
CARDIGANSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	No information.	No information.
CARMARTHENSHIRE	None.	None.		—	None.	Unknown.
CARNARVONSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	No information.
CHESHIRE	Sandlebridge School (25 beds to be reserved for Cheshire County Council).	—	25	5 boys, 3 girls.	None.	10 reported—Number unknown.
CORNWALL	None.	None.	—	—	None.	Collecting information.
CUMBERLAND	None.	None.	—	—	None (unless privately at Royal Albert).	35.
DENBIGH	None.	None.	—	—	None.	15.
DERBYSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	Unknown.
DEVON	None	None.	—	—	None.	169 (of whom only about 100 are capable of instruction), 16 of these epileptic.

DORSET	None.	None.	—	—	One boy and 2 girls at Bristol, under Boarding-out Committee—County Council pay 10s. a week to foster-parents.	Number not known—5 cases reported
DURHAM	None.	None.	—	—	None.	Only 3 cases known.
ESSEX	No information received.					
FLINTSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	No cases known (except in workhouses).
GLAMORGAN	None.	None.	—	—	None.	20.
GLOUCESTERSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	197 reported unofficially in February, 1904, but not medically examined; 144 of these attended elementary schools.
HAMPSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	1 boy boarded out at Bristol to attend Special School.	150
HEREFORDSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	25
HERTFORDSHIRE	None.	None. (Question of opening class at Watford under consideration.)	—	—	One child at Leeds to attend Special School.	54. (Some of these may not be educable cases.)
HUNTINGDONSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	23.
ISLE OF ELY	None.	None.	—	—	None.	No means of ascertaining.
ISLE OF WIGHT	None.	None.	—	—	None (feeble-minded).	2 under consideration.
KENT	None.	None.	—	—	—	38.
LANCASHIRE	None. (awaiting Report	None. of Commission)	—	—	None.	69.
LEICESTERSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	1 mentally defective girl at Clapton Training Homes at 10s. per week.	120.
KESTEVEN	None.	None.	—	—	None.	No means of ascertaining.

County.	Special Schools.	Special Classes.	Accommodation.	Number in Attendance.	Children Boarded out.	Estimated Number Unprovided for.
LINCOLNSHIRE:						
Parts of Lindsey	None	None.	—		None.	Steps being taken to ascertain.
Parts of Holland	None.	None.	—		None.	In Return from 92 Departments out of 100 reported: (1) 34 could not pass St. I. (2) 21 could not pass St. II. (3) 16 not attending by reason of mental defect.
LONDON	Yes.	Yes.	Schools - 4,166 Classes - 440 (further accommodation projected for 1,744)	3,641 401	No children boarded out, but the Council have opened a residential school for 432 defective boys at Acre Lane, Brixton, who for various reasons cannot attend day school.	Total number of mentally defective children at the rate of ·6 per cent estimated at 5,800. This percentage has been found by medical officer to exist in districts where he has examined children. This leaves an excess over the number provided for of 1,194.
MERIONETH	None.	None.	—	—	None.	Unknown.
MIDDLESEX	None.	None.	—	—	None.	Unknown.
MONMOUTH	None.	None.	—	—	None	Unknown.
MONTGOMERY	None.	None.	—	—	None.	None reported.
NORFOLK			No Return.			
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	No feeble-minded cases.	31.
NORTHUMBERLAND	None.	None.	—	—	No cases boarded-out by the Council.	None. (Attendance officers are supposed to report cases.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE	None.	There are some special classes in the schools.	—	225 returned by teachers as attending such classes.	1 girl in Home in Nottingham to attend special class at Talbot Street under Nottingham City.	———
OXFORDSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	37.
PEMBROKESHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	9.
RADNORSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	1 defective boy at Cambrian Institute, Swansea.	

RUTLAND	None.	None.	—	—	None.	
SALOP	None.	None.	—	—	2 boys to be boarded out under Leeds Education Committee.	1 girl, so far as known.
SOKE OF PETERBORO'	None.	None.	—	—	None.	"No defective children."
SOMERSET	None.	None.	—	—	None.	50.
STAFFORDSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	No information.
EAST SUFFOLK	None.	None.	—	—	None.	None.
SURREY	None at present.	None at present.	—	—	2 boys at Field House (R.C.) School, Hillingdon, Middlesex.	163.
EAST SUSSEX	None.	None.	—	—	None.	98.
WEST SUSSEX	None.	None.	—	—	No mentally defective children.	Officer recently appointed, part of whose duties is to examine all defective children—report not yet in.
WARWICKSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	1 girl at Midland Counties Asylum, Knowle (at £34 a year).	7.
WESTMORLAND	None.	None.	—	—	No mentally defective children.	25. (Some of whom may not be found to be defective within the meaning of the Act.)
WILTSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	1 boy boarded out at Children's Home, Littleton, Guildford, at £31 4s. per annum.	No other case known. School attendance officers have instructions to report.
WORCESTERSHIRE	None at present.	None at present.	—	—	None.	136. (Including epileptics.)
EAST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	35
WEST RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	2,000.
NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	About 116.

B. DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS

FROM THE COUNCILS OF

COUNTY BOROUGHS

RE ESTIMATED NUMBER, ACCOMMODATION, ETC.

Borough.	Special Schools.	Special Classes.	Accommodation.	Number in Attendance.	Children boarded out.	Estimated Number unprovided for.
BARNSTAPLE	None.	None.	—	—	None	No information.
BARROW-IN-FURNESS	None.	None.	—	—	None.	
BATH	None at present (school for 50 contemplated).	None.	—	—	None.	28 (according to recent medical examination).
BEDFORD	None.	None.	—	—	None.	A few cases known; satisfactorily cared for by parents.
BIRMINGHAM	7 schools.	Discontinued.	Boys 265; girls 154.	—	None.	About 300.
BLACKBURN	Special school for 80 children about to be erected.	None.	—	—	2 girls boarded out at Sandlebridge, at £20 per annum. Council made grant of £75 towards furnishing of school. Parents contribute.	70.
BLACKPOOL	None.	None.	—	—	—	
BOLTON	2 schools accommodating 80 and 31 respectively to be enlarged to 100.	None.	—	—	2 children boarded out at Sandlebridge.	130 (after providing for 200).
BOOTLE	Children attend Orwell Road special school by arrangement with Liverpool Education Authority.	None.	—	17	None.	20.
BOURNEMOUTH	None	None.	—	—	None.	2.
BRADFORD	5 special schools.	None.	165	103	None.	120.
BRIGHTON	1 special school.	None.	40	46	None.	None known to be unprovided for.
BRISTOL	2 special schools: (1) Mentally defective; (2) Mentally and physically defective combined.	None.	(1) 60 (2) 200 (including physically defective).	168	None.	None.
BURNLEY	2 special schools.	None.	—	151 (on roll).	None.	None.

BURTON-ON-TRENT	The question is now before the Education Committee.					
BURY COUNTY	None.	None.	——	——	None.	About 12.
BURY ST. EDMUNDS	None.	None.	——	——	None.	5 (including epileptics).
CAMBRIDGE	None.	None.	——	——	None.	No information.
CANTERBURY	None.	None.	——	——	None.	None.
CARDIFF	None.	2 special classes held in spare class rooms at 2 separate schools.	——	33	None.	None.
CHESTER	None.	None.	——	——	None.	None.
COLCHESTER	None.	None.	——	——	None.	27 (according to returns from Head Teachers).
COVENTRY	None at present. Question under consideration.	None.	——	——	None.	38 were certified on medical examination in Feb. 1902. Number probably the same.
CROYDON	None.	None.	——	——	None.	Over 120 cases reported by Head Teachers.
DERBY	One Special School.	None.	80	Roll: 107	None.	——
DONCASTER	None.	None.	——	——	No F. M. cases.	"Cannot say that there are any."
DORNOCK	None.	None.	——	——	None.	None.
DUDLEY	None (for mentally defective).	None.	——	——	No F. M. cases.	None.
EXETER	None.	None	——	——	None.	37
GATESHEAD	None.	None. (Under consideration)	——	——	——	About 30.
GLOUCESTER	None.	None.	——	——	No F. M. cases.	——
GRAVESEND	None.	None.	——	——	——	——
GREAT YARMOUTH	None.	None.	——	——	——	4 to 6.
GRIMSBY	——	——	——	——	——	——

Borough.	Special Schoo s.	Special Classes.	Accommodation.	Number in Attendance.	Children boarded out.	Estimated Number unprovided for.
GUILDFORD	None.	None	—	—	None.	7.
HALIFAX	Parkinson Lane Special School.	None.	—	21	None.	10.
HANLEY	None.	None	—	—	—	35.
HASTINGS	None. (Scheme approved).	None	—	—	—	—
HEREFORD	None.	None.	—	—	None.	None to Council's knowledge.
IPSWICH	None. (Voluntary School, Handford House, for feeble-minded children in the Borough.)	None.	20 girls.	—	None.	Enquiry in Progress.
KING'S LYNN	None.	None.	—	—	—	"Cannot say."
KINGSTON-UPON-HULL	None.	None.	—	—	None.	150 attending normal schools. 59 excluded. 209 (This includes physically defective.) Return in June, 1904, was 366.
LEEDS	Three Special Schools.	—	Total accommodation, 140.	108	2 girls and 7 boys.	None within the definition of the Act.
LEICESTER	One Special School at Willow Street.	None (except classes for "backward children.")	75	42	None.	7 or 8, but new estimates will shortly be made.
LINCOLN	None at present.	None.	—	—	None.	10–12.
LIVERPOOL	5 Special Schools, plans for new school under consideration of Board of Education	None.	491 Projected, 92.	346	None.	Very few *mentally* defective.
CITY OF LONDON	See	London County	Council.			
MANCHESTER	3 Special Schools.	None.	218	203	29 at Sandlebridge.	No definite information, owing to recent extension of city.

MIDDLESBOROUGH	None.	None.	—	—	—	30–40
NEWARK	None.	None.	—	—	None.	None.
NEWBURY	None.	None.	—	—	None.	None.
NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	None.	None.	—	—	None.	None.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	1 special school.	None.	41	49	None.	400
NEWPORT (MON.)	None.	None.	—	—	None.	Probably about 30.
NORTHAMPTON	1 special school.	None.	60	45 (certified for admission.)	None.	None.
NOTTINGHAM	None.	Three classes.	—	116	None.	None.
OLDHAM	1 special school.	None.	80	47	None.	None.
OXFORD	1 special school.	None.	25 (to be increased to 40).	27	None.	10
PENZANCE	None.	None.	—	—	None.	None.
PLYMOUTH	1 special school.	None.	96	129	None.	34
PORTSMOUTH	None.	None	—	—	None.	—
PRESTON	None.	None.	—	—	—	—
READING	1 special school.	None.	17	16	None.	About 20.
ROCHDALE	None.	None	—	—	None.	About 20.
ROCHESTER	None.	None.	—	—	None.	None known.
ST. HELEN'S	None.	None.	—	—	None.	50 or 60. (defective or epileptic).
SALFORD	1 special school.	None.	24	27	6 at Sandlebridge at £20 a head.	120
SHEFFIELD	3 special schools (of these 2 are temporary centres about to be replaced by permanent buildings).	None.	*Present.* 60, 30, 20 = 110 / *Projected* 60, 60, 80 = 200	112	None.	50 (reported but not yet medically examined)

Borough.	Special Schools.	Special Classes.	Accommodation.	Number in Attendance.	Children Boarded Out.	Estimated Number Unprovided for.
SHREWSBURY	None.	None.	—	—	None.	None.
SOUTHAMPTON	None. (Education Committee now considering the question.)	None.	—	—	—	About 20 not attending elementary school.
SOUTH SHIELDS	None.	None.	—	—	None.	"Possibly 3 or 4."
STOCKPORT	None at present. (Matter "now under special consideration.")	None.	—	—	—	About 50.
SUNDERLAND	None.	None.	—	—	None.	48
SWANSEA	None.	None.	—	—	—	Late School Board made 2 full inquiries and failed to find any child who could not benefit by instruction in ordinary school. Education Committee will institute another inquiry.
TIVERTON	None.	None.	—	—	—	"Difficult to give estimate — number would be small."
TYNEMOUTH	None.	None.	—	—	2 (? mentally defective).	14
WALSALL	None.	None.	—	—	None.	29
WARRINGTON	None.	None at present. "Under consideration of Education Committee."	—	—	None.	Inquiry being conducted.
WARWICK	None.	None.	—	—	None.	
WENLOCK	None.	None.	—	—	1 (mentally defective).	None.
WEST BROMWICH	None.	None.	—	—	None (one attends Farm Street Special School, Birmingham, daily with guide).	10

WEST HAM - - - - -	1 special school.	None.	80	85	None.	All cases reported have been dealt with.
WEST HARTLEPOOL - -	1 special school. (Old cookery centre temporarily recognised, plans for new building approved.)	None.	38 (new building will accommodate 60).	32	None.	Probably 20.
WIGAN - - - - - -	None.	None.	——	——	1 girl who attends Chatham Place Special School, Liverpool.	Return made 5 years ago. There were then "40 *known* cases."
NEW WINDSOR - - -	None.	None.	——	——	——	——
WOLVERHAMPTON - -	1 special school.	——	40	41	None.	Accommodation provided for every known case.
WORCESTER - - -	None.	None.	——	——	——	About 6.
YORK - - - - -	None. ("Matter has been considered in conjunction with neighbouring authorities, but no final decision has as yet been arrived at").	None.	——	——	——	About 90. (mentally or physically defective).

In many of the above Returns it is possible that under the heading "Defective" physically defective children have been included. If this is taken into account there should be some reduction in the figures given in column (7).

The Totals are approximately as follows:—

County Councils	5,450	unprovided for
County Boroughs	2,300	do. do.

This calculation, however, leaves out of account all Counties or Boroughs where the figures cannot be even approximately given.

C—EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS

FROM THE COUNCILS OF

COUNTIES.

COUNTY COUNCILS.

Epileptic Children.

(1) No county council has, as yet, adopted the Defective and Epileptic Children Act, 1899, as regards provision for *epileptic* children.

The London County Council are about to provide Residential Schools under the Act.

(2) The following counties make use of Residential Institutions for boarding out their epileptic children :—

Cheshire	One girl at David Lewis Colony. One boy at Much Hadham (R.C.) Special School, Hertfordshire.
Hampshire	One boy at Lingfield Colony.
Hertfordshire	Four boys at Lingfield Colony.
Isle of Wight	One girl at Elizabeth Barclay Home, Bodmin. One boy at Chalfont St. Peter's Colony.
Leicestershire	Two boys at Lingfield Colony.
Northampton	One boy at Maghull Colony.
Westmorland	One boy at Starnthwaite.
East Riding of Yorkshire	One at Starnthwaite.

The Wiltshire County Council report that they have been unsuccessful in obtaining admission for their cases at existing institutions.

(3) Number for whom provision is required :—

Twenty-six counties are unable to give any information. In four of these (Cornwall, Flintshire, Parts of Lindsey, and Northumberland) inquiries are being made.

The following counties report that they have no epileptic children :—

Middlesex.
Radnor.
Rutland.
Soke of Peterboro'
Westmorland.

This probably means that no cases have been reported and no specific inquiry has been made.

The estimated number, as returned by the remaining county councils, is as follows :—

Berkshire	12	
Cambridgeshire	4	
Carmarthen	1	
Cumberland	6	
Denbigh	6	
Devon	32	(not including mental defectives).
Glamorgan	20	
Gloucester	64	(not medically examined)
Hampshire	28	
Hertfordshire	5	
Huntingdon	7	
Kent	22	
Lancashire	69	(not medically examined).
Leicestershire	30	
London	307	
Norfolk	1	(in county asylum).
Northampton	10	
Nottinghamshire	31	
Oxford	9	
Salop	2	
Somerset (30–35)	say 33	
Surrey	19	
West Sussex	8	
Warwick	10	
Wiltshire	1	
Worcestershire	(say) 9	(Returned with mental defectives without separate classification).
East Riding	10	
West Riding	200	
North Riding	32	
Total	**990**	

C.—EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS

FROM THE COUNCILS OF

COUNTY BOROUGHS.

COUNTY BOROUGHS.

Epileptic Children.

(1) No borough has, up till now, adopted the Defective and Epileptic Children Act, 1899, as regards provision for *epileptic* children, but the Borough of Blackburn are about to erect a Special School for epileptic as well as mentally defective children to accommodate forty boys and forty girls.

(2) The following boroughs make use of existing Residential Homes or Colonies for their epileptic children:—

Birmingham	One at Starnthwaite and two others to be sent.
Bradford	Arrangements being made for boarding children at Starnthwaite.
Brighton	One boy at Lingfield Colony.
Bristol	One boy at Lingfield Colony.
Devonport	Two boys at Lingfield Colony.
Gateshead	Ten improvable cases to be sent to Starnthwaite.
Leeds	One boy at David Lewis Colony.
Nottingham	One at Starnthwaite.
Oxford	One at Much Hadham (RC) Special School, Hertfordshire.
South Shields	Two or three at Maghull.
Stockport	Three at Starnthwaite. One at Sandlebridge.

(3) Number for whom provision is required:—

Thirty boroughs are unable to give an estimate.

In four of these (Burton-on-Trent, Hastings, Ipswich and Warrington) inquiries are being made.

Sixteen boroughs report that they have no cases.

The returns from the remaining boroughs are as follows:—

Bath		3
Birkenhead		12
Birmingham		20
Blackburn		20
Bournemouth		4
Bradford		40
Bristol	about	40
Burnley		7
Bury		7
Bury St. Edmunds (five defectives and epileptics)	say	2
Croydon (20–25)	say	23
Exeter		16
Gateshead		10
Great Yarmouth		6
Guildford		3
Halifax		7
Hanley		10
Huddersfield		6
Hull		40
Leeds		30
Leicester		6
Lincoln (12–15)	say	14
Newark		1
Newcastle-on-Tyne		45
Newport (Mon.)	about	30
Norwich	about	20
Nottingham		30
Oldham		9
Oxford		1
Plymouth (thirteen reported in eight years)	say	5
Reading		11
Rochdale	about	20
Rochester		1
Rotherham	about	8
Sheffield		30
Southampton	about	30
South Shields (two or three)	say	3
Stockport	about	12
Sunderland		18
Wallsall		6
West Bromwich		2
Wolverhampton		10 (known to attendance officers).
York	about	10
		628

D.—SANE EPILEPTIC ADULTS.

SUMMARY OF RETURNS

FROM THE COUNCILS OF

COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS.

COUNTIES AND COUNTY BOROUGHS.

Sane Epileptic Adults.

There is no direct provision by either county councils or county borough councils for this class.

Those whose parents or guardians are willing to make application to the Poor Law Authority are dealt with by the Guardians. Usually they are classified, as far as possible, in the wards of the workhouses, and in some instances improvable cases are boarded at institutions, homes, or colonies for the epileptic. The Bristol Guardians have eight cases boarded out in this way.

The Bradford Guardians have a separate dormitory and living apartments for sane epileptic adult males, and a special paid attendant who has no other duties.

The Worcestershire County Council report that "a joint Home for the accommodation of 210 epileptic and feeble-minded persons not certified as insane is about to be provided in the county by the Guardians of the Birmingham, Aston, and King's Norton Unions under an order made by the Local Government Board.

6.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906.

1905 figures are in Italic type. *1906 figures are in Roman type.*

SUMMARY.—FEEBLE-MINDED PAUPERS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, JANUARY 1ST, 1905 AND 1906.

Reference Number.	Divisions and Union Counties.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Outdoor Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate.
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Outdoor.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Outdoor.	Total.	Outdoor.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1. LONDON.																	
1	London	*242*	*639*	*178*	*34*	*1,093*	*354*	*8*	*59*	*46*	*351*	*134*	*590*	*26*	*149*	–	*75*	
		248	933	170	56	1,407	468	18	53	48	507	162	770	36	169	2	71	
	2. SOUTH EASTERN.																	
2	Surrey	*12*	*113*	*7*	*5*	*137*	*55*	–	*6*	*5*	*42*	*6*	*59*	*3*	*23*	*2*	*4*	
		22	184	12	38	256	109	13	22	9	80	17	128	24	19	1	5	
3	Kent	*32*	*303*	*15*	*63*	*413*	*171*	*26*	*33*	*10*	*135*	*31*	*209*	*33*	*33*	*4*	*28*	
		27	327	17	87	458	181	36	39	15	167	14	235	50	42	1	21	
4	Sussex	*48*	*115*	*6*	*46*	*215*	*73*	*9*	*16*	*8*	*96*	*5*	*125*	*34*	*17*	*3*	*5*	
		57	149	10	91	307	114	20	21	7	136	12	176	70	17	1	7	
5	Southampton	*180*	*182*	*1*	*51*	*414*	*169*	*17*	*14*	*6*	*187*	*15*	*222*	*33*	*23*	*1*	*10*	
		125	•220	40	94	479	189	32	18	9	161	56	244	59	46	3	10	
6	Berks	*5*	*68*	–	*4*	*77*	*25*	*2*	*5*	*4*	*32*	*2*	*43*	*2*	*9*	–	*7*	
		–	72	4	8	84	25	3	7	9	30	1	47	4	12	1	2	
	3. SOUTH MIDLAND.																	
7	Middlesex	*25*	*126*	*8*	*17*	*176*	*58*	*7*	*10*	*9*	*68*	*11*	*98*	*9*	*20*	*1*	*8*	
		10	155	33	21	219	99	7	6	11	77	13	107	13	13	1	7	
8	Hertford	–	*103*	–	*33*	*136*	*38*	*4*	*11*	*4*	*66*	*9*	*90*	*26*	*8*	*3*	*7*	
		13	78	1	34	126	46	10	10	8	50	4	72	22	8	2	2	
9	Buckingham	–	*39*	–	*4*	*43*	*16*	*1*	*3*	–	*24*	–	*27*	*3*	–	–	*3*	
		–	46	–	14	60	23	2	8	4	25	–	37	12	–	–	–	
10	Oxford	–	*56*	*1*	*32*	*89*	*32*	*11*	*8*	*9*	*33*	–	*50*	*18*	*7*	*3*	–	
		–	63	2	26	91	31	11	18	1	34	–	53	13	7	2	3	
11	Northampton	–	*103*	*1*	*18*	*122*	*44*	*4*	*11*	*1*	*55*	*4*	*71*	*14*	*7*	–	*9*	
		3	113	1	46	163	58	18	14	5	57	16	92	28	13	–	16	

SUMMARY.—FEEBLE-MINDED PAUPERS JANUARY 1ST, 1905 AND 1906—*continued.*

Reference Number.	Divisions and Union Counties.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	3. SOUTH MIDLAND —*continued.*																	
12	HUNTINGDON	–	*15*	–	*14*	*29*	*10*	*4*	*3*	–	*14*	*2*	*19*	*7*	–	–	–	
		–	23	–	19	42	13	6	1	1	24	1	27	13	2	–	1	
13	BEDFORD	–	*26*	–	*6*	*32*	*11*	*1*	*3*	–	*13*	*4*	*20*	*5*	*1*	–	*2*	
		3	27	–	19	49	18	5	3	–	24	2	29	13	2	1	3	
14	CAMBRIDGE	–	*49*	–	*10*	*59*	*25*	*3*	*16*	*2*	*12*	–	*30*	*7*	*4*	–	*4*	
		–	52	–	29	81	35	11	18	1	22	1	42	18	4	–	5	
	4. EASTERN.																	
15	ESSEX	*72*	*82*	*1*	*41*	*196*	*69*	*9*	*7*	*7*	*95*	*8*	*117*	*33*	*10*	*1*	*14*	
		37	193	1	154	385	152	61	33	9	176	4	222	92	11	1	18	
16	SUFFOLK	*4*	*96*	*3*	*36*	*139*	*54*	*12*	*22*	*3*	*46*	*5*	*76*	*23*	*9*	*1*	*4*	
		12	132	8	126	278	111	46	24	8	110	7	149	76	18	4	12	
17	NORFOLK	*33*	*149*	*3*	*19*	*204*	*83*	*4*	*23*	*3*	*82*	*6*	*114*	*16*	*7*	*1*	*4*	
		3	144	7	98	252	89	24	26	7	110	5	148	65	15	9	5	
	5. SOUTH WESTERN.																	
18	WILTS	–	*100*	*3*	*25*	*128*	*54*	*5*	*9*	*4*	*51*	*6*	*70*	*18*	*4*	*2*	*13*	
		–	119	5	38	162	61	11	11	2	75	10	98	27	3	–	11	
19	DORSET	*1*	*61*	–	*33*	*95*	*44*	*16*	*11*	*1*	*32*	*3*	*47*	*16*	*4*	*1*	–	
		13	73	2	33	121	53	11	12	2	44	5	63	21	5	1	4	
20	DEVON	*2*	*271*	*2*	*124*	*399*	*146*	*38*	*30*	*24*	*161*	*24*	*239*	*82*	*14*	*7*	*38*	
		19	248	4	239	510	193	86	35	41	168	46	290	141	27	12	30	
21	CORNWALL	*7*	*84*	*1*	*63*	*155*	*54*	*21*	*15*	*1*	*69*	*6*	*91*	*41*	*10*	*1*	*12*	
		9	94	–	67	170	61	21	26	3	68	2	99	45	10	1	12	
22	SOMERSET	–	*159*	*5*	*40*	*204*	*71*	*6*	*18*	*10*	*69*	*18*	*115*	*31*	*18*	*3*	*37*	
		10	166	6	109	291	98	30	28	24	109	7	168	75	25	4	43	

	6. WEST MIDLAND.															
23	GLOUCESTER	*26*	*98*	*31*	*39*	*194*	*67*	*18*	*7*	*2*	*102*	*6*	*117*	*20*	*10*	*1*	*60*
		–	183	37	71	291	97	27	25	5	142	6	178	42	16	2	23
24	HEREFORD	–	*58*	*2*	*24*	*84*	*31*	*7*	*5*	*1*	*42*	*2*	*50*	*17*	*3*	–	*3*
		–	57	1	16	74	25	–	11	1	23	2	37	12	12	4	4
25	SALOP	–	*87*	*1*	*18*	*106*	*40*	*9*	*16*	*4*	*31*	*7*	*58*	*9*	*8*	–	*13*
		–	62	1	25	88	38	13	6	3	27	5	41	11	9	1	11
26	STAFFORD	*51*	*333*	*3*	*71*	*458*	*184*	*32*	*29*	*18*	*168*	*38*	*253*	*38*	*21*	*1*	*20*
		11	339	3	122	475	189	47	31	9	192	34	266	70	20	5	27
27	WORCESTER	*12*	*97*	*22*	*33*	*164*	*50*	*12*	*15*	–	*63*	*12*	*90*	*20*	*24*	*1*	*30*
		40	57	7	53	157	42	18	17	5	69	6	97	34	18	1	34
28	WARWICK	*169*	*216*	*9*	*30*	*424*	*138*	*6*	*23*	*31*	*152*	*39*	*245*	*16*	*41*	*8*	*6*
		263	168	9	36	476	161	12	26	51	179	21	277	16	38	8	21
	7. NORTH MIDLAND.															
29	LEICESTER	*32*	*127*	*3*	*12*	*174*	*90*	*6*	*13*	*6*	*52*	*7*	*78*	*6*	*6*	–	*10*
		52	97	2	55	206	97	26	17	6	59	22	104	28	5	1	9
30	RUTLAND	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*2*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–
		–	11	–	2	13	4	–	2	–	6	1	9	2	–	–	–
31	LINCOLN	–	*139*	–	*111*	*250*	*88*	*34*	*20*	*10*	*94*	*13*	*137*	*72*	*25*	*5*	*15*
		13	153	–	164	330	116	50	30	23	124	17	194	108	20	6	16
32	NOTTINGHAM	*9*	*108*	*3*	*52*	*172*	*77*	*22*	*7*	*5*	*61*	*11*	*84*	*25*	*11*	*5*	*5*
		1	90	2	99	192	74	38	21	7	65	10	103	60	15	1	10
33	DERBY	*38*	*49*	–	*8*	*95*	*44*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*33*	*10*	*46*	*6*	*5*	–	–
		12	126	1	12	151	62	6	3	2	56	18	79	6	10	–	8
	8. NORTH WESTERN.															
34	CHESTER	*29*	*161*	2	*34*	*226*	*102*	*11*	*18*	*1*	*85*	*12*	*116*	*22*	*8*	–	*5*
		47	151	9	23	230	107	7	11	5	76	9	101	13	22	3	2
35	LANCASTER	*217*	*793*	*29*	*139*	*1,178*	*44*	*40*	*53*	*58*	*410*	*105*	*626*	*97*	*108*	*2*	*80*
		293	740	52	201	1,286	44	75	57	44	485	99	685	121	157	5	90
	9. YORK.															
36	WEST RIDING	*66*	*492*	*9*	*139*	*706*	*272*	*48*	*40*	*17*	*296*	*40*	*393*	*84*	*41*	*7*	*54*
		47	506	76	193	822	354	74	43	23	301	56	423	114	45	5	57
37	EAST RIDING	*8*	*99*	–	*19*	*126*	*53*	*8*	*14*	*3*	*39*	*11*	*67*	*9*	*6*	*2*	*1*
		69	68	5	37	179	75	16	13	5	69	13	100	21	4	–	4
38	NORTH RIDING	–	*46*	–	*20*	*66*	*22*	*7*	*5*	*4*	*29*	*4*	*42*	*12*	*2*	*1*	*3*
		–	80	–	36	116	49	15	8	2	42	10	62	20	5	1	1

SUMMARY.—FEEBLE-MINDED PAUPERS, JANUARY 1ST, 1905 AND 1906—*continued.*

Reference Number.	Divisions and Union Counties.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	10. NORTHERN.																	
39	DURHAM	*29*	*203*	–	*62*	*294*	*132*	*28*	*33*	*12*	*86*	*14*	*145*	*33*	*17*	*1*	*17*	
		46	220	8	94	368	142	40	39	27	119	19	204	52	22	2	4	
40	NORTHUMBERLAND	*4*	*129*	*6*	*24*	*163*	56	*5*	*14*	*8*	*52*	*2*	*76*	*15*	*31*	*4*	*1*	
		4	116	10	72	202	64	28	20	8	77	11	116	38	22	6	2	
41	CUMBERLAND	–	*48*	1	*9*	*58*	*21*	*4*	*7*	*1*	*24*	*2*	*34*	*5*	*3*	–	*2*	
		–	45	1	7	53	22	2	11	1	15	–	27	5	4	–	3	
42	WESTMORELAND	–	*31*	–	*5*	36	*5*	–	*3*	–	*24*	*3*	*30*	*5*	*1*	–	*1*	
		–	27	–	5	32	5	–	17	–	10	–	27	5	–	–	–	
	11. MONMOUTH AND WALES.																	
43	MONMOUTH	–	*103*	–	*71*	*174*	*74*	*23*	*7*	*4*	*58*	*22*	*91*	*46*	*9*	*2*	*10*	
		–	98	1	81	180	89	29	7	3	56	17	83	52	8	–	13	
44	GLAMORGAN	–	*68*	*3*	*76*	*147*	*46*	*16*	*8*	*7*	*58*	*18*	*91*	*56*	*10*	*4*	*4*	
		–	63	3	109	175	54	28	1	1	98	13	113	78	8	3	5	
45	CARMARTHEN	–	*4*	–	*29*	*33*	*5*	*3*	*9*	*5*	*6*	*1*	*21*	*19*	*7*	*7*	*1*	
		–	17	–	50	67	24	16	11	3	18	6	38	30	5	4	4	
46	PEMBROKE	–	*21*	–	*8*	*29*	*6*	*1*	*4*	–	*16*	*2*	*22*	*7*	*1*	–	–	
		–	18	–	22	40	12	7	4	1	20	2	27	15	1	–	–	
47	CARDIGAN	–	*9*	–	*32*	*41*	*13*	*8*	*3*	–	*23*	*1*	*27*	*23*	*1*	*1*	*1*	
		11	12	–	68	91	39	26	15	1	35	–	51	41	1	1	1	
48	BRECKNOCK	–	*10*	–	*2*	*12*	*7*	*1*	*2*	–	*3*	–	*5*	*1*	–	–	*4*	
		–	11	–	2	13	5	1	1	–	6	1	8	1	–	–	–	
49	RADNOR	–	*2*	–	*1*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*2*	–	2	–	–	–	*1*	
		–	7	–	1	8	1	1	5	–	1	–	6	–	1	–	–	
50	MONTGOMERY	–	*23*	–	*23*	*46*	*18*	*6*	*7*	*1*	*17*	*1*	*26*	*16*	*2*	*1*	–	
		–	21	–	28	49	15	6	13	1	17	–	31	21	3	1	–	

	11. MONMOUTH AND WALES—*continued.*																
51	FLINT	–	*9*	–	*13*	*22*	*10*	*6*	–	–	*9*	*3*	*12*	*7*	–	–	–
		–	19	27	14	60	30	3	2	–	24	2	28	9	2	2	–
52	DENBIGH	–	*11*	–	*15*	*26*	*5*	*5*	*3*	–	*16*	*1*	*20*	*10*	*1*	–	–
		–	23	2	33	58	17	11	3	–	27	2	32	20	9	2	–
53	MERIONETH	*6*	*4*	–	*25*	*35*	*9*	*8*	*8*	–	*10*	*4*	*22*	*13*	*4*	*4*	*3*
		–	24	–	38	62	27	16	4	3	19	6	32	19	3	3	–
54	CARNARVON	–	*7*	–	*19*	*26*	*7*	*6*	*3*	*3*	*6*	*6*	*18*	*13*	*1*	–	*1*
		3	21	–	25	49	20	8	8	–	20	1	29	17	–	–	1
55	ANGLESEY	*9*	–	*1*	*20*	*30*	*2*	*2*	*4*	*4*	*15*	*1*	*24*	*17*	*4*	*1*	–
		–	11	–	31	42	12	9	5	–	20	3	28	22	2	–	–
	GRAND TOTAL, 1905	*1,368*	*6,529*	*360*	*1,901*	10,158	*3,777*	*593*	*714*	*364*	*3,818*	*697*	*5,593*	*1,219*	*788*	*92*	*635*
	GRAND TOTAL, 1906	1,523	7,252	580	3,271	12,626	4,739	1,137	920	464	4,751	797	6,932	2,020	955	114	638
	TOTAL, (London)	*242*	*639*	*178*	*34*	*1,093*	*354*	*8*	*59*	*46*	*351*	*134*	*590*	*26*	*149*	–	*75*
		248	933	170	56	1,407	468	18	53	48	507	162	770	36	169	2	71
	„ (Rest of E. & W.)	*1,126*	*5,890*	*182*	*1,867*	*9,065*	*3,423*	*585*	*655*	*318*	*3,407*	*563*	*5,003*	*1,193*	*639*	*92*	*560*
		1,275	6,319	410	3,215	11,219	4,271	1,119	867	416	4,244	635	6,162	1,984	786	112	567

MEMORANDUM AS TO THE SUMMARY OF PARTICULARS OBTAINED BY THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD IN REGARD TO THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN RECEIPT OF POOR LAW RELIEF, JANUARY 1ST, 1905.

With regard to the information given in this Summary generally, it should be mentioned that the registers kept in the Poor Law unions do not specifically provide for a record of persons who could be classed as feeble-minded but not certifiable as insane. The particulars given in the Returns are based on the opinion of the medical officers in the matter.

The particulars given in Column 17, under the heading "Number of feeble-minded women who gave birth to children in workhouses during the last five years" were in respect of only 146 unions out of the 656 unions from which Returns were received; and in the cases of those 146 unions, a large proportion related to periods of less than five years.

As regards the remaining Returns, it was stated in forty-three cases that no record had been kept; in 201 cases no information was supplied, and in the remainder, it is not clear whether there had been no cases of the kind referred to, or that no information of the kind asked for could be given.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906.

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks. (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	1.—The Metropolis.																	
	1. MIDDLESEX (part)																	
1*a*	PADDINGTON - - -	–	*50*	*6*	–	*56*	*17*	–	*4*	*4*	*25*	*6*	*39*	–	–	–	–	*No record.*
		–	43	4	–	47	16	–	–	5	23	2	30	–	1	–	–	No record.
1*b*	KENSINGTON - - -	*26*	*21*	*11*	–	*58*	*17*	–	*4*	*1*	*29*	–	*34*	–	*7*	–	*30*	*Last 3 years.*
		26	21	14	–	61	23	–	–	–	28	–	28	–	10	–	30	Last 3 years.
2*a*	HAMMERSMITH - -	–	*6*	*21*	*4*	*31*	*7*	–	–	–	*18*	*5*	*23*	*4*	*1*	–	–	*No record.*
		–	29	4	4	37	10	2	1	1	19	4	25	2	2	–	–	
2	FULHAM - - -	–	*15*	*3*	*1*	*19*	*8*	*1*	*1*	*3*	*5*	–	*9*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	12	8	–	20	8	–	–	1	8	–	9	–	3	–	–	No record.
3	CHELSEA - -	–	*16*	–	–	*16*	*9*	–	–	–	*7*	–	*7*	–	–	–	–	
		–	22	3	–	25	–	–	9	1	10	3	23	–	2	–	Nil	
4	ST. GEORGE'S -	–	*29*	*2*	–	*31*	*7*	–	–	–	*19*	*3*	*22*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	21	7	2	30	10	1	–	1	11	1	13	1	7	–	Nil	
5	WESTMINSTER - -	*7*	–	–	–	*7*	*3*	–	–	–	*3*	*1*	*4*	–	–	–	–	
		7	–	–	–	7	2	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	
6	ST. MARYLEBONE - -	*19*	–	*15*	–	*34*	*7*	–	*6*	*6*	*2*	–	*14*	–	*13*	–	–	
		8	30	18	–	56	10	–	–	–	29	–	29	–	17	–	Nil	
7	HAMPSTEAD - - -	–	*6*	*1*	–	*7*	*3*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	3	4	–	7	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	–	–	No record.
8	ST. PANCRAS - -	–	*50*	*8*	–	*58*	*9*	–	*1*	*2*	*22*	*19*	*44*	–	*5*	–	*2*	
		–	79	12	1	92	11	–	3	3	51	18	75	1	6	–	Ni	
9	ISLINGTON - - -	–	*19*	*15*	*2*	*36*	*1*	–	*2*	–	*8*	*12*	*22*	*2*	*13*	–	–	
		62	89	16	2	169	49	–	2	1	51	43	97	2	23	–	–	No record.
10	HACKNEY - - -	–	*38*	*14*	*1*	*53*	*22*	*1*	*1*	–	*9*	*4*	*14*	–	*17*	–	–	
		–	40	20	1	61	20	–	1	1	18	6	26	1	15	–	–	No record.

11	St. Giles & St. George, Bloomsbury	–	*7*	*1*	–	*8*	*3*	–	–	–	*3*	*1*	*4*	–	*1*	–	*6*	*4 years.*
		–	8	2	–	10	3	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	1	–	5	Since Jan. 1, '02.
12	Strand	–	*22*	*1*	*1*	*24*	*9*	–	*1*	–	*9*	*4*	*14*	*1*	*1*	–	*3*	*5 years.*
		–	18	3	1	22	4	–	3	–	8	4	15	1	3	–	2	Since Jan. 1, '01.
13	Holborn	*17*	*62*	*3*	*1*	*83*	*32*	–	*2*	*2*	*23*	*21*	*48*	*1*	*3*	–	–	*No record.*
		21	57	3	1	82	38	–	2	1	28	10	41	1	3	–	–	No record.
14	City of London	–	*10*	*1*	–	*11*	*6*	–	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	–	*1*	–	*Nil*	
		7	5	1	–	13	4	–	5	2	–	–	7	–	2	–	Nil	
15	Shoreditch	*4*	*10*	*7*	–	*21*	*10*	–	*2*	*1*	*4*	–	*7*	–	*4*	–	–	*No record.*
		5	10	7	–	22	3	–	2	1	7	–	10	–	9	–	–	No record.
16	Bethnal Green	*6*	*37*	*15*	*1*	*59*	*13*	–	*5*	*6*	*13*	*3*	*27*	*1*	*19*	–	–	
		15	31	–	–	46	15	–	2	8	13	2	25	–	6	–	2	During year '05.
17	Whitechapel	*6*	*21*	*1*	*1*	*29*	*7*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*8*	*11*	*22*	–	–	–	*1*	
		13	37	1	1	52	24	1	2	–	12	14	28	–	–	–	1	
18	St. George-in-the-East	–	*6*	–	–	*6*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	*Nil*	
		–	7	–	–	7	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	Nil	
19	Stepney	–	*12*	*3*	–	*15*	*4*	–	–	–	*7*	–	*7*	–	*4*	–	*4*	
		–	50	4	–	54	22	–	1	2	16	7	26	–	6	–	8	From March, '02.
20	Mile End, Old Town	*22*	*3*	–	*3*	*28*	*12*	–	*6*	*2*	*4*	–	*12*	*3*	*4*	–	*Nil*	
		–	21	2	3	26	6	–	2	–	13	–	15	3	5	–	Nil	
21	Poplar	–	*24*	*15*	*2*	*41*	*20*	*1*	–	–	*10*	–	*10*	*1*	*11*	–	–	
		–	3	5	5	13	7	4	–	–	2	–	2	1	4	–	–	No record.
22	Southwark	–	*18*	–	–	*18*	*6*	–	–	*7*	–	*3*	*10*	–	*2*	–	*Nil*	
		–	20	9	5	34	11	2	2	1	9	–	12	3	11	–	Nil	No record.
23	Bermondsey	*43*	*34*	–	*4*	*81*	*28*	–	–	*2*	*26*	*19*	*47*	*4*	*6*	–	*2*	
		12	38	5	3	38	10	–	6	4	11	1	22	3	6	–	3	
24	Lambeth	*1*	*20*	*2*	*1*	*24*	*6*	*1*	*5*	–	*12*	–	*17*	–	*1*	–	*1*	
		–	4	1	5	10	5	2	–	–	3	1	4	3	1	–	–	No record.
25	Wandsworth	*14*	*11*	*23*	*6*	*54*	*19*	*1*	–	–	*22*	*1*	*23*	*5*	*12*	–	–	
		–	53	4	6	63	27	2	2	4	22	8	36	4	–	–	20	5 years.
26	Camberwell	*61*	*1*	–	*3*	*65*	*33*	*2*	*1*	–	*13*	*16*	*30*	*1*	*2*	–	–	
		38	87	6	12	143	83	4	2	2	33	17	54	6	6	2	Nil	
27	Greenwich	*16*	*11*	*8*	*3*	*38*	*4*	–	*9*	*2*	*4*	*4*	*19*	*3*	*15*	–	*15*	*4 years.*
		26	26	5	4	61	8	–	1	4	28	10	43	4	10	–	Nil	
28	Lewisham	–	*20*	–	–	*20*	*5*	–	–	–	*11*	*4*	*15*	–	–	–	–	
		8	26	–	–	34	12	–	–	–	18	1	19	–	3	–	–	No record.
29	Woolwich	–	*60*	*2*	–	*62*	*22*	–	*8*	*6*	*19*	*6*	*39*	–	*1*	–	*8*	
		–	63	2	–	65	22	–	5	5	24	8	42	–	1	–	–	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks. (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	2.—South Eastern Counties.																	
	2. SURREY. (Extra-Metropolitan.)																	
30	EPSOM	–	*27*	–	*1*	*28*	*12*	–	*1*	*1*	*9*	*4*	*15*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*No record.*
		–	28	–	5	33	11	–	3	–	9	7	19	4	3	1	2	During year '05.
31	CHERTSEY	–	*13*	–	–	*13*	*9*	–	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	–	–	–	*Nil*	
		–	12	–	9	21	10	6	1	1	6	2	10	3	1	–	Nil	
32	GUILDFORD	–	*14*	–	–	*14*	*6*	–	*3*	*1*	–	*2*	*6*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	13	1	5	19	7	2	3	3	4	–	10	3	2	–	2	Since Jan., 1901.
33	FARNHAM	*7*	–	–	–	*7*	*4*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	*1*	–	–	
		11	17	–	–	28	17	–	4	2	4	–	10	–	1	–	–	Impossible to tell.
34	HAMBLEDON	–	*5*	–	*2*	*7*	–	–	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	–	*2*	*2*	*Nil*	
		–	5	–	1	6	–	–	1	–	5	–	6	1	–	–	Nil	
35	DORKING	–	*4*	–	*1*	*5*	*2*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	*1*	–	–	*1*	
		–	7	1	2	10	3	–	1	1	4	1	7	2	–	–	Nil	
36	REIGATE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	June, 1902.
37	GODSTONE	–	*26*	*2*	*1*	*29*	*10*	–	*1*	*2*	*6*	–	*9*	*1*	*10*	–	*Nil*	
		–	21	3	1	25	13	1	1	–	5	1	7	–	5	–	Nil	
38	CROYDON	*5*	*6*	–	–	*11*	*3*	–	–	–	*7*	–	*7*	–	*1*	–	*Nil*	
		11	43	6	2	62	23	–	4	–	25	3	32	2	7	–	Nil	
39	KINGSTON	–	*5*	*5*	–	*10*	*4*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	*4*	–	–	
		–	4	1	13	18	5	4	–	–	12	1	13	9	–	–	–	
40	RICHMOND	–	*13*	–	–	*13*	*5*	–	*1*	*1*	*4*	–	*6*	–	*2*	–	*3*	
		–	33	–	–	33	20	–	3	2	6	2	13	–	–	–	–	No record.

	3. KENT. (Extra Metropolitan).																	
41	BROMLEY	–	*15*	*5*	*1*	*21*	*12*	*1*	*2*	–	*2*	–	*4*	–	*5*	–	*Nil*	
		13	15	1	–	29	11	–	1	–	14	2	17	–	1	–	1	Not stated.
42	DARTFORD	–	*9*	–	–	*9*	*3*	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	*6*	–	–	–	*3*	
		1	9	–	9	19	8	5	5	–	6	–	11	4	–	–	4	5 years. 1901–5.
43	GRAVESEND AND MILTON	–	*32*	–	–	*32*	*14*	–	–	–	*10*	*8*	*18*	–	–	–	*1*	*5 years.*
		–	15	–	–	15	10	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	In 1902.
44	STROOD	–	*18*	–	*2*	*20*	*7*	*2*	–	–	*10*	*3*	*13*	–	–	–	*Nil*	
		–	15	1	5	21	11	2	4	4	1	–	9	3	1	–	Nil	
45	HOO		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	Nil	
46	MEDWAY	–	*26*	*4*	*18*	*48*	*15*	*5*	*2*	*1*	*18*	*6*	*27*	*10*	*6*	*3*	–	
		–	46	3	5	54	19	2	3	–	23	–	26	3	9	–	–	
47	MALLING	–	*14*	–	*6*	*20*	*7*	*3*	*6*	*2*	*5*	–	*13*	*3*	–	–	*14*	
		–	12	–	–	12	4	–	5	–	3	–	8	–	–	–	–	No record kept.
48	SEVEN OAKS	–	–	*2*	*3*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	*3*	–	–	*Nil*	
		–	12	2	9	23	6	2	1	1	10	1	13	7	4	–	3	3 years.
49	TONBRIDGE	–	*35*	*2*	*1*	*38*	*23*	–	*1*	*1*	*10*	*1*	*13*	*1*	*2*	–	–	
		–	30	7	13	50	19	5	1	1	21	–	23	7	8	1	–	
50	MAIDSTONE	–	*8*	*2*	*3*	*13*	*5*	*2*	–	–	*6*	–	*6*	–	*2*	*1*	*Nil*	
		–	13	2	2	17	7	2	–	1	8	–	9	–	1	–	Nil	
51	HOLLINGBOURN	–	*4*	–	*5*	*9*	*4*	*3*	–	*1*	*2*	*2*	*5*	*2*	–	–	*Nil*	
		–	8	–	1	9	3	–	1	–	3	–	4	1	2	–	Nil	
52	CRANBROOK	–	*9*	–	–	*9*	*3*	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	*4*	–	*2*	–	*Nil*	
		–	7	1	6	14	10	5	2	–	2	–	4	1	–	–	3	Since 1900.
53	TENTERDEN	–	*3*	–	*1*	*4*	*3*	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	
54	WEST ASHFORD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*Nil*	
		–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	Nil	
55	EAST ASHFORD	–	*8*	–	–	*8*	*6*	–	*2*	–	–	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	14	–	4	18	8	2	1	–	3	5	9	2	1	–	–	
56	BRIDGE	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	–	–	
57	CANTERBURY	–	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	*2*	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
58	BLEAN	–	*4*	–	*1*	*5*	–	–	*2*	*1*	*1*	–	*4*	*1*	*1*	–	–	
		–	12	–	1	13	6	–	1	1	2	2	6	1	1	–	–	
59	FAVERSHAM	–	*2*	–	*2*	*4*	*3*	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	–	–		
		–	3	–	2	5	3	1	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks. (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17.	18.
	South Eastern Counties. —*continued.*																	
	KENT—*continued.*																	
60	MILTON	–	*35*	–	–	*35*	*18*	–	*1*	–	*11*	*3*	*15*	–	*2*	–	*2*	*5 years.*
		–	27	–	1	28	13	–	1	1	11	–	13	1	2	–	2	5 years.
61	SHEPPEY	–	*8*	–	*5*	*13*	*6*	*2*	*2*	–	*3*	–	*5*	*3*	*2*	–	*1*	
		–	7	–	10	17	6	4	2	5	3	–	10	6	1	–	1	1904.
62	ISLE OF THANET	–	*26*	–	*6*	*32*	*14*	*3*	–	–	*12*	*4*	*16*	*3*	*2*	–	–	
		–	26	–	3	29	7	1	–	–	17	4	21	2	1	–	–	
63	EASTRY	–	*33*	–	*1*	*34*	*8*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*16*	–	*22*	–	*4*	–	*5*	
		–	27	–	1	28	8	1	5	–	11	–	16	–	4	–	6	1901–1905.
64	DOVER	*20*	*12*	–	*2*	*34*	*14*	–	*4*	*3*	*9*	*3*	*19*	*2*	*1*	–	–	
		–	14	–	7	21	11	2	3	–	6	–	9	5	1	–	–	
65	ELHAM	*12*	*1*	–	*5*	*18*	*6*	*3*	*1*	–	*6*	*1*	*8*	*2*	*1*	–	–	
		13	8	–	5	26	8	1	1	1	11	–	13	4	5	–	–	No record.
66	ROMNEY MARSH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	4. SUSSEX.																	
67	RYE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		8	2	–	–	10	6	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	
68	HASTINGS	–	*19*	*3*	*3*	*25*	*11*	*1*	–	–	*12*	–	*12*	*2*	*2*	–	–	
		–	28	2	9	39	23	3	–	–	15	–	15	6	1	–	–	
69	BATTLE	–	–	–	–	*2*	*2*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

70	EASTBOURNE	–	*19*	–	*1*	*20*	*7*	–	*7*	*4*	*1*	–	*12*	*1*	*1*	–	–	
		–	19	–	6	25	12	4	3	1	6	–	10	2	3	–	–	
71	HAILSHAM	–	*1*	–	*3*	*4*	–	–	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	4	5	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	4	–	–	–	
72	TICEHURST	–	*10*	–	*6*	*16*	*4*	*1*	*2*	–	*9*	–	*11*	*5*	*1*	–	*1*	
		–	8	–	7	15	5	3	2	1	6	–	9	4	1	–	–	
73	UCKFIELD	*4*	*1*	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	*1*	–	*2*	*1*	*4*	–	–	–	–	
		4	6	–	2	12	5	–	–	–	6	1	7	2	–	–	2	17 June, 1904 and 5 April, 1905.
74	EAST GRINSTEAD	*6*	–	–	*3*	*9*	*1*	–	–	–	*8*	–	*8*	*3*	–	–	–	
		4	2	–	4	10	3	–	–	–	7	–	7	4	–	–	–	No record.
75	CUCKFIELD	–	*12*	*1*	*6*	*19*	*5*	–	–	*1*	*10*	*1*	*12*	*6*	*2*	–	–	
		–	13	4	5	22	5	–	2	1	10	–	13	5	4	–	–	
76*a*	LEWES	*10*	–	–	*1*	*11*	*7*	–	*2*	*1*	*1*	–	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	9	–	–	9	6	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	
76*b*	NEWHAVEN	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	
77	BRIGHTON	*26*	*4*	–	–	*30*	*13*	–	–	–	*10*	*3*	*13*	–	*4*	–	–	
		21	4	–	–	25	13	–	–	–	9	3	12	–	–	–	–	
78	STEYNING	–	*17*	–	*4*	*21*	*4*	*2*	–	*1*	*16*	–	*17*	*2*	–	–	–	
		20	15	–	7	42	12	–	5	4	17	2	28	7	2	–	–	
79	HORSHAM	–	*6*	–	*4*	*10*	*4*	*1*	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	*3*	*1*	–	*2*	
		–	8	–	13	21	3	–	–	–	15	2	17	13	1	–	3	During 5 years.
80	PETWORTH	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*3*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	11	14	6	5	2	–	5	–	7	6	1	–	–	
81	THAKEHAM	–	–	–	*3*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	7	–	5	12	6	3	2	–	4	–	6	2	–	–	–	
82	EAST PRESTON	–	*8*	*2*	*5*	*15*	*3*	*1*	*2*	–	*7*	–	*9*	*2*	*3*	*2*	*1*	
		–	7	2	7	16	1	–	1	–	13	–	14	7	1	–	1	5 years.
83	WEST HAMPNETT	–	–	–	*4*	*4*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	3	1	5	9	2	–	–	–	5	2	7	5	–	–	–	
84	CHICHESTER	–	*3*	–	–	*3*	*1*	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	1	–	–	
85	MIDHURST	–	*5*	–	*2*	*7*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	*3*	–	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	4	10	3	2	–	–	7	–	7	2	–	–	1	July, 1905.
86	WESTBOURNE	–	*1*	–	*1*	*2*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	2	–	2	4	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	1	–	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union—Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks. (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	South Eastern Counties —*continued.*																	
	5. SOUTHAMPTON.																	
87	HAVANT	–	*11*	–	–	*11*	*2*	–	–	–	*1*	*8*	*9*	–	–	–	*2*	*5 years.*
		7	–	–	1	8	5	1	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	2	5 years.
88	PORTSMOUTH	*180*	–	–	–	*180*	*74*	–	–	–	*92*	–	*92*	–	*14*	–	–	
		115	33	30	18	196	66	4	–	–	60	42	102	14	28	–	–	
89	ALVERSTOKE	–	*7*	–	–	*7*	*3*	–	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	–	–	–	–	
		–	7	–	2	9	3	1	–	–	5	1	6	1	–	–	–	
90	FAREHAM	–	*12*	–	*1*	*13*	*8*	–	*1*	–	*1*	*3*	*5*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	10	–	3	13	5	2	1	1	1	5	8	1	–	–	–	
91	ISLE OF WIGHT	–	*15*	*1*	*12*	*28*	*14*	*6*	–	–	*12*	–	*12*	*5*	*2*	*1*	–	
		3	14	2	8	27	12	3	–	–	12	1	13	4	2	1	–	
92	LYMINGTON	–	*5*	–	*3*	*8*	*4*	*2*	*1*	–	*2*	–	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	–	
		–	7	–	–	7	4	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	
93	CHRISTCHURCH	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	*1*	–	*2*	–	*3*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	14	6	1	21	6	–	1	2	6	–	9	1	6	–	1	5 years.
94	RINGWOOD	–	*4*	–	*3*	*7*	*2*	–	*1*	–	*4*	–	*5*	*3*	–	–	*1*	
		–	4	–	3	7	4	2	2	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	1	1901
95	FORDINGBRIDGE	–	–	–	*3*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	*2*	–	–	*1*	
		–	3	–	3	6	1	1	5	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	1	3½ years ago.
96	NEW FOREST	–	*1*	–	*3*	*4*	*2*	*1*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	4	8	3	1	–	–	5	–	5	3	–	–	–	
97	SOUTHAMPTON	–	–	–	*2*	*2*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
98	SOUTH STONEHAM	–	*19*	–	*6*	*25*	*9*	–	*1*	*3*	*10*	*1*	*15*	*6*	*1*	–	–	
		–	28	–	6	34	21	2	1	3	6	1	11	2	2	2	–	No record.

99	ROMSEY	–	*8*	–	*1*	*9*	*2*	–	–	–	*7*	–	*7*	*1*	–	–	–		
		–	5	–	1	6	4	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–		
100	STOCKBRIDGE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
		–	1	–	2	3	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–		
101*a*	WINCHESTER	–	*24*	–	*3*	*27*	*16*	*2*	–	–	*9*	*2*	*11*	*1*	–	–	–		
		–	23	–	7	30	16	3	–	–	12	1	13	4	1	–	–		
101*b*	HURSLEY	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–		
		–	3	–	1	4	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	1	–	–	–		
102	DROXFORD	–	*5*	–	*2*	*7*	*4*	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	*1*	–	–		
		–	5	–	2	7	4	2	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–		
103	CATHERINGTON	–	*3*	–	–	*3*	–	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–		
		–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–		
104	PETERSFIELD	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–		
		–	2	–	4	6	1	–	1	–	4	–	5	4	–	–	–		
105	ALRESFORD	–	*7*	–	–	*7*	*4*	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	*2*	–	*1*	–	*1*		
		–	9	–	–	9	4	–	1	1	2	–	4	–	1	–	2	21st Jan., 1903, and May, 1905.	
106	ALTON	–	*17*	–	*3*	*20*	*6*	–	*5*	–	*9*	–	*14*	*3*	–	–	*3*	*5 years.*	
		–	12	–	3	15	7	1	2	–	4	2	8	2	–	–	2		
107	HARTLEY WINTNEY	–	*7*	–	*4*	*11*	*4*	*2*	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	*2*	*2*	–	–		
		–	9	2	1	12	5	1	–	–	6	–	6	–	1	–	–		
108	BASINGSTOKE	–	*5*	–	*3*	*8*	*4*	–	–	–	*3*	*1*	*4*	*3*	–	–	–		
		–	4	–	6	10	4	–	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–		
109	WHITCHURCH	–	*11*	–	*1*	*12*	*3*	–	*2*	*3*	*4*	–	*9*	*1*	–	–	*1*		
		–	5	–	–	5	2	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	1	3½ years.	
110	ANDOVER	–	*3*	–	–	*3*	*3*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
		–	11	–	14	25	9	5	3	–	8	1	12	9	4	–	–		
111	KINGSCLERE	–	*9*	–	*1*	*10*	*1*	–	–	–	*9*	–	*9*	*1*	–	–	–		
		–	4	–	4	8	2	1	–	–	6	–	6	3	–	–	–		
	6. BERKS.																		
112	NEWBURY	–	*9*	–	–	*9*	*3*	–	–	–	*6*	–	*6*	–	–	–	–		
		–	7	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–		
113	HUNGERFORD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
114	FARINGDON	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–		
		–	4	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–		
115	ABINGDON	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	*1*	–	*2*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*1*	–	*1*		
		–	5	–	–	5	–	–	2	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	5th August, 1900	
116	WANTAGE	–	*5*	–	*1*	*6*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	*2*	–	–		
		–	6	–	5	11	1	1	–	–	6	1	7	3	3	1	–		

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union—Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	South Eastern Counties —*continued.*																	
	BERKS—*continued.*																	
117	WALLINGFORD - -	–	*8*	–	–	*8*	*3*	–	–	*1*	*2*	–	*3*	–	*2*	–	*1*	
		–	9	–	–	9	3	–	–	1	4	–	5	–	1	–	1	January, 1900.
118	BRADFIELD - - -	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	
119	READING - - -	*5*	*22*	–	–	*27*	*11*	–	*2*	*2*	*8*	–	*12*	–	*4*	–	*5*	
		–	15	4	–	19	10	–	4	1	–	–	5	–	4	–	–	
120	WOKINGHAM- - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
121	MAIDENHEAD - -	–	*9*	–	*3*	*12*	*4*	*1*	–	–	*7*	*1*	*8*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	10	–	3	13	3	2	–	–	9	–	9	1	1	–	–	None during 5 years.
122	EAST HAMPSTEAD -	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–	*1*	*2*	*1*	*4*	–	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	–	8	2	–	1	4	1	–	6	–	–	–	–	
123	WINDSOR - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	
	3.—South Midland Counties.																	
	1. MIDDLESEX.																	
	(EXTRA METROPOLITAN):																	
124	STAINES - - -	–	*9*	–	–	*9*	*4*	–	*1*	*3*	–	–	*4*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	12	–	–	12	6	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	
125	UXBRIDGE - - -	–	*20*	–	–	*20*	*11*	–	*2*	–	*4*	*2*	*8*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	29	–	2	31	16	–	–	2	10	3	15	2	–	–	–	
126	BRENTFORD - - -	*3*	*24*	–	*9*	*36*	*12*	*5*	*1*	*1*	*14*	*3*	*19*	*4*	*5*	–	–	
		1	16	3	9	29	10	4	1	1	12	3	17	4	2	1	–	

127*a*	HENDON	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–		
127*b*	WILLESDON	*8*	*17*	–	–	*25*	*9*	–	*1*	–	*14*	*1*	*16*	–	–	–	*5*	
		4	27	–	–	31	20	–	–	–	9	1	10	–	1	–	5	From July 5th, 1904, to January 1st, 1906.
128	BARNET	–	*20*	*2*	*6*	*28*	*5*	*2*	*1*	*2*	*9*	–	*12*	*3*	*11*	*1*	*3*	
		–	14	3	1	18	7	–	1	1	7	–	9	1	2	–	2	During 5 years.
129	EDMONTON	*14*	*36*	*6*	*1*	*57*	*17*	–	*4*	*3*	*26*	*5*	*38*	*1*	*2*	–	–	
		5	57	27	6	95	40	3	3	5	36	6	50	3	5	–	–	
	7. HERTFORD																	
130	WARE	–	*13*	–	*3*	*16*	–	–	*3*	*1*	*12*	–	*16*	*3*	–	–	–	
		13	–	–	5	18	2	–	2	1	11	2	16	5	–	–	–	
131	BISHOP'S STORTFORD	–	–	–	*9*	*9*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*8*	–	*8*	*8*	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	8	14	5	2	–	–	7	–	7	4	2	2	–	
132*a*	BUNTINGFORD	–	*3*	–	*3*	*6*	*2*	*1*	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	3	7	2	1	–	–	5	–	5	2	–	–	–	
132*b*	ROYSTON	–	*4*	–	*6*	*10*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	*3*	–	*4*	*3*	*3*	*2*	–	
		–	5	–	2	7	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	1	–	–	
133	HITCHIN	–	*15*	–	–	*15*	*4*	–	*1*	*2*	*6*	–	*9*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	20	–	4	24	10	1	–	4	5	–	9	3	5	–	–	
134	HERTFORD	–	*20*	–	*1*	*21*	*8*	–	*2*	–	*8*	*2*	*12*	*1*	*1*	–	–	
		–	1	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
135*a*	HATFIELD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
135*b*	WELWYN	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
136	ST. ALBANS	–	*27*	–	*9*	*36*	*13*	*1*	*2*	–	*17*	*3*	*22*	*7*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	21	–	–	21	10	–	2	2	6	1	11	–	–	–	–	
137	WATFORD	–	*13*	–	–	*13*	*5*	–	*1*	–	*3*	*4*	*8*	–	–	–	–	
		–	12	–	11	23	9	5	2	–	11	1	14	6	–	–	–	
138	HEMEL HEMPSTEAD	–	*8*	–	*2*	*10*	*2*	–	*1*	*1*	*5*	–	*7*	*2*	*1*	–	–	
		–	5		–	5	3	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	
139	BERKHAMPSTEAD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	4	1	–	5	1	–	2	1	1	–	4	–	–	–	2	2 years.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

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Reference Number.	Union—Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	South Midland Counties —*continued.*																	
	8. BUCKINGHAM.																	
140	AMERSHAM	–	*4*	–	*2*	*6*	*1*	–	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	–	4	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	
141	ETON	–	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	12	–	–	12	6	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	
142	WYCOMBE	–	*14*	–	–	*14*	–	–	*2*	–	*12*	–	*14*	–	–	–	*2*	
		–	11	–	5	16	2	–	2	4	8	–	14	5	–	–	–	
143	AYLESBURY	–	*10*	–	*2*	*12*	*8*	*1*	*1*	–	*3*	–	*4*	*1*	–	–	*1*	
		–	4	–	1	5	3	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	No record.
144	WINSLOW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	6	6	1	1	5	–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	
145	NEWPORT PAGNELL	–	*10*	–	–	*10*	*7*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	2	10	4	–	–	–	6	–	6	2	–	–	–	
146	BUCKINGHAM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	7	–	–	7	6	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
	9. OXFORD.																	
147	HENLEY	–	*12*	–	*5*	*17*	*3*	*1*	*2*	–	*11*	–	*13*	*4*	*1*	–	–	
		–	7	–	5	12	3	1	2	–	7	–	9	4	–	–	–	
148	THAME	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	
149	HEADINGTON	–	*6*	–	–	*6*	*3*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	1	4	10	2	2	5	–	3	–	8	2	–	–	–	
150	OXFORD	–	*5*	*1*	–	*6*	*3*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–	
		–	9	–	–	9	4	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	During 12 months ended July 1st, 1906.

151	Bicester	–	*3*	–	*5*	*8*	*3*	*2*	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	3	9	4	2	–	–	5	–	5	1	–	–	2	2 years.
152	Woodstock	–	*10*	–	–	*10*	*6*	–	*4*	–	–	–	*4*	–	–	–	–	
		–	9	–	–	9	3	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	
153	Witney	–	*12*	–	*18*	*30*	*12*	*6*	*1*	*9*	*4*	–	*14*	*9*	*4*	*3*	–	
		–	10	–	–	10	4	–	1	–	4	–	5	–	1	–	–	
154	Chipping Norton	–	–	–	*4*	*4*	*2*	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	5	9	3	2	1	–	4	–	5	3	1	–	–	
155	Banbury	–	*8*	–	–	*8*	–	–	*1*	–	*5*	–	*6*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	13	–	9	22	8	4	3	1	6	–	10	3	4	2	–	
	10. NORTHAMPTON.																	
156	Brackley	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	2	4	–	–	1	1	2	–	4	2	–	–	–	
157	Towcester	–	*7*	–	–	*7*	*3*	–	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	–	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	–	8	3	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	–	–	–	
158	Potterspury	–	*5*	–	*4*	*9*	*2*	–	*2*	–	*3*	*2*	*7*	*4*	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	4	6	2	2	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	–	1	9th Sept. 1904.
159	Hardingstone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
160	Northampton	–	*25*	–	–	*25*	*15*	–	*1*	*1*	*7*	*1*	*10*	–	–	–	–	
		–	22	1	26	49	18	11	–	1	22	5	28	15	3	–	1	
161	Daventry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	3	5	–	–	–	–	2	1	3	3	2	–	–	
162	Brixworth	–	*11*	–	–	*11*	*3*	–	*2*	–	*4*	–	*6*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	13	–	1	14	7	1	2	–	2	–	4	–	3	–	–	
163	Wellingborough	–	*7*	–	–	*7*	–	–	–	–	*7*	–	*7*	–	–	–	–	
		–	19	–	3	22	10	2	4	1	6	–	11	1	1	–	12	
164	Kettering	–	*21*	*1*	–	*22*	*5*	–	*3*	–	*12*	*1*	*16*	–	*1*	–	*2*	
		–	23	–	6	29	7	1	4	2	7	9	22	5	–	–	–	
165	Thrapston	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		3	–	–	1	4	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
166	Ouidle	–	*10*	–	–	*10*	*2*	–	*3*	–	*2*	–	*5*	–	*3*	–	*2*	
		–	10	–	–	10	2	–	3	–	1	1	5	–	3	–	2	In 1903.
167	Peterborough	–	*17*	–	*14*	*31*	*14*	*4*	–	–	*16*	–	*16*	*10*	*1*	–	*1*	
		–	12	–	–	12	6	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	1	–	–	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-Door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	South Midland Counties *—continued.*																	
	11. HUNTINGDON.																	
168	HUNTINGDON -	–	*10*	–	*10*	*20*	*7*	*3*	–	–	*12*	*1*	*13*	*7*	–	–	–	
		–	11	–	15	26	8	5	–	1	16	–	17	10	1	–	–	
169	ST. IVES - -	–	*5*	–	*4*	*9*	*3*	*1*	*3*	–	*2*	*1*	*6*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	4	10	3	1	1	–	5	1	7	3	–	–	1	
170	ST. NEOT'S - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	
	12. BEDFORD.																	
171	BEDFORD - - -	–	*10*	–	–	*10*	*5*	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	*4*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	19	–	–	19	9	–	1	–	8	–	9	–	1	–	–	
172	BIGGLESWADE - -	–	*3*	–	–	*3*	–	–	*1*	–	*2*	–	*3*	–	–	–	*1*	
		3	7	–	11	21	7	4	2	–	10	1	13	6	1	1	2	1902
173	AMPTHILL - - -	–	*2*	–	*4*	*6*	*2*	*1*	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	6	7	2	1	–	–	4	1	5	5	–	–	–	
175	LEIGHTON BUZZARD -	–	*11*	–	*2*	*13*	*4*	–	–	–	*5*	*4*	*9*	*2*	–	–	*1*	
		–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	1	
176	LUTON - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	13 CAMBRIDGE.																	
177	CAXTON AND ARRINGTON	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*3*	–	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	6	–	–	6	4	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	
178	CHESTERTON - -	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	–	–	*1*	–	*3*	–	*4*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	2	–	12	14	5	5	1	–	7	–	8	7	1	–	–	

179	CAMBRIDGE	–	*11*	–	–	*11*	*6*	–	*2*	–	*3*	–	*5*	–	–	–	*2*	
		–	13	–	–	13	7	–	2	–	3	1	6	–	–	–	3	In 5 years.
180	LINTON	–	*13*	–	*1*	*14*	*4*	–	*10*	*1*	–	–	*10*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	13	–	1	14	5	–	9	–	–	–	9	1	–	–	–	
181	NEWMARKET	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	
182	ELY	–	*3*	–	–	*3*	*3*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	5	9	5	2	3	1	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	
183	NORTH WITCHFORD	–	*6*	–	*3*	*9*	*2*	–	*2*	*2*	*3*	–	*7*	*3*	–	–	*2*	
		–	2	–	2	4	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	2	–	–	2	
184	WHITTLESEY	–	*2*	–	*2*	*4*	*2*	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	–	1, 24 March, 1903; 1, 18 Dec., 1904.
		–	2	–	2	4	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	
185	WISBECH	–	*4*	–	*4*	*8*	*5*	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	*2*	*1*	–	–	
		–	6	–	7	13	7	3	–	–	5	–	5	4	1	–	–	No record.
	4. Eastern Counties.																	
	14. ESSEX.																	
186	WEST HAM	*69*	–	*1*	*19*	*89*	*27*	*7*	*2*	*5*	*43*	*4*	*54*	*12*	*8*	–	*4*	
		37	14	–	22	73	20	10	13	7	30	–	50	12	3	–	4	5 years.
187	EPPING	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
188	ONGAR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	2	7	5	2	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	4	5 years.
189	ROMFORD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	13	15	8	6	–	–	7	–	7	7	–	–	–	
190	ORSETT	*3*	*2*	–	–	*5*	*2*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–	
		–	12	–	–	12	2	–	–	–	8	2	10	–	–	–	–	
191	BILLERICAY	–	*3*	–	–	*3*	–	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	
192	CHELMSFORD	–	*23*	–	–	*23*	*10*	–	*2*	*2*	*9*	–	*13*	–	–	–	–	
		–	32	–	14	46	15	5	6	1	22	1	30	9	1	–	–	
193	ROCHFORD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	16	–	34	50	28	21	2	–	19	–	21	13	1	–	3	In 1905. Figures cannot be given prior to 1905.
194	MALDON	–	*8*	–	*4*	*12*	*4*	–	–	–	*7*	*1*	*8*	*4*	–	–	–	
		–	7	–	13	20	5	3	–	–	14	–	[illegible]	9	1	1	–	
195	TENDRING	–	*7*	–	*6*	*13*	*3*	–	*1*	–	*8*	–		*6*	*1*	–	*8*	
		–	31	–	8	39	11	1	6	1	20	–	27	7	1	–	7	
196	COLCHESTER	–	*41*	–	*4*	*45*	*21*	*1*	*2*	–	*20*	*2*	*24*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	44	1	7	52	29	2	2	–	19	–	21	5	2	–	5	In 4 years.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Eastern Counties *—continued.*																	
	ESSEX—*continued.*																	
197	LEXDEN AND WINSTREE	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	9	9	4	4	–	–	5	–	5	5	–	–	–	
198	HALSTEAD	–	*1*	–	*7*	*8*	*2*	*1*	–	–	*4*	*1*	*5*	*5*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	1	–	3	4	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	
199	BRAINTREE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	22	–	13	35	17	3	3	–	14	–	17	10	1	–	–	
200	DUNMOW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	8	12	3	2	–	–	9	–	9	6	–	–	–	
201	SAFFRON WALDEN	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	8	8	2	2	–	–	6	–	6	6	–	–	–	
	15. SUFFOLK.																	
202	RISBRIDGE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	
203	SUDBURY	–	*20*	–	–	*20*	*9*	–	*10*	*1*	–	–	*11*	–	–	–	–	
		–	19	–	10	29	14	5	1	–	13	1	15	5	–	–	–	
204	COSFORD	–	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	13	18	7	5	1	–	9	–	10	7	1	1	–	
205	THINGOE	–	*8*	–	*2*	*10*	*6*	*1*	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	–	
		–	7	–	2	9	4	1	–	1	3	–	4	1	1	–	–	
206	BURY ST. EDMUNDS	–	*6*	–	*1*	*7*	*4*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	*1*	*1*	–	
		5	–	–	13	18	7	4	–	–	10	–	10	8	1	1	–	
207	MILDENHALL	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	*3*	–	–	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		1	2	–	–	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	

208	STOW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		5	–	–	14	19	9	8	–	–	10	–	10	6	–	–	–	
209	HARTISMERE	–	*9*	–	*7*	*16*	*8*	*4*	*5*	–	*3*	–	*8*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	8	1	11	20	11	8	2	–	5	2	9	3	–	–	3	During 4 years.
210	HOXNE	–	–	–	*4*	*4*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*2*	*1*	*3*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	*5*	–	5	10	3	–	2	1	3	–	6	4	1	1	–	
211	BOSMERE AND CLAYDON	*4*	*1*	–	*3*	*8*	*4*	–	–	*1*	*3*	–	*4*	*3*	–	–	–	
		1	3	–	7	11	5	2	–	–	5	–	5	5	1	–	–	
212	SAMFORD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	14	2	1	17	10	–	1	–	5	–	6	1	1	–	1	During 5 years.
213	IPSWICH	–	*1*	*3*	–	*4*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*4*	–	–	
		–	11	3	–	14	3	–	2	2	6	–	10	–	1	–	3	During 12 months.
214	WOODBRIDGE	–	*1*	–	*12*	*13*	*5*	*4*	–	–	*8*	–	*8*	*8*	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	13	16	5	4	1	–	10	–	11	9	–	–	–	
215	PLOMESGATE	–	*14*	–	–	*14*	*4*	–	*2*	–	*5*	*1*	*8*	–	*2*	–	*4*	
		–	16	–	–	16	5	–	1	–	6	–	7	–	4	–	5	5 years.
216	BLYTHING	–	*10*	–	*7*	*17*	*6*	*2*	–	–	*9*	*1*	*10*	*5*	*1*	–	–	
		–	10	–	10	20	11	3	–	–	9	–	9	7	–	–	–	No record.
217	WANGFORD	–	*13*	–	–	*13*	*2*	–	*5*	–	*5*	*1*	*11*	–	–	–	–	
		–	17	–	17	34	9	4	5	3	11	4	23	12	2	1	–	
218	MUTFORD AND LOTHINGLAND	–	*8*	–	–	*8*	*2*	–	–	–	*5*	*1*	*6*	–	–	–	–	
		–	11	–	10	21	6	2	7	1	5	–	13	8	2	–	–	
	16. NORFOLK.																	
219	GREAT YARMOUTH	–	*13*	*3*	–	*16*	–	–	*2*	–	*13*	–	*15*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	12	3	17	32	7	3	3	–	21	–	24	13	1	1	2	
220	FLEGG, EAST AND WEST	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	1 Jan. 25, 1901; 1 July 9, 1903.
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
221	SMALLBURGH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
		–	–	3	3	6	3	1	–	–	–	3	3	2	–	–		
222	ERPINGHAM	–	*6*	–	*2*	*8*	*1*	–	*1*	–	*4*	*1*	*6*	*2*	*1*	–	*1*	
		–	9	1	3	13	8	2	2	–	3	–	5	1	–	–	–	
223	AYLSHAM	–	*8*	–	*2*	*10*	*6*	*1*	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
224	ST. FAITHS	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	10	12	2	1	–	–	10	–	10	9	–	–	–	
225	NORWICH	–	*71*	–	–	*71*	*36*	–	*3*	*2*	*30*	–	*35*	–	–	–	–	
		–	52	–	34	86	26	6	11	6	34	2	53	21	7	7	1	In 1905.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

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		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Eastern Counties *—continued.*																	
	NORFOLK—*continued.*																	
226	FOREHOE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	
227	HENSTEAD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
228	BLOFIELD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
229	LODDON AND CLAVERING	–	*2*	–	*3*	*5*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	
230	DEPWADE	–	*11*	–	–	*11*	*6*	–	*3*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	8	–	–	8	4	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	
232	WAYLAND	–	*5*	–	*5*	*10*	*3*	–	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	*4*	*2*	*1*	–	
		–	3	–	8	11	4	2	–	–	6	–	6	5	1	1	–	
233	MITFORD & LAUNDITCH	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	9	11	4	3	2	–	5	–	7	6	–	–	–	
234	WALSINGHAM	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*2*	–	*2*	–	*1*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	7	11	5	3	1	–	4	–	5	4	1	–	2	3½ years.
235	DOCKING	*10*	*1*	–	–	*11*	*1*	–	*10*	–	–	–	*10*	–	–	–	–	
		3	2	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	
236	FREEBRIDGE LYNN	*22*	–	–	–	*22*	*12*	–	*1*	–	*5*	*4*	*10*	–	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	–	6	3	–	2	–	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	
237	KING'S LYNN	–	*18*	–	*3*	*21*	*11*	*1*	–	–	*9*	*1*	*10*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	21	–	–	21	11	–	1	–	6	–	7	–	3	–	–	
238	DOWNHAM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	4	7	5	2	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	

239	SWAFFHAM - - -	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	
240	THETFORD - - -	–	*7*	–	*3*	*10*	*4*	*1*	*1*	–	*4*	–	*5*	*2*	*1*	–	–	
		–	10	–	3	13	4	1	1	1	6	–	8	2	1	–	–	
	5.—South Western Counties.																	
	17. WILTS :																	
241	HIGHWORTH AND SWINDON	–	*17*	–	*15*	*32*	*12*	*4*	*3*	*1*	*12*	*3*	*19*	*10*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	15	–	10	25	10	4	3	–	10	2	15	6	–	–	8	
242	CRICKLADE AND WOOTTON BASSETT	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	
		–	2	–	5	7	3	2	–	–	4	–	4	3	–	–	1	During 5 years.
243	MALMESBURY - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	–	–	
244	CHIPPENHAM -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	11	3	4	18	1	–	2	–	11	4	17	4	–	–	–	
245	CALNE - - - -	–	*5*	–	*2*	*7*	*1*	–	*1*	–	*3*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	5	–	–	5	1	–	1	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	No record.
246	MARLBOROUGH - -	–	*11*	–	*1*	*12*	*9*	–	–	–	*2*	*1*	*3*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	10	–	–	10	4	–	1	–	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	
247	DEVIZES - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
248	MELKSHAM AND TROWBRIDGE	–	*9*	–	–	*9*	*2*	–	–	–	*6*	–	*6*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	11	–	–	11	6	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	1	–	–	
249	BRADFORD - - -	–	*9*	*1*	*1*	*11*	*4*	–	*1*	–	*6*	–	*7*	*1*	–	–	*1*	
		–	3	1	4	18	7	2	–	–	9	1	10	2	1	–	1	During 5 years.
250	WESTBURY AND WHORWELLSDOWN	–	*3*	–	–	*3*	*1*	–	*2*	–	–	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
251	WARMINSTER - -	–	*8*	*2*	–	*10*	*3*	–	–	–	*5*	*1*	*6*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	9	1	–	10	5	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	1	–	–	
252	PEWSEY - - -	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	2	8	5	1	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	
253	AMESBURY - - -	–	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
254	SALISBURY - - -	–	*8*	–	*2*	*10*	*7*	*1*	*1*	–	*2*	–	*3*	*1*	–	–	*1*	
		–	9	–	8	17	6	–	3	1	4	3	11	8	–	–	–	
255	WILTON - - -	–	*11*	–	*2*	*13*	*5*	–	–	*1*	*7*	–	*8*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	11	–	–	11	4	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	1	April 18, 1903.
256	TISBURY - - - -	–	*8*	–	*2*	*10*	*5*	–	–	*1*	*4*	–	*5*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	–	8	2	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	
257	MERE - - - -	–	*6*	–	–	*6*	*4*	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	3	7	5	2	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	South Western Counties *—continued.*																	
	18. DORSET.																	
258	SHAFTESBURY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
259	STURMINSTER	–	*8*	–	–	*8*	*2*	–	*1*	*1*	*4*	–	*6*	–	–	–	–	
		–	9	–	–	9	4	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	
260	BLANDFORD	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*2*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–	
		–	7	–	4	11	3	1	–	–	6	2	8	3	–	–	–	
261	WIMBORNE AND CRANBORNE	–	*6*	–	*6*	*12*	*2*	–	*4*	–	*5*	*1*	*10*	*6*	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	5	11	3	1	1	–	6	1	8	4		–	–	
262	POOLE	–	–	–	*6*	*6*	*3*	*3*	–	–	*2*	*1*	*3*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	
263	WAREHAM AND PURBECK	–	–	–	*3*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	*2*	–	–	–	
		1	5	–	3	9	4	–	–	–	4	1	5	3	–	–	–	
264	WEYMOUTH	–	*22*	–	–	*22*	*10*	–	*1*	–	*9*	–	*10*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	26	–	–	26	12	–	2	1	10	–	13	–	1	–	–	
265*a*	DORCHESTER	–	*4*	–	*10*	*14*	*13*	*10*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	6	9	5	3	–	–	3	–	3	3	1	–	4	During 5 years.
265*b*	CERNE	–	*1*	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	
266	SHERBORNE	–	*11*	–	–	*11*	*6*	–	*5*	–	–	–	*5*	–		–	–	
		12	–	–	4	16	8	1	5	–	3	–	8	3	–		–	
267	BEAMINSTER	–	–	–	*4*	*4*	–	–	–	–	*3*	*1*	*4*	*4*	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	–	4	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	
268	BRIDPORT	*1*	*4*	–	*4*	*9*	*4*	*2*	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	*1*	*2*	*1*	–	
		–	10	–	8	18	8	2	3	–	5	–	8	5	2	1	–	

	19. DEVON:																	
269	AXMINSTER	–	*6*	–	*6*	*12*	*4*	*2*	*2*	*1*	*5*	–	*8*	*4*	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	6	14	5	2	1	1	7	–	9	4	–	–	–	
270	HONITON	–	*9*	–	–	*9*	*3*			–	–	*3*	*3*	*6*	–	–	–	*2*
		–	3	–	5	8	5	3	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	–	–	2
271	ST. THOMAS	–	–	–	*5*	*5*	*3*	*3*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	*2*	–	–	–	*1*
		–	–	–	9	9	3	3	–	–	4	2	6	6	–	–	–	1
272	EXETER	*2*	*6*	–	*4*	*12*	*4*	–	–	–	*8*	–	*8*	*4*	–	–	–	*5*
		–	7	–	6	13	3	–	–	1	6	3	10	6	–	–	5	6 years.
273	NEWTON ABBOT	–	*11*	–	*9*	*20*	*9*	*6*	*2*	*1*	*8*	–	*11*	*3*	–	–	*6*	
		1	11	3	13	28	9	4	1	–	13	–	14	8	5	1	1	5 years.
274	TOTNES	–	*19*	–	–	*19*	*7*	–	–	*1*	*9*	–	*10*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	16	–	8	24	13	8	–	1	9	–	10	–	1	–	–	
275	KINGSBRIDGE	–	*9*	–	*11*	*20*	*5*	*3*	*1*	*4*	*7*	*2*	*14*	*8*	*1*	–	–	
		4	6	–	11	21	6	2	1	4	7	2	14	9	1	–	–	
276	PLYMPTON ST. MARY	–	*1*	–	*1*	*2*	–	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	*2*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	7	–	8	15	5	2	1	1	7	–	9	5	1	1	1	16 Oct., 1905.
277	PLYMOUTH	–	*75*	*2*	*45*	*122*	*46*	*12*	*13*	*7*	*40*	*10*	*70*	*29*	*6*	*4*	*14*	
		–	67	–	100	167	66	36	6	5	45	37	93	56	8	8	15	
278	EAST STONEHOUSE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	1	6	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	
279	DEVONPORT	–	*32*	–	–	*32*	*10*	–	–	*1*	*21*	–	*22*	–	–	–	–	
		–	21	–	–	21	7	–	–	–	13	–	13	–	1	1	–	
280	TAVISTOCK	–	*27*	–	–	*27*	*15*	–	*5*	–	*6*	*1*	*12*	–	–	–	*5*	
		–	19	–	1	20	11	–	–	–	9	–	9	1	–	–	5	1900-5.
281	OKEHAMPTON	–	*10*	–	*4*	*14*	*4*	*1*	*1*	–	*9*	–	*10*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	13	–	4	17	2	1	1	7	3	–	11	3	4	–	–	
282	CREDITON	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	–	–	–	*1*	*3*	–	*4*	–	–	–	–	
		–	9	–	10	19	10	6	1	–	8	–	9	4	–	–	–	
283	TIVERTON	–	*18*	–	*18*	*36*	*11*	*3*	*1*	–	*18*	*5*	*24*	*15*	*1*	–	–	
		–	15	–	–	15	5	–	1	–	7	1	9	–	1	–	–	
284	SOUTH MOLTON	–	*7*	–	*3*	*10*	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	*8*	–	*9*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	10	–	12	22	2	1	1	11	8	–	20	11	–	–	–	
285	BARNSTAPLE	–	*21*	–	–	*21*	*12*	–	*1*	*8*	–	–	*9*	–	–	–	–	
		–	19	1	25	45	21	12	10	1	12	–	23	13	1	–	–	
286	TORRINGTON	–	*10*	–	*8*	*18*	*8*	*4*	*1*	–	*6*	*1*	*8*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*1*	
		14	–	–	7	21	8	2	2	5	4	1	12	5	1	–	–	
287	BIDEFORD	–	*5*	–	*8*	*13*	*3*	*2*	*2*	–	*6*	*1*	*9*	*5*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	12	–	11	23	8	3	9	4	–	–	13	7	2	1	–	
288	HOLSWORTHY	–	*1*	–	*2*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

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Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	South Western Counties *—continued.*																	
	20 CORNWALL:																	
89	STRATTON - - -	–	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
90	CAMELFORD - - -	–	*2*	–	*1*	*3*	*2*	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	10	14	6	4	2	–	6	–	8	6	–	–	–	Not known.
91	LAUNCESTON - -	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
92	ST. GERMANS - -	–	*3*	–	*2*	*5*	–	–	*3*	–	*1*	*1*	*5*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	3	4	–	–	2	–	2	–	4	3	–	–	–	
93	LISKEARD - - -	–	*13*	–	*2*	*15*	*7*	–	*2*	–	*5*	–	*7*	*2*	*1*	–	–	
		–	15	–	11	26	7	4	1	3	12	–	16	7	3	–	–	
94	BODMIN - - -	*1*	*2*	*1*	*7*	*11*	*7*	*5*	*2*	–	*2*	–	*4*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	*3*	6	3	1	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	
95	ST. COLUMB MAJOR -	–	*5*	–	*5*	*10*	*3*	*2*	*2*	–	*4*	–	*6*	*3*	*1*	–	–	
		–	4	–	4	8	1	–	5	–	–	–	5	3	2	1	–	
96	ST. AUSTELL - -	–	*21*	–	*5*	*26*	*9*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*9*	*2*	*16*	*4*	*1*	–	*9*	
		–	19	–	2	21	11	2	4	–	6	–	10	–	–	–	12	During 5 years.
97	TRURO - - - -	–	*9*	–	*7*	*16*	*2*	*1*	*1*	–	*8*	–	*9*	*6*	*5*	–	–	
		–	7	–	7	14	2	1	–	–	8	–	8	6	4	–	–	
98	FALMOUTH - - -	–	*4*	–	*5*	*9*	*4*	*1*	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	*4*	*1*	–	–	
		2	8	–	4	14	8	3	5	–	–	1	6	1	–	–	–	
99	HELSTON - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
			7	–	1	8	6	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	
00	REDRUTH - - -	*6*	*8*	–	*19*	*33*	*9*	*5*	–	–	*22*	*1*	*23*	*13*	*1*	*1*	*3*	
		–	20	–	12	32	10	3	3	–	18	1	22	9	–	–	–	
01	PENZANCE - - -	–	*11*	–	*10*	*21*	*10*	*5*	–	–	*9*	*2*	*11*	*5*	–	–	–	
		7	5	–	10	22	7	3	–	–	14	–	14	7	1	–	–	

	21. SOMERSET.																		
303	WILLITON	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–					
		3	8	–	11	22	12	6	1	6	3	–	10	5				7	(3) 1901; (2) 1903; (2) 1905.
304	DULVERTON	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	2		–			2	
		–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–		2	1901–1903.
305	WELLINGTON	–	11	–	2	13	2	–	–	–	9	1	10	2	1	–		–	
		–	11	–	23	34	13	11	4	–	17	–	21	12	–	–		–	
306	TAUNTON	–	5	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	2	–	5	–	–	–		–	
		–	–	–	2	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–		–	
307	BRIDGWATER	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–		–	
		–	9	–	7	16	4	1	4	–	8	–	12	6	–	–		–	No record.
308	LANGPORT	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
			4	–	8	12	5	2	–	6	–	–	6	6	1	–		–	
309	CHARD	–	6	–	4	10	–	–	–	1	3	–	4	1	6	3		1	
		–	14	–	3	17	2	–	3	5	2	–	10	1	5	2		1	In 5 years.
310	YEOVIL	–	15	–	11	26	7	1	7	3	8	1	19	10	–	–		–	
		–	24	–	8	32	16	1	2	–	11	3	16	7	–	–		4	5 years.
311	WINCANTON	–	34	–	2	36	14	–	–	–	10	11	21	2	1	–		–	
		–	14	–	12	26	5	–	1	–	17	2	20	12	1	–		1	
312	FROME	–	10	1	3	14	4	1	2	–	1	–	3	2	7	–		–	
		1	8	–	3	12	3	–	–	–	4	–	4	3	5	–		–	
313	SHEPTON MALLET	–	9	–	2	11	6	–	1	–	3	1	5	2	–	–		–	
		–	4	–	1	5	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	–		–	
314	WELLS	–	15	–	–	15	7	–	–	–	6	2	8	–	–	–		–	
		–	14	–	4	18	5	–	–	–	11	1	12	3	1	1		2	
315	AXBRIDGE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
		5	–	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–		–	
316	CLUTTON	–	4	–	12	16	7	3	–	–	8	1	9	9	–	–		1	
		–	–	–	4	4	1	1	1	1	–	–	2	2	1	1		–	
317	BATH	–	36	4	4	44	19	1	3	5	14	1	23	3	2	–		–	
		–	43	4	2	49	17	–	2	4	18	–	24	2	8	–		1	
318	KEYNSHAM	–	8	–	–	8	5	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	–			
		–	9	–	–	9	2	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	1	–		26	
318a	KEYNSHAM Out-Relief	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
318b	WARMLEY „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
		–	–	–	17	17	6	6	–	1	10	–	11	11	–	–		–	
319	LONG ASHTON	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
		1	2	2	4	9	2	1	3	–	3	–	6	3	1	–		–	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	6.—West Midland Counties.																	
	22. GLOUCESTER.																	
320	BRISTOL	*26*	*13*	*22*	–	*61*	*20*	–	..	–	*37*	–	*37*	–	*4*	–	*58*	
		–	50	25	–	75	21	–	1	1	45	1	48	–	6	–	20	
322	CHIPPING SODBURY	–	*5*	–	*8*	*13*	*4*	*4*	–	–	*9*	–	*9*	*4*	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	13	21	6	6	–	–	14	1	15	7	–	–	–	
323	THORNBURY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	..	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	10	–	6	16	9	4	1	1	5	–	7	2	–	–	–	
324	DURSLEY	–	*2*	–	*3*	*5*	–	–	*1*	*1*	*2*	–	*4*	*2*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	2	–	1	3	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	1	–	–	2	
325	WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN	–	–	–	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	6	1	8	15	7	4	3	–	4	–	7	4	1	–	–	
326	NEWENT	–	*6*	–	–	*6*	*1*	–	*1*	–	*3*	*1*	*5*	–	–	–	–	
		–	7	–	–	7	1	–	1	–	4	1	6	–	–	–	1	
327	GLOUCESTER	–	*23*	–	*3*	*26*	*9*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*10*	*5*	*17*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	31	1	2	34	16	1	3	–	15	–	18	1	–	–	–	
328	WHEATENHURST	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	–	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	–	5	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	–	
329	STROUD	–	*3*	*2*	*16*	*21*	*11*	*9*	–	–	*8*	–	*8*	*7*	*2*	–	–	
		–	6	–	15	21	8	5	–	–	13	–	13	10	–	–	1	
330	TETBURY	–	*5*	–	*2*	*7*	*1*	–	–	–	*6*	–	*6*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	6	6	2	2	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	2	–	
331	CIRENCESTER	–	*6*	–	–	*6*	*1*	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	*4*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	19	1	1	21	5	–	1	1	11	–	13	1	3	–	–	
332	NORTHLEACH		*6*	–	*4*	*10*	*3*	*1*	–	–	*6*	–	*6*	*3*	*1*	–	–	
			4	–	3	7	2	2	1	–	3	–	4	1	1	–	–	

333	STOW-ON-THE-WOLD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
334	WINCHCOMB	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*2*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	9	–	5	14	5	1	4	–	4	–	8	4	1	–	–	
335	CHELTENHAM	–	*22*	*7*	–	*29*	*13*	–	–	–	*16*	–	*16*	–	–	–	–	
		–	24	9	11	44	14	2	6	–	23	1	30	9	–	–	–	
336	TEWKESBURY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
			2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
	23. HEREFORD.																	
337	LEDBURY	–	*9*	–	–	*9*	*2*	–	*1*	–	*5*	–	*6*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	5	–	–	5	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	
338	ROSS	–	*14*	*2*	*14*	*30*	*9*	*4*	*4*	–	*15*	–	*19*	*10*	*2*	–	–	
		–	9	–	5	14	5	–	1	–	8	–	9	5	–	–	–	
339*a*	HEREFORD	–	*25*	–	–	*25*	*15*	–	–	–	*10*	–	*10*	–	–	–	–	
		–	28	–	3	31	17	–	1	1	7	–	9	–	5	3	–	
339*b*	DORE	–	*2*	–	*4*	*6*	*2*	*2*	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	2	10	1	–	3	–	2	–	5	2	4	–	–	
340	WEOBLEY	–	*4*	–	*5*	*9*	*3*	*1*	–	*1*	*4*	*1*	*6*	*4*	–	–	*1*	
		–	2	–	3	5	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	1	1	2	Sept. 1904 to Jany. 1906.
341	BROMYARD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
342	LEOMINSTER	–	*2*	–	*1*	*3*	–	–	–	–	*2*	*1*	*3*	*1*	–	–	*1*	
		–	3	–	1	4	–	–	1	–	2	1	4	1	–	–	1	
343	KINGTON	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	2	1	2	5	–	–	1	–	3	–	4	2	1	–	1	
	24. SALOP.																	
344	LUDLOW	–	*6*	–	*1*	*7*	*3*	–	*3*	–	*1*	–	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	
345	CLUN	–	*6*	–	*1*	*7*	–	–	*2*	*1*	*1*	–	*4*	*1*	*3*	–	*4*	
		–	3	–	1	4	1	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	4	In 5 years.
346	CHURCH STRETTON	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
347	CLEOBURY MORTIMER	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
348	BRIDGNORTH	–	*8*	*1*	–	*9*	*4*	–	–	*1*	*2*	–	*3*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	6	–	–	6	2	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	1	–	–	
349	SHIFFNAL	–	*12*	–	*5*	*17*	*10*	*4*	*1*	–	*6*	–	*7*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	4	7	3	3	1	–	3	–	4	1	–	–	–	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous columns relate)
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	West Midland Counties *—continued.*																	
	SALOP—*continued.*																	
350	MADELEY	–	*12*	–	–	*12*	*2*	–	*5*	–	*4*	–	*9*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	1	1	3	5	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	2	1	–	
351	ATCHAM	–	*22*	–	–	*22*	*9*	–	*5*	*2*	*5*	*1*	*13*	–	–	–	*3*	
		–	19	–	–	19	7	–	2	2	4	4	12	–	–	–	6	
352	OSWESTRY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	7	12	3	2	–	–	8	–	8	5	1	–	–	
353	ELLESMERE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
354	WEM	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	2	–	6	8	5	4	2	–	–	–	2	2	1	–	–	
355	WHITCHURCH	–	*4*	–	*1*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	*2*	*2*	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	1	
356	DRAYTON	–	*5*	–	*1*	*6*	*4*	*1*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	1	5	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
357	WELLINGTON	–	*10*	–	*6*	*16*	*4*	*2*	–	–	*7*	*4*	*11*	*4*	*1*	–	–	
		–	6	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	
358	NEWPORT	–	–	–	*3*	*3*	*2*	*2*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	3	3	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	
	25. STAFFORD.																	
359	STAFFORD	–	*29*	–	*4*	*33*	*12*	*3*	*1*	–	*10*	*3*	*14*	*1*	*7*	–	–	
		–	29	–	4	33	11	1	–	1	12	3	16	3	6	–	–	
360	STONE	–	*6*	–	*4*	*10*	*5*	*1*	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	2	10	6	1	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	–	–	

361	NEWCASTLE-UNDER-LYME	–	*29*	–	*8*	*37*	*9*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*20*	*2*	*27*	*5*	*1*	–	*2*	
		–	14	–	5	19	4	2	2	–	11	1	14	3	1	–	–	
362	WOLSTANTON AND BURSLEM	–	*46*	–	*5*	*51*	*18*	*3*	*10*	*1*	*17*	*5*	*33*	*2*	–	–	*2*	
		–	41	–	21	62	24	6	2	3	24	8	37	14	1	1	6	
363	STOKE UPON-TRENT	*51*	*53*	–	*2*	*106*	*48*	*1*	–	*2*	*28*	*22*	*52*	*1*	*6*	–	–	
		10	42	–	8	60	26	2	6	2	18	6	32	4	2	2	–	
364	LEEK	–	*3*	–	*1*	*4*	*2*	*1*	*2*	–	–	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	7	–	3	10	2	1	–	–	8	–	8	2	–	–	–	
365	CHEADLE	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	–	–	*2*	–	*3*	–	*5*	–	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	–	6	–	–	1	–	4	–	5	–	1	–	–	
366	UTTOXETER	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	–	–	
367	BURTON-ON-TRENT	–	*15*	*3*	*1*	*19*	–	–	*2*	–	*13*	*2*	*17*	*1*	*2*	–	–	
		–	11	3	19	33	8	8	2	–	17	4	23	11	2	–	–	No record.
368	TAMWORTH	–	*7*	–	–	*7*	*3*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	6	–	8	14	8	4	2	–	4	–	6	4	–	–	–	
369	LICHFIELD	–	*4*	–	*2*	*6*	*1*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	*2*	*2*	–	–	
		–	22	–	7	29	9	2	2	1	11	2	16	5	4	–	–	No record.
370	CANNOCK	–	*9*	–	–	*9*	*6*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–	*3*	
		–	18	–	2	20	6	–	5	–	8	1	14	2	–	–	5	During 5 years.
371*a*	SEISDON	–	–	–	*3*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	10	–	2	12	3	–	1	–	7	–	8	1	1	1	1	5 years.
371*b*	WOLVERHAMPTON	–	*22*	–	*27*	*49*	*16*	*10*	–	–	*33*	–	*33*	*17*	–	–	*12*	
		1	24	–	14	39	11	4	1		25	1	27	10	1	–	13	5 years.
372	WALSALL	–	*69*	–	*6*	*75*	*44*	*5*	*3*	*3*	*22*	*3*	–	*31*	*1*	–	–	
		–	57	–	14	71	38	8	4	2	24	2	32	5	1	1	–	No record.
373	WEST BROMWICH	–	*11*	–	–	*11*	*3*	–	*1*	–	*7*	–	*8*	–	–	–	–	
		–	20	–	1	21	14	–	1	–	6	–	7	1	–	–	1	1905.
374	DUDLEY	–	*25*	–	*8*	*33*	*16*	*4*	*4*	*10*	*1*	*1*	*16*	*4*	*1*	–	–	
		–	21	–	12	33	19	8	2	–	8	4	14	4	–	–	1	1905.
	26. WORCESTER.																	
375	STOURBRIDGE	–	–	*9*	–	*9*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*9*	–	–	
		–	–	–	9	9	2	2	2	1	3	1	7	7	–	–	–	
376	KIDDERMINSTER	–	*31*	–	*4*	*35*	*11*	–	*9*	–	*8*	*4*	*21*	*4*	*3*	–	*2*	
		–	23		–	23	5	–	4	–	9	2	15	–	3	–	2	5 years.
377	TENBURY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
378	MARTLEY	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	3	6	5	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	

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		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	West Midland Counties *—continued.*																	
	WORCESTER—*contd.*																	
379	WORCESTER	–	*16*	–	–	*16*	*5*	–	–	–	*11*	–	*11*	–	–	–	–	
		9	–	3	6	18	4	3	–	–	10	1	11	3	3	–	–	
380	UPTON-ON-SEVERN	–	*3*	–	–	*3*	*1*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	1	3	4	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	1	5 years.
381	EVESHAM	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	
382	PERSHORE	–	–	–	*5*	*5*	*2*	*2*	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	5	5	2	2	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	
383	DROITWICH	–	*7*	–	*6*	*13*	*4*	*1*	–	–	*9*	–	*9*	*5*	–	–	–	
		–	7	–	6	13	4	1	2	2	4	–	8	4	1	1	1	August 1st, '05.
384	BROMSGROVE	–	*20*	*2*	*8*	*30*	*13*	*1*	–	–	*11*	*5*	*16*	*6*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	7	1	5	13	5	1	3	–	5	–	8	4	–	–	–	
385	KING'S NORTON	*12*	*18*	*11*	*10*	*51*	*13*	*8*	*5*	–	*19*	*3*	*27*	*2*	*11*	–	*28*	
		31	14	2	16	63	15	6	1	1	33	2	37	10	11	–	30	1900–1905.
	27. WARWICK.																	
386	BIRMINGHAM	*72*	*15*	*3*	*5*	*95*	*6*	–	*2*	*11*	*41*	*7*	*61*	–	*28*	*5*	–	
		154	–	3	3	160	35	–	4	28	67	6	105	–	20	3	–	
387	ASTON	*80*	*66*	*2*	*2*	*150*	*58*	–	*3*	*11*	*56*	*20*	*90*	–	*2*	*2*	–	
		94	49	3	8	154	59	2	12	18	52	7	89	4	6	2	6	
388	MERIDEN	*2*	–	–	*3*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
389	ATHERSTONE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	1	2	3	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	

390	NUNEATON	–	*4*	*2*	*4*	*10*	*4*	*1*	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	*3*	*2*	–	–	
		–	12	–	–	12	6	–	1	–	5	–	6	–	–	–	–	
391	FOLESHILL	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	6	6	3	3	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	2	–	
392	COVENTRY	*15*	*19*	*2*	–	*36*	*14*	–	*2*	*1*	*12*	*7*	*22*	–	–	–	–	
		15	16	2	–	33	13	–	2	2	11	3	18	–	2	–	–	
393	RUGBY	–	*17*	–	*2*	*19*	*7*	–	*1*	*1*	*9*	*1*	*12*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	16	–	–	16	6	–	1	1	8	–	10	–	–	–	–	
394	SOLIHULL	–	*12*	–	–	*12*	*5*	–	–	*1*	*6*	–	*7*	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	4	6	–	–	1	–	5	–	6	4	–	–	1	1902–1905.
395	WARWICK	–	*37*	–	*6*	*43*	*22*	*2*	*14*	*5*	–	*1*	*20*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*4*	
		–	30	–	2	32	16	2	–	1	12	3	16	–	–	–	11	
396	STRATFORD-ON-AVON	–	*25*	–	–	*25*	*11*	–	–	–	*6*	*3*	*9*	–	*5*	–	–	During 5 years.
		–	25	–	–	25	13	–	1	1	5	2	9	–	3	–	–	
397	ALCESTER	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	
398	SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR	–	*15*	–	*7*	*22*	*8*	*2*	–	–	*13*	–	*13*	*5*	*1*	–	*2*	
		–	12	–	10	22	6	3	3	–	11	–	14	7	2	–	2	During 1905.
399	SOUTHAM		*6*		*1*	*7*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	
			4	–	1	5	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	
	7. North Midland Counties.																	
	28. LEICESTER.																	
400	LUTTERWORTH	–	*9*	–	*2*	*11*	*5*	*1*	–	–	*4*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*1*	–		
		–	6	–	2	8	3	–	–	–	4	1	5	2	–	–	–	
401	MARKET HARBOROUGH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	17	21	12	12	5	–	4	–	9	5	–	–	–	
402	BILLESDON	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*2*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–	
			3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	
403	BLABY	–	*4*	–	*1*	*5*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	8		–	8	3	–	–	–	1	4	5	–	–	–	–	
404	HINCKLEY	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	8		11	19	8	4	2		7	–	9	6	2	1	–	
405	MARKET BOSWORTH	–	*16*	–	*1*	*17*	*10*	*1*	–	–	*7*	–	*7*		–	–	–	
		–	9	–	1	10	5	1	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	
406	ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH	–	*21*	–	–	*21*	*12*	–	*3*	*1*	*4*	–	*8*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	23	–	12	35	16	5	2	–	13	2	17	7	2	–	–	
407	LOUGHBOROUGH	–	*16*	–	*2*	*18*	*5*	–	*2*	–	*9*	–	*11*	*2*	*2*	–	*3*	
		–	7	–	1	8	2	1	1	–	4	1	6	–	–	–	–	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous columns relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
1		2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	North Midland Counties *—continued.*																	
	LEICESTER—*cont.*																	
408	BARROW-ON-SOAR	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
409	LEICESTER	*32*	*47*	*3*	*2*	*84*	*44*	*1*	*5*	*4*	*24*	*6*	*39*	*1*	*1*	–	*6*	
		52	24	2	7	85	41	1	1	5	25	12	43	6	1	–	8	In 4 years.
410	MELTON-MOWBRAY	–	*4*	–	*4*	*8*	*5*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	*3*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	4	9	6	2	1	1	1	–	3	2	–	–	1	
	29. RUTLAND.																	
411	OAKHAM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	2	4	1	–	2	–	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	
412	UPPINGHAM	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*2*	–	–	–	*3*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–	
		–	9	–	–	9	3	–	–	–	5	1	6	–	–	–	–	
	30. LINCOLN.																	
413	STAMFORD	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	2	8	4	1	1	–	2	–	3	1	1	–	–	
414	BOURNE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	1	9	3	–	–	4	–	2	6	1	–	–	–	
415	SPALDING	–	*19*	–	*12*	*31*	*8*	*5*	*3*	–	*15*	*2*	*20*	*7*	*3*	–	–	
		–	19	–	14	33	9	6	8	2	8	3	21	8	3	–	1	
416	HOLBEACH	–	*3*	–	*1*	*4*	*3*	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	4	9	5	3	1	–	1	–	2	1	2	–	1	March, 1905.
417	BOSTON	–	*6*	–	*9*	*15*	*6*	*2*	–	–	*8*	*1*	*9*	*7*	–	–	*1*	
		–	6	–	11	17	6	4	–	–	9	1	10	7	1	–	2	5 years

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous columns relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	North Midland Counties *—continued.*																	
	32. DERBY.																	
435	SHARDLOW	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	11	–	1	12	6	–	–	–	6	–	6	1	–	–	–	
436	DERBY	*21*	–	–	–	*21*	*9*	–	–	–	*7*	*5*	*12*	–	–	–	–	
		–	29	1	–	30	7	–	1	–	7	9	17	–	6	–	–	
437	BELPER	–	*11*	–	–	*11*	*6*	–	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	30	–	1	31	13	–	–	–	15	3	18	1	–	–	–	
438	ASHBOURNE	–	–	–	*2*	*2*	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	4	8	4	3	1	1	1	1	4	1	–	–	2	(1) 1901; (1) 1905
439	CHESTEREIELD	*14*	*6*	–	–	*20*	*15*	–	–	*2*	–	*3*	*5*	–	–	–	–	
		11	14	–	–	25	15	–	–	–	7	2	9	–	1	–	–	
440	BAKEWELL	–	*13*	–	*2*	*15*	*2*	–	–	–	*12*	*1*	*13*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	11	–	3	14	3	1	–	–	10	1	11	2	–	–	–	No record.
441	CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH	–	*7*	–	*2*	*9*	*2*	–	–	–	*6*	–	*6*	*2*	*1*	–	–	
		–	8	–	1	9	4	1	–	1	2	–	3	–	2	–	–	
442*a*	GLOSSOP	–	*12*	–	*2*	*14*	*8*	*1*	*1*	–	*4*	–	*5*	*1*	*1*	–	–	
		–	19	–	1	20	9	1	1	–	7	2	10	–	1	–	–	
442*b*	HAYFIELD	*3*	–	–	–	*3*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*2*	–	–	
		1	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	6	During 4 years.
	8.—North Western Counties.																	
	33. CHESTER.																	
443	STOCKPORT	–	*40*	–	*21*	*61*	*22*	*6*	*7*	–	*22*	*10*	*39*	*15*	–	–	–	
		–	10	–	7	17	7	2	–	–	8	1	9	4	1	1	–	Not ascertainable.

444	MACCLESFIELD - -	–	*16*	*1*	–	*17*	*9*	–	*1*	–	*6*	–	*7*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	14	–	3	17	7	–	–	1	6	–	7	1	3	2	–	
445	BUCKLOW - - -	*16*	*12*	–	*3*	*31*	*14*	*1*	*3*	–	*12*	–	*15*	*2*	*2*	–	–	
		13	8	4	1	26	9	1	2	–	9	1	12	–	5	–	–	
446	RUNCORN - - -	*12*	–	–	*2*	*14*	*7*	–	*4*	–	*1*	–	*5*	*2*	*2*	–	–	
		–	16	–	4	20	6	1	2	1	5	–	8	3	6	–	–	
447	NORTHWICH - - -	–	–	–	*3*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
448	CONGLETON - - -	–	*2*	–	*1*	*3*	*1*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	3	7	1	–	3	–	2	–	5	3	1	–	–	
449	NANTWICH - - -	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	*2*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	
450*a*	TARVIN - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
450*b*	CHESTER - - -	*1*	*10*	–	–	*11*	*5*	–	–	–	*6*	–	*6*	–	–	–	–	
		–	19	–	–	19	8	–	2	1	8	–	11	–	–	–	–	
451	WIRRAL - - -	–	*20*	*1*	*2*	*23*	*11*	*2*	*2*	–	*8*	–	*10*	–	*2*	–	*1*	
		–	21	1	3	25	9	2	1	1	11	–	13	1	3	–	2	(1) 1900 ; (1) 1903.
452	BIRKENHEAD- - -	–	*57*	–	*2*	*59*	*30*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*24*	*2*	*28*	*1*	*1*	–	–	
		34	51	4	2	91	57	1	–	1	24	7	32	1	2	–	–	
	34. LANCASTER.																	
453	LIVERPOOL - - -	*44*	108	*15*	*5*	*172*	*71*	*4*	*2*	*13*	*52*	*14*	*81*	*1*	*20*	–	–	
		48	93	15	–	156	63	–	1	6	55	10	72	–	21	–	–	No record.
454	TOXTETH PARK - -	–	•7	–	–	*7*	*3*	–	*1*	–	*3*	–	*4*	–	–	–	–	
		–	11	–	–	11	4	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	
455	WEST DERBY - -	*23*	*22*	–	–	*45*	*21*	–	*1*	*1*	*6*	*6*	*14*	–	*10*	–	–	
		48	5	–	–	53	21	–	5	3	7	3	18	–	14	–	–	
456	PRESCOT - - -	–	*60*	–	*27*	*87*	*54*	*15*	*4*	*5*	*17*	*1*	*27*	*12*	*6*	–	*18*	
		–	70	–	28	98	63	14	5	7	17	2	31	13	4	1	18	5 years.
457	ORMSKIRK - - -	–	–	*3*	*3*	*6*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*2*	*2*	*3*	–	–	
		–	–	3	4	7	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	2	4	1	–	
458	WIGAN - - - -	–	*9*	–	*23*	*32*	*8*	*6*	*4*	–	*19*	–	*23*	*17*	*1*	–	*5*	
		–	5	–	22	27	8	7	12	–	7	–	19	15	–	–	5	During 5 years.
459	WARRINGTON - -	*2*	*2*	–	–	*4*	*2*	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	–	–	6	6	3	3	1	–	1	1	3	3	–	–	–	
460	LEIGH - - - -	*3*	*2*	–	*2*	*7*•	*4*	*1*	–	*2*	*1*	–	*3*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	11	–	5	16	6	1	4	1	5	–	10	4	–	–	–	
461	BOLTON- - - -	–	*52*	*3*	*21*	*76*	*18*	*3*	*2*	*14*	*37*	*2*	*55*	*18*	*3*	–	*19*	
		–	46	•2	18	66	20	5	3	–	36	3	42	13	4	–	24	(6) 1902 ; (4) 1903; (9) 1904 ; (5) 1905

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous columns relate.)
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	North Western Counties *—continued.*																	
	LANCASTER—*contd.*																	
462	BURY	–	*30*	–	*13*	*43*	*7*	*2*	*3*	*1*	*25*	*4*	*33*	*10*	*3*	*1*	*4*	
		–	22	–	8	30	9	5	2	–	17	1	20	3	1	–	–	
463	BARTON-UPON-IRWELL	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	*2*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	7	8	1	1	–	–	7	–	7	6	–	–	–	
464	CHORLTON	*12*	*68*	*3*	–	*83*	*32*	–	*4*	*5*	*28*	*11*	*48*	–	*3*	–	–	
		–	117	6	2	125	15	1	5	1	52	40	98	1	12	–	–	Unable to state.
465	SALFORD	*39*	*70*	*2*	*1*	*112*	*27*	–	*3*	*1*	*59*	*11*	*74*	*1*	*11*	–	–	
		42	92	5	2	141	27	1	1	5	79	4	89	1	25	–	1	In 1905.
466	MANCHESTER	*25*	*55*	*1*	–	*81*	*22*	–	–	–	*20*	*11*	*31*	–	*28*	–	–	
		24	43	2	–	69	28	–	–	2	15	3	20	–	21	–	–	No records.
467	PRESTWICH	–	*25*	–	*4*	*29*	*5*	*1*	–	–	*9*	*14*	*23*	*3*	*1*	–	–	
		13	15	1	12	41	15	4	–	2	12	3	17	8	9	–	–	
468	ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE	*64*	*37*	*1*	*7*	*109*	*53*	*3*	*3*	–	*41*	*6*	*50*	*4*	*6*	–	–	
		41	33	1	23	98	47	10	1	2	32	13	48	13	3	–	1	
469	OLDHAM	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
470	ROCHDALE	–	*82*	–	–	*82*	*35*	–	*13*	*2*	*20*	*8*	*43*	–	*4*	–	–	
		–	74	–	4	78	30	4	9	9	16	5	39	–	9	–	–	No records.
471	HASLINGDEN	–	*6*	–	–	*6*	*2*	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	8	–	4	12	6	2	–	–	6	–	6	2	–	–	–	
472	BURNLEY	–	*20*	–	*10*	*30*	*12*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*14*	–	*17*	*9*	*1*	–	–	
		–	26	–	2	28	8	–	3	1	9	–	13	2	7	–	–	No records.
473	CLITHEROE	–	–	–	*4*	*4*	–	–	–	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	–	–		
		–	3	–	5	8	1	–	1	–	6	–	7	5	–	–		

474	BLACKBURN	*5*	*28*	–	*5*	*38*	*16*	*2*	–	–	*13*	*6*	*19*	*3*	*3*	–	*10*	
		11	7	5	8	31	3	1	–	1	18	1	20	5	8	2	20	
475	CHORLEY	–	*10*	–	*4*	*14*	*4*	–	*2*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*9*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	
		10	–	–	9	19	7	3	2	–	10	–	12	6	–	–	1	
476	PRESTON	–	*53*	–	–	*53*	*28*	–	*4*	*6*	*12*	*2*	*24*	–	*1*	–	–	
		56	22	7	1	86	37	–	–	–	38	3	41	1	8	–	–	
477	FYLDE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	7	15	3	1	–	–	9	3	12	6	–	–	–	
478	GARSTANG	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
479	LANCASTER	–	*12*	–	*4*	*16*	*3*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*6*	*4*	*13*	*3*	–	–	*1*	
		–	10	4	5	19	6	3	–	–	7	3	10	1	3	1	4	(1) 1902 ; (1) 1903; (2) 1905.
480	LUNESDALE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
481	ULVERSTON	–	*29*	–	*6*	*35*	*13*	–	*3*	*2*	*13*	*4*	*22*	*6*	–	–	*10*	
		–	17	–	19	36	12	8	2	4	14	1	21	11	3	–	15	5 years.
482	BARROW-IN-FURNESS	–	*2*	*1*	–	*3*	*1*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	
	9. York.																	
	35. WEST RIDING.																	
483	SEDBURGH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	
484	SETTLE	–	*2*	–	*3*	*5*	–	–	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	3	3	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	
485	SKIPTON	*3*	*5*	–	*1*	*6*	*1*	–	–	*1*	*2*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*1*	–	–	
		–	8	–	1	9	2	–	2	–	1	1	4	1	3	–	–	
486	PATELEY BRIDGE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
487	RIPON	–	*2*	–	*4*	*6*	*2*	*1*	*3*	–	*1*	–	*4*	*3*	–	–	*1*	
		–	–	–	4	4	1	1	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	2	
488	GREAT OUSEBURN	–	*2*	–	*1*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	1	3	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	1	–	–	–	
489	KNARESBOROUGH	–	*8*	–	–	*8*	*3*	–	–	–	–	*3*	*3*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	8	1	2	11	6	1	1	–	4	–	5	1	–	–	–	No records.
490	WETHERBY	–	*5*	–	*1*	*6*	*5*	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	1	6	5	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
491	WHARFEDALE	–	*8*	–	–	*8*	*4*	–	*4*	–	–	–	*4*	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	
492	KEIGHLEY	–	*17*	–	*20*	*37*	*16*	*6*	*1*	*1*	*15*	*1*	*18*	*12*	*3*	*2*	*19*	
		–	51	3	7	61	24	4	5	1	11	12	29	3	8	–	21	1901-1906.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous columns relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	York—*continued.*																	
	WEST RIDING—*cont.*																	
493	TODMORDEN	–	*13*	–	–	*13*	*6*	–	–	–	*6*	–	*6*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	10	–	7	17	5	–	–	–	6	6	12	7	–	–	–	
494	SADDLEWORTH	–	*10*	–	–	*10*	*6*	–	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	–	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	–	8	4	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	
495	HUDDERSFIELD	–	*41*	–	*11*	*52*	*19*	*5*	–	–	*29*	*3*	*32*	*6*	*1*	–	*9*	
		–	12	–	24	36	14	10	3	7	11	–	21	14	1	–	10	
496	HALIFAX	–	*10*	–	–	*10*	*5*	–	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	–	–	–	–	
		–	61	53	22	136	66	9	–	5	53	9	67	13	3	–	–	
497*a*	NORTH BIERLEY	*6*	*22*	*1*	*15*	*44*	*15*	*3*	*2*	*2*	*17*	*3*	*24*	*11*	*5*	*1*	–	
		–	31	–	23	54	33	12	3	–	14	2	19	11	2	–	6	
497*b*	BRADFORD	–	*2*	–	*1*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	41	–	4	45	25	3	1	4	11	4	20	1	–	–	–	
498	HUNSLET	*5*	*9*	–	–	*14*	*7*	–	–	–	*7*	–	*7*	–	–	–	*7*	
		5	11	4	3	23	11	–	–	–	12	–	12	3	–	–	7	4 years.
499	HOLBECK	–	*11*	–	*1*	*12*	*5*	*1*	–	–	*6*	*1*	*7*	–	–	–	–	
		–	10	–	1	11	4	–	1	–	4	1	6	–	1	1	1	
500	BRAMLEY	–	*20*	–	*2*	*22*	*9*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*7*	*1*	*11*	–	*2*	*1*	–	
		–	13	–	8	21	5	3	1	1	11	2	15	4	1	1	–	
501	LEEDS	–	*42*	–	*1*	*43*	*11*	*1*	*2*	–	*25*	–	*27*	–	*5*	–		
		–	30	–	3	33	13	2	–	–	15	–	15	1	5	–	–	
502	DEWSBURY	–	*36*	–	*17*	*53*	*28*	*10*	*5*	–	*16*	*2*	*23*	*7*	*2*	–	–	
		–	37	–	13	50	25	5	4	–	18	3	25	8	–	–		
503	WAKEFIELD	–	*42*	–	*22*	*64*	*27*	*8*	*5*	*1*	*28*	*2*	*36*	*13*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	28	–	25	53	20	9	6	1	25	1	33	16	–	–	3	

504	PONTEFRACT - -	–	*18*	–	*8*	*26*	*10*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*10*	*1*	*15*	*5*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	24	–	7	31	15	2	5	2	8	–	15	4	1	1	–	
505	HEMSWORTH - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	
506	BARNSLEY - - -	*28*	*18*	–	*1*	*47*	*21*	–	*1*	*2*	*20*	*2*	*25*	*1*	*1*	–	–	
		36	8	–	1	45	18	–	1	1	21	1	24	1	3	–	2	In 5 years.
507*a*	PENISTONE - - -	–	*2*	–	*8*	*10*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*7*	*2*	*9*	*7*	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	–	–	–	
507*b*	WORTLEY - - -	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	*3*	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		1	14	–	3	18	10	1	2	–	4	2	8	2	–	–	–	
508	ECCLESALL BIERLOW -	*27*	*18*	*2*	*3*	*50*	*17*	*1*	*6*	*6*	*12*	*2*	*26*	*2*	*7*	–	–	
		5	2	6	2	15	3	1	1	–	4	–	5	1	7	–	–	
509	SHEFFIELD - - -	–	*72*	*6*	*7*	*85*	*29*	*2*	*2*	–	*33*	*16*	*51*	*4*	*5*	*1*	*4*	
		–	24	9	5	38	7	–	–	1	22	3	26	5	5	–	5	
510	ROTHERHAM -	–	*10*	–	*8*	*18*	*6*	*3*	–	–	*12*	–	*12*	*5*	–	–	–	
		–	17	–	10	27	15	4	–	–	8	4	12	6	–	–	–	
511	DONCASTER - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	7	7	4	4	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	1	–	
512	THORNE - - -	–	*2*	–	*4*	*6*	*2*	–	–	–	*4*	–	*4*	*4*	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	1	3	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
513	GOOLE - - -	–	*15*	–	–	*15*	*5*	–	*1*	–	*8*	–	*9*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	20	–	–	20	6	–	–	–	10	2	12	–	2	–	–	
514	SELBY - - -	–	*7*	–	–	*7*	*1*	–	*3*	*1*	*2*	–	*6*	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	
515	TADCASTER - - -	–	*19*	–	–	*19*	*6*	–	–	–	*12*	–	*12*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	20	–	–	20	8	–	–	–	10	1	11	–	1	–	–	
	36. EAST RIDING.																	
516	YORK - - - - -	*8*	*2*	–	–	*10*	–	–	*2*	*2*	*6*	–	*10*	–	–	–	–	
		21	3	–	–	24	5	–	1	3	12	3	19	–	–	–	–	No record kept.
516*a*	BISHOPTHORPE OUT-RELIEF.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
516*b*	ESCRICK OUT-RELIEF -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	
516*c*	FLAXTON " -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
516*d*	YORK " -	–	–	–	*3*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	*2*	*2*	–	
		–	–	–	5	5	1	1	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	
517	POCKINGTON - - -	–	*16*	–	*1*	*17*	*6*	*1*	*5*	–	*1*	*3*	*9*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	11	–	1	12	5	1	3	1	2	1	7	–	–	–	–	
518	HOWDEN - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In Other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous columns relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	York—*continued.*																	
	EAST RIDING—*contd.*																	
519	BEVERLEY	–	*13*	–	*6*	*19*	*9*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*7*	*1*	*10*	*5*	–	–	*1*	
		–	15	2	5	22	9	2	2	–	7	2	11	3	2	–	3	Since 30th March, 1901.
520	SCULCOATES	–	*24*	–	*6*	*30*	*14*	*3*	*3*	–	*8*	*5*	*16*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	26	1	11	38	15	4	4	–	13	4	21	7	2	–	–	No record.
521	KINGSTON-ON-HULL	–	*33*	–	–	*33*	*17*	–	*1*	–	*13*	*1*	*15*	–	*1*	–	–	
		48	–	2	11	61	35	6	1	–	22	3	26	5	–	–	1	
522	PATRINGTON	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	–	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	–	5	2	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	
523	SKIRLAUGH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
524	DRIFFIELD	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	*3*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
525	BRIDLINGTON	–	*5*	–	*3*	*8*	*3*	*2*	–	–	*4*	*1*	*5*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	3	9	2	2	1	1	5	–	7	1	–	–	–	
	37. NORTH RIDING.																	
526	SCARBOROUGH	–	*9*	–	–	*9*	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	*5*	*1*	*8*	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		
526*a*	MALTON	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
526*b*	MALTON OUT-RELIEF	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	
527	NORTON „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	
		–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	

528	EASINGWOLD - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
529	THIRSK - - - -	–	*1*	–	*4*	*5*	*3*	*3*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	–	
		–	1	–	6	7	4	4	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	–	–	
530*a*	HELMSLEY - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
530*b*	KIRKBY MOORSIDE -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	6	6	1	1	–	1	2	2	5	5	–	–	–	
531	PICKERING - - -	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*3*	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	–	6	5	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	
532	WHITBY - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	9	–	4	13	7	1	1	–	4	1	6	3	–	–	–	
533	GUISBOROUGH - -	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	*3*	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	6	11	4	2	2	1	3	–	6	3	1	1	–	
534	MIDDLESBROUGH - -	–	*12*	–	–	*12*	*3*	–	–	–	*9*	–	*9*	–	–	–	–	
		–	38	–	–	38	16	–	–	–	19	1	20	–	2	–	–	Not recorded.
535	STOKESLEY - - -	–	*2*	–	*4*	*6*	–	–	–	*3*	*1*	*1*	*5*	*3*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	3	–	1	4	2	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	
536	NORTHALLERTON - -	–	*4*	–	*8*	*12*	*6*	*3*	*1*	–	*4*	*1*	*6*	*5*	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	6	12	3	3	1	–	2	5	8	3	1	–	1	Since Jan. 1st, 1900.
537	BEDALE - - -	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
538	LEYBURN - - -	–	*3*	–	*3*	*6*	*1*	*1*	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	*2*	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	
539	AYSGARTH - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
540	REETH - - - -	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	*1*	–	*1*	–	*2*	–	*3*	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	3	8	2	1	1	–	5	–	6	2	–	–	–	
541	RICHMOND - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	2	5	4	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
	10. Northern Counties.																	
	38. DURHAM.																	
542	DARLINGTON - - -	–	*11*	–	*8*	*19*	*6*	*3*	–	–	*10*	*2*	*12*	*4*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	13	–	4	17	6	1	–	–	10	1	11	3	–	–	–	
543*a*	STOCKTON - - -	–	*27*	–	–	*27*	*11*	–	*7*	–	*6*	*2*	*15*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	18	–	–	18	6	–	4	–	4	3	11	–	1	–	1	In 1905.
543*b*	SEDGEFIELD - - -	–	–	–	*2*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	3	7	3	1	2	–	2	–	4	2	–	–	–	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous columns relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Northern Counties *—continued.*																	
	DURHAM—*continued.*																	
544	HARTLEPOOL	–	*21*	–	–	*21*	*6*	–	*1*	*4*	*7*	*1*	*13*	–	*2*	–	–	
		21	16	–	2	39	18	2	–	3	12	5	20	–	1	–	–	
545	AUCKLAND	–	–	–	*18*	*18*	*13*	*13*	*5*	–	–	–	*5*	*5*	–	–	*2*	
		–	15	–	20	35	20	13	6	7	1	–	14	6	1	1	–	
546	TEESDALE	–	*2*	–	*10*	*12*	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	*8*	*1*	*10*	*9*	*1*	–	–	
		–	2	–	9	11	1	1	1	–	8	–	9	8	1	–	–	No record.
547	WEARDALE	–	*2*	–	*12*	*14*	*5*	*5*	*3*	*3*	–	*3*	*9*	*7*	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	16	18	5	5	1	2	8	1	12	10	1	1	–	
548	LANCHESTER	–	*9*	–	*6*	*15*	*6*	*2*	–	–	*8*	–	*8*	*4*	*1*	–	–	
		–	9	–	6	15	6	3	8	–	1	–	9	3	–	–	–	
549	DURHAM	–	*10*	–	–	*10*	*6*	–	*1*	–	*1*	*2*	*4*	–	–	–	–	
		–	7	4	–	11	5	–	2	–	2	2	6	–	–	–	–	
550	EASINGTON	–	*8*	–	–	*8*	*3*	–	–	–	*5*	–	*5*	–	–	–	–	
		–	12	–	3	15	7	2	–	–	8	–	8	1	–	–	–	
551	HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING	–	*13*	–	*1*	*14*	*6*	–	*1*	–	*6*	*1*	*8*	*1*	–	–	*1*	
		–	14	–	5	19	6	–	–	–	10	1	11	5	2	–	1	
552	CHESTER-LE-STREET	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		15	–	–	7	22	7	3	–	–	12	2	14	4	1	–	–	
553	SUNDERLAND	–	*45*	–	–	*45*	*23*	–	*2*	–	*18*	*1*	*21*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	38	–	–	38	19	–	1	1	17	–	19	–	–	–	–	
554	SOUTH SHIELDS	*18*	*30*	–	*1*	*49*	*30*	–	–	–	*14*	*1*	*15*	*1*	*4*	–	–	
		–	60	3	16	79	27	8	5	14	22	4	45	8	7	–	–	
555	GATESHEAD	*11*	*25*	–	*4*	*40*	*15*	*3*	*11*	*5*	*3*	–	*19*	*1*	*6*	–	*1*	
		10	10	1	3	24	6	1	9	–	2	–	11	2	7	–	2	For Year ending January, 1906.

	39. NORTHUMBERLAND.																	
556	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE -	–	*61*	*4*	*1*	*66*	*15*	–	*12*	*3*	*19*	*1*	*35*	*1*	*16*	–	–	
		–	65	8	27	100	27	10	14	4	44	1	63	16	10	1	–	
557	TYNEMOUTH - - -	*4*	*27*	*2*	*10*	*43*	*18*	*3*	*1*	*2*	*16*	–	*19*	*6*	*6*	*1*	*1*	
		4	26	2	16	48	19	8	–	2	12	9	23	7	6	1	1	During past 5 years.
558	CASTLE WARD - -	–	*2*	–	*1*	*3*	*1*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	3	3	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	
559	HEXHAM - - - -	–	*22*	–	*3*	*25*	*11*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*8*	–	*10*	*2*	*4*	–	–	
		–	9	–	11	20	10	7	5	1	4	–	10	4	–	–	1	About 1903.
560	HALTWHISTLE - -	–	*4*	–	*1*	*5*	*3*	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	3	–	1	4	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	During last 5 years.
561	BELLINGHAM - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
562	MORPETH - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
563	ALNWICK - - -	–	*5*	–	–	*5*	*3*	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	7	–	6	13	2	1	1	–	9	–	10	5	1	–	–	
564	BELFORD - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
565	BERWICK-ON-TWEED -	–	*8*	–	*8*	*16*	*5*	–	–	*2*	*4*	*1*	*7*	*5*	*4*	*3*	–	
		–	3	–	7	10	1	–	–	1	3	1	5	4	4	3	–	During last 5 years.
566	GLENDALE - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	3	–	1	4	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	1	–	
567	ROTHBURY - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
	40. CUMBERLAND.																	
568	ALSTON - WITH - GARRIGILL	–	*2*	–	*1*	*3*	–	–	*2*	–	*1*	–	*3*	*1*	–	–	*1*	
		–	3	–	1	4	1	–	1	1	1	–	3	1	–	–	1	1902.
569	PENRITH - - -	–	*5*	–	*1*	*6*	*3*	–	*1*	–	*2*	–	*3*	*1*	–	–	*1*	
		–	8	–	–	8	5	–	1	–	2	–	3	–	–	–	2	In 5 years.
570	BRAMPTON - - -	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	
571	LONGTOWN - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	
572	CARLISLE - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
573	WIGTON - - -	–	*15*	–	*1*	*16*	*5*	–	–	*1*	*8*	*2*	*11*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

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Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous columns relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Northern Counties—*con.*																	
	CUMBERLAND—*con.*																	
574	COCKERMOUTH	–	*12*	*1*	*5*	*18*	*7*	*3*	*3*	–	*6*	–	*9*	*2*	*2*	–	–	
		–	9	1	5	15	4	2	3	–	6	–	9	3	2	–	–	
575	WHITEHAVEN	–	*12*	–	*1*	*13*	*5*	*1*	–	–	*7*	–	*7*	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	12	–	–	12	6	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	
576	BOOTLE	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	6	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	1	–	–	
	41. WESTMORELAND.																	
577	EAST WARD	–	*8*	–	*1*	*9*	*3*	–	–	–	*6*	–	*6*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	1	9	3	–	2	–	4	–	6	1	–	–	–	
578	WEST WARD	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	*2*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
579	KENDAL	–	*21*	–	*4*	*25*	–	–	*3*	–	*18*	*3*	*24*	*4*	*1*	–	–	
		–	17	–	4	21	–	–	15	–	6	–	21	4	–	–	–	
	11.—Monmouth and Wales.																	
	42. MONMOUTH.																	
580	CHEPSTOW	–	*12*	–	*6*	*18*	*5*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*8*	*1*	*12*	*5*	*1*	–	*1*	
		–	15	–	4	19	10	2	2	1	4	1	8	2	1	–	–	
581	MONMOUTH	–	*20*	–	*33*	*53*	*20*	*10*	–	–	*29*	*3*	*32*	*22*	*1*	*1*	*2*	
		–	7	–	33	40	16	10	–	–	24	–	24	23	–	–	2	During 4 years.

582	ABERGAVENNY - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
		–	5	–	9	14	5	4	–	–	9	–	9	5	–	–	–	
583	BEDWELLTY - - -	–	*15*	–	*5*	*20*	*3*	*2*	–	*2*	*2*	*6*	*10*	*2*	*7*	*1*	–	
		–	11	–	9	20	6	2	–	2	–	7	9	7	5	–	2	During 4 years.
584	PONTYPOOL - - -	–	*3*	–	*1*	*4*	*2*	*1*	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	9	1	–	10	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	2	–	–	
585	NEWPORT - - -	–	*53*	–	*26*	*79*	*44*	*9*	*6*	–	*17*	*12*	*35*	*17*	–	–	*7*	
		–	51	–	26	77	48	11	5	–	15	9	29	15	–	–	9	During 5 years.
	43. SOUTH WALES:																	
	(A) Glamorgan:																	
586	CARDIFF - - -	–	*18*	*3*	*3*	*24*	*5*	–	–	–	*14*	*3*	*17*	*2*	*2*	*1*	–	
		–	18	2	8	28	12	3	1	–	13	2	16	5	–	–	–	
587	PONTYPRIDD - - -	–	*19*	–	*26*	*45*	*17*	*7*	*6*	*4*	*15*	–	*25*	*18*	*3*	*1*	–	
		–	6	–	28	34	11	9	–	–	21	–	21	17	2	2	–	
588	MERTHYR TYDFIL -	–	*16*	–	*17*	*33*	*10*	*2*	*1*	–	*19*	*2*	*22*	*15*	*1*	–	–	
		–	16	1	31	48	10	4	–	–	32	4	36	27	2	–	–	During last 5 years
589	BRIDGEND & COWBRIGDE	–	*2*	–	*4*	*6*	*3*	*1*	–	–	*2*	*1*	*3*	*3*	–	–	*1*	
		–	5	–	10	15	6	4	–	1	5	3	9	6	–	–	3	1902-5.
590	NEATH - - - -	–	*7*	–	*23*	*30*	*8*	*6*	–	*3*	*5*	*12*	*20*	*16*	*2*	*1*	–	
		–	2	–	29	31	8	8	–	–	18	4	22	20	1	1	–	
591	PONTARDAWE - -	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
592	SWANSEA - - -	–	–	–	*2*	*2*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	
		–	13	–	1	14	5	–	–	–	6	–	6	1	3	–	1	1903.
593	GOWER - - - -	–	*4*	–	*1*	*5*	*2*	–	*1*	–	*2*	–	*3*	*1*	–	–	*1*	
		–	2	–	2	4	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	–	1	
	(B) Carmarthen:																	
594	LLANELLY - - -	–	*4*	–	*27*	*31*	*5*	*3*	*9*	*5*	*5*	*1*	*20*	*18*	*6*	*6*	*1*	
		–	3	–	40	43	17	14	8	2	6	6	22	22	4	4	3	1901-4.
595	LLANDOVERY - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	2	7	2	–	–	–	5	–	5	2	–	–	–	
596	LLANDILO FAWR - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	5	–	7	12	4	1	1	1	6	–	8	6	–	–	–	
597	CARMARTHEN - -	–	–	–	*2*	*2*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	4	–	1	5	1	1	2	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	1	

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		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	SOUTH WALES—*con.*																	
	(C) Pembroke:																	
598	NARBERTH	–	*7*	–	–	*7*	*2*	–	*2*	–	*3*	–	*5*	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	4	6	1	–	2	1	2	–	5	4	–	–	–	
599	PEMBROKE	–	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	
		–	5	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	1	–	–	
600	HAVERFORDWEST	–	*13*	–	*8*	*21*	*4*	*1*	*2*	–	*13*	*2*	*17*	*7*	–	–	–	
		–	11	–	18	29	10	7	2	–	16	1	19	11	–	–	–	
	(D) Cardigan:																	
601	CARDIGAN	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	7	–	18	25	8	5	2	–	15	–	17	13	–	–	1	During 5 years.
602	NEWCASTLE-IN-EMLYN	–	*4*	–	*21*	*25*	*7*	*5*	–	–	*17*	*1*	*18*	*16*	–	–	–	
		–	1	–	7	8	5	4	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	During last 5 years.
603	LAMPETER	–	–	–	*3*	*3*	–	–	*1*	–	*2*	–	*3*	*3*	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	7	9	3	2	1	1	4	–	6	5	–	–	–	
604	ABERAYRON	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	*2*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		1	–	–	18	19	9	8	–	–	10	–	10	10	–	–	–	
605	ABERYSTWITH	–	*3*	–	*8*	*11*	*4*	*3*	*2*	–	*4*	–	*6*	*4*	*1*	*1*	–	
		–	2	–	9	11	5	4	2	–	3	–	5	4	1	1	–	
606	TREGARON	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		10	–	–	9	19	9	3	10	–	–	–	10	6	–	–	–	
	(E) Brecknock:																	
607	BUILTH	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	
		–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	

608	BRECKNOCK	–	*2*	–	*2*	*4*	*3*	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	*1*	–	–	–
		–	2	–	2	4	2	1	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–
609	CRICKHOWELL	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–
		–	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
610	HAY	–	*4*	–	–	*4*	*3*	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–
		–	4	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–
	(F) Radnor:																
611	KNIGHTON	–	*2*	–	–	*2*	–	–	–	–	*2*	–	*2*	–	–	–	–
		–	3	–	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–
612	RHAYADER	–	–	–	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	4	–	1	5	1	1	2	–	1	–	3	–	1	–	–
	44. NORTH WALES.																
	(A) Montgomery:																
613	MACHYNLLETH	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	–	–	5	5	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	1	1	–
614	NEWTOWN & LLANIDLOES	–	*15*	–	*9*	*24*	*8*	*1*	–	*1*	*13*	*1*	*15*	*8*	*1*	–	–
		–	8	–	10	18	5	2	2	–	10	–	12	8	1	–	–
615	FORDEN	–	*8*	–	*5*	*13*	*7*	*2*	*3*	–	*2*	–	*5*	*2*	*1*	*1*	–
		–	9	–	3	12	7	2	1	–	3	–	4	1	1	–	–
616	LLANFYLLIN	–	–	–	*9*	*9*	*3*	*3*	*4*	–	*2*	–	*6*	*6*	–	–	–
		–	4	–	10	14	3	2	10	1	–	–	11	8	–	–	–
	(B) Flint:																
617	HOLYWELL	–	*9*	–	*13*	*22*	*10*	*6*	–	–	*9*	*3*	*12*	*7*	–	–	–
		–	15	–	13	28	11	3	2	–	11	2	15	8	2	2	–
617*b*	HAWARDEN	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
		–	4	27	1	32•	19	–	–	–	13	–	13	1	–	–	–
	(C) Denbigh:																
618	WREXHAM	–	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	–
		–	1	2	13	16	6	6	–	–	5	1	6	6	4	1	–
619	RUTHIN	–	*6*	–	*10*	*16*	*2*	*2*	*1*	–	*12*	*1*	*14*	*8*	–	–	–
		–	10	–	10	20	3	1	1	–	14	–	15	9	2	–	–
620	ST. ASAPH	–	*3*	–	*5*	*8*	*3*	*3*	*2*	–	*3*	–	*5*	*2*	–	–	–
		–	7	–	4	11	5	2	1	–	4	–	5	2	1	–	–
621	LLANRWST	–	*1*	–	–	*1*	–	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	–	–	–
		–	5	–	6	11	3	2	1	–	4	1	6	3	2	1	–

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT SHOWING THE NUMBER OF FEEBLE-MINDED PERSONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE UNION (OR PARISH) ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1905, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1906—*continued.*

1905 figures are in Italic type. 1906 figures are in Roman type.

Reference Number.	Union— Counties and Unions.	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in workhouse during past 5 years.	Remarks. (including period to which figures in previous columns relate).
		In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Out-Door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-Door.	Total.	Out-Door.		
	1	2	3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	NORTH WALES—*con.*																	
	(D) Merioneth:																	
622	CORWEN	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	4	–	4	8	2	–	–	–	4	2	6	4	–	–	–	
623	BALA	–	*4*	–	*2*	*6*	*2*	*1*	*1*	–	*3*	–	*4*	*1*	–	–	–	
		–	8	–	1	9	4	1	1	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	
624	DOLGELLY	–	–	–	*6*	*6*	*2*	*2*	*4*	–	–	–	*4*	*4*	–	–	–	
		–	7	–	13	20	11	6	–	–	7	–	7	5	2	2	–	
625	FESTINIOG	*6*	–	–	*17*	*23*	*5*	*5*	*3*	–	*7*	*4*	*14*	*8*	*4*	*4*	–	
		–	5	–	20	25	10	9	3	3	4	4	14	10	1	1	–	
	(E) Carnarvon:																	
626	PWLLHELI	–	*4*	–	*12*	*16*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*3*	*2*	*5*	*13*	*9*	–	–	–	
		–	11	–	15	26	11	5	5	–	9	1	15	10	–	–	–	
627	CARNARVON	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
628	BANGOR AND BEAUMARIS	–	–	–	*7*	*7*	*3*	*3*	–	–	*3*	*1*	*4*	*4*	–	–	–	
		3	5	–	10	18	7	3	3	–	8	–	11	7	–	–	–	
629	CONWAY	–	*3*	–	–	*3*	*1*	–	–	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	*1*	–	*1*	
		–	5	–	–	5	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	
	(F) Anglesey:																	
630*a*	ANGLESEY	*9*	–	–	–	*9*	–	–	*2*	–	*5*	–	*7*	–	*2*	–	–	
		–	10	–	14	24	9	7	5	–	8	–	13	7	2	–	–	
630*b*	HOLYHEAD	–	–	*1*	*20*	*21*	*2*	*2*	*2*	*4*	*10*	*1*	*17*	*17*	*2*	*1*	–	
		–	1	–	17	18	3	2	–	–	12	3	15	15	–	–	–	

7.—SUMMARY of FEEBLE-MINDED PAUPERS under 60 years of age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were inmates of the Workhouse, or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Scotland on the 1st November, 1906.

SUMMARY OF FEEBLE-MINDED PAUPERS UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUSE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE PARISH, IN SCOTLAND, ON THE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1906.

No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
1	Aberdeen	4	49	13	106	172	63	37	5	3	89	5	102	65	7	4	5	—
2	Argyll	—	11	1	26	38	13	7	6	—	14	2	22	18	3	1	2	—
3	Ayr	2	23	12	46	83	30	17	4	2	38	1	45	26	8	3	3	—
4	Banff	1	—	1	27	29	7	6	3	—	13	2	18	17	4	4	—	—
5	Berwick	—	—	7	9	16	8	4	—	—	7	—	7	5	1	—	—	—
6	Bute	—	3	—	4	7	2	2	4	—	1	—	5	2	—	—	1	—
7	Caithness	—	1	—	19	20	6	6	1	1	10	—	12	11	2	2	—	—
8	Clackmannan	—	2	—	6	8	2	2	—	—	6	—	6	4	—	—	—	—
9	Dumbarton	—	14	3	17	34	10	6	6	1	10	2	19	10	5	1	2	—
10	Dumfries	—	9	6	15	30	9	4	4	—	12	2	18	10	3	1	—	—
11	Edinburgh	5	68	36	51	160	50	14	8	4	73	4	89	37	21	—	8	—
12	Elgin	—	9	10	34	53	12	5	10	—	25	1	36	26	5	3	1	—
13	Fife	—	19	22	37	78	29	15	4	1	25	2	32	19	17	3	3	—
14	Forfar	51	21	10	51	133	50	19	3	1	63	2	69	30	14	2	9	—
15	Haddington	2	7	3	7	19	7	3	—	—	10	—	10	4	2	—	—	—
16	Inverness	6	1	3	64	74	29	24	11	7	22	1	41	36	4	4	9	—
17	Kincardine	—	3	—	7	10	6	5	1	—	2	1	4	2	—	—	—	—
18	Kinross	—	—	4	—	4	1	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—
19	Kirkcudbright	—	6	—	12	18	4	4	3	—	10	—	13	7	1	1	—	—
20	Lanark	215	114	173	106	608	162	34	15	12	184	30	241	59	205	13	18	—
21	Linlithgow	6	12	1	19	38	21	12	1	1	12	—	14	5	3	2	2	—
22	Nairn	—	4	—	5	9	2	1	2	—	2	3	7	4	—	—	1	—
23	Orkney	—	—	—	14	14	5	5	—	—	8	1	9	9	—	—	—	—
24	Peebles	—	—	4	3	7	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	2	4	—	—	—
25	Perth	—	12	10	23	45	9	4	2	1	24	1	28	18	8	1	3	—
26	Renfrew	2	52	10	23	87	28	8	5	3	40	4	52	14	7	1	12	—
27	Ross and Cromarty	—	9	1	59	69	26	21	10	—	28	—	38	34	5	4	—	—
28	Roxburgh	—	2	3	14	19	8	4	—	—	9	1	10	9	1	1	—	—

29	Selkirk	2	2	2	5	11	3	1	1	–	4	1	6	3	2	1	–	—
30	Stirling	2	8	4	25	39	7	5	–	–	28	–	28	20	4	–	1	—
31	Sutherland	–	–	–	16	16	5	5	5	1	4	–	10	10	1	1	–	—
32	Wigtown	2	2	4	17	25	7	6	5	2	9	1	17	11	1	–	6	—
33	Zetland	1	1	1	9	12	5	4	–	–	6	–	6	5	1	–	–	—
	GRAND TOTAL	301	464	344	876	1,985	627	291	119	40	792	68	1,019	532	339	53	86	—
	1. ABERDEEN.																	
1	Aberdeen	–	27	–	33	60	30	13	–	–	27	1	28	18	2	2	3	5 years.
2	Aberdour	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	—
3	Aboyne	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
4	Alford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
5	Auchindoir	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
6	Auchterless	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
7	Belhelvie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
8	Birse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
9	Bourtie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
10	Cairney	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
11	Chapel-of-Garioch	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
12	Clatt	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
13	Cluny	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	This pauper, aged 49, is a harmless idiot.
14	Coull	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
15	Crathie and Braemar	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
16	Crimond	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
17	Cruden	–	–	–	3	3	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	—
18	Culsamond	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
19	Daviot	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
20	Deer, New	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
21	Deer, Old	–	2	2	5	9	–	–	–	–	8	–	8	5	1	–	–	—
22	Drumblade	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
23	Drumoak	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
24	Dyce	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
25	Echt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
26	Ellon	–	3	–	3	6	2	1	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	–	–	—
27	Fintray	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—

Summary of Feeble-Minded Paupers under 60 Years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Scotland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued*.

No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17	18.
	ABERDEEN—*continued.*																	
28	Forgue	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
29	Foveran	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
30	Fraserburgh	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
31	Fyvie	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
32	Gartly	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
33	Glass	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
34	Glenbucat	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
35	Glenmuick	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	—
36	Huntly	–	2	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	—
37	Insch	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
38	Inverurie	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2	–	–	–	—
39	Keig	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
40	Keithhall and Kinkell	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
41	Kemnay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
42	Kildrummy	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
43	Kincardine O'Neil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
44	King-Edward	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
45	Kinnellar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
46	Kinnethmont	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
47	Kintore	–	1	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
48	Leochel-Cushnie	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
49	Leslie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
50	Logie-Buchan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
51	Logie-Coldstone	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
52	Longside	–	1	–	3	4	1	1	1	–	2	–	3	2	–	–	–	—
53	Lonmay	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
54	Lumphanan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—

55	Machar, New	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
56	Machar, Old	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	Meldrum	–	–	4	1	5	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	1	–	–
58	Methlick	–	1	–	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
59	Midmar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
60	Monquhitter	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	1	11th September, 1903.
61	Monymusk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
62	Newhills	–	1	–	2	3	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
63	Oyne	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
64	Peterculter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65	Peterhead	–	5	2	7	14	2	–	1	1	6	2	10	7	2	–	–	–
66	Pitsligo	–	1	–	5	6	2	2	–	–	4	–	4	3	–	–	–	–
67	Premnay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
68	Rathen	–	–	–	3	3	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
69	Rayne	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
70	Rhynie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
71	St. Fergus	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–		–
72	Skene	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
73	Slains	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
74	Strathdon	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
75	Strichen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
76	Tarland and Migvie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
77	Tarves	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
78	Tough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
79	Towie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
80	Tullynessle and Forbes	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
81	Turriff	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
82	Tyrie	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
83	Udny	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	4	49	13	106	172	63	37	5	3	89	5	102	65	7	4	5	–
	2. ARGYLL.																	
1	Ardchattan & Muckairn	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Ardgour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Ardnamurchan	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
4	Campbeltown	–	5	–	2	7	4	–	–	–	1	2	3	2	–	–	–	–

Summary of Feeble-Minded Paupers under 60 Years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Scotland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued.*

No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	ARGYLL—*continued.*																	
5	Coll	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
6	Colonsay and Oronsay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
7	Craignish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
8	Dunoon and Kilmun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
9	Gigha	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
10	Glassary	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
11	Glenorchy and Inishail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
12	Inveraray	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	In 5½ years.
13	Inverchaolain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
14	Jura	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
15	Kilarrow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
16	Kilbrandon	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
17	Kilcalmonell & Kilberry	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	—
18	Kilchoman	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
19	Kilchrennan & Dalavich	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
20	Kildalton	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
21	Kilfinan	–	–	–	3	3	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
22	Kilfinichen	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
23	Killean & Kilchenzie	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1903–6.
24	Kilmartin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
25	Kilmodan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
26	Kilmore & Kilbride	–	2	–	1	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	—
27	Kilninian & Kilmore	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	—
28	Kilninver and Kilmelfort	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
29	Knapdale, North	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
30	Knapdale, South	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
31	Lismore and Appin	–	–	–	4	4	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	—

32	Lochgoilhead and Kilmorich.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Morven - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	Saddell and Skipness -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Southend - - -	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
36	Strachur - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Stralachlan - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Torosay - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Tyree - - - -	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total - -	–	11	1	26	38	13	7	6	–	14	2	22	18	3	1	2	–
	3. AYR.																	
1	Ardrossan - - -	–	3	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
2	Auchinleck - - -	–	1	1	2	4	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
3	Ayr - - - - -	–	4	1	2	7	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	2	1	1	During past 5 years.
4	Ballantrae - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Barr - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Beith - - - -	–	1	–	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	July 2nd, 1906.
7	Colmonell - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Coylton - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Craigie - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Cumnock, New - -	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
11	Cumnock, Old - -	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
12	Dailly - - - -	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
13	Dalmellington - -	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
14	Dalry - - - -	–	1	–	4	5	2	1	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
15	Dalrymple - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Dreghorn - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Dundonald - - -	–	1	–	2	3	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
18	Dunlop - - - -	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
19	Fenwick - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Galston - - - -	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
21	Girvan - - - -	–	1	–		2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
22	Irvine - - - -	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
23	Kilbirnie - -	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	June 21st, 1904.
24	Kilbride, West -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Summary of Feeble-Minded Paupers under 60 years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Scotland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued.*

No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	AYR (*continued*).																	
25	Kilmarnock	–	4	–	1	5	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	–	–	—
26	Kilmaurs	–	1	–	4	5	3	3	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	—
27	Kilwinning	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
28	Kirkmichael	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
29	Kirkoswald	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
30	Largs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
31	Loudoun	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	—
32	Mauchline	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
33	Maybole	–	1	–	3	4	–	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	–	–	–	—
34	Monkton	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
35	Muirkirk	2	–	–	2	4	2	2	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
36	Ochiltree	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
37	Riccarton	–	–	2	1	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
38	Sorn	–	–	6	1	7	4	1	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	–	–	—
39	Stair	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
40	Stevenston	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
41	Stewarton	–	–	–	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
42	Straiton	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
43	Symington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
44	Tarbolton	–		1	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
	Total	2	23	12	46	83	30	17	4	2	38	1	45	26	8	3	3	—
	4. BANFF.																	
1	Aberlour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
2	Alvah	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
3	Banff	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	—

4	Boharm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Botriphnie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Boyndie	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Cabrach	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Cullen	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
9	Deskfold	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Fordyce and Portsoy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Forglen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Gamrie and Macduff	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
13	Grange	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
14	Inveravon	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–
15	Inverkeithny	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
16	Keith	–	–	–	3	3	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
17	Kirkmichael	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–
18	Marnoch	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
19	Mortlach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Ordiquhill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Rathven	–	–	1	9	10	2	1	–	–	6	2	8	8	–	–	–	–	–
22	Rothiemay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	1	–	1	27	29	7	6	3	–	13	2	18	17	4	4	–	–	–
	5. BERWICK.																		
1	Abbey St. Bathans	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Ayton	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
3	Bunkle and Preston	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Channelkirk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Chirnside	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Cockburnspath	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Coldingham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Coldstream	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Cranshaws	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Duns	–	–	2	2	4	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Earlstour	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Eccles	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
13	Edrom	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Eyemouth	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–

Summary of Feeble-Minded Paupers under 60 Years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Scotland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued.*

No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	BERWICK—*continued.*																	
15	Fogo	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
16	Foulden	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
17	Gordon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
18	Greenlaw	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
19	Hume	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
20	Hutton	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
21	Ladykirk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
22	Langton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
23	Lauder	–	–	4	1	5	3	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
24	Legerwood	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
25	Longformacus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
26	Mertoun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
27	Mordington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
28	Nenthorn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
29	Polwarth	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
30	Swinton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
31	Westruther	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
32	Whitsome	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
	Total	–	–	7	9	16	8	4	–	–	7	–	7	5	1	–	–	—
	6. BUTE.																	
1	Cumbraes	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
2	Kilbride (Arran)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
3	Kilmory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—

4	Kingarth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	North Bute	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Rothesay	–	3	–	2	5	1	1	4	–	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	–
	Total	–	3	–	4	7	2	2	4	–	1	–	5	2	–	–	1	–
	7. CAITHNESS.																	
1	Bower	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
2	Canisbay	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Dunnet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Halkirk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Latheron	–	–	–	8	8	–	–	1	–	6	–	7	7	1	1	–	–
6	Olrig	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
7	Reay	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Thurso	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
9	Watten	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Wick	–	–	–	7	7	4	4	–	–	2	–	2	2	1	1	–	–
	Total	–	1	–	19	20	6	6	1	1	10	–	12	11	2	2	–	–
	8 CLACKMANNAN.																	
1	Alloa	–	1	–	3	4	1	1	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
2	Alva	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Clackmannan	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
4	Dollar	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Tillicoultry	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
	Total	–	2	–	6	8	2	2	–	–	6	–	6	4	–	–	–	–
	9. DUMBARTON.																	
1	Arrochar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Bonhill	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Cardross	–	6	–	–	6	1	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	1	During 5 years.
4	Cumbernauld	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Dumbarton	–	4	–	5	9	3	2	6	–	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	–
6	Kilmaronock	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–

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No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	DUMBARTON—*continued.*																	
7	Kilpatrick, New	–	1	2	8	11	3	2	–	–	4	1	5	5	3	1	–	—
8	Kilpatrick, Old	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	—
9	Kirkintilloch	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
10	Luss	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
11	Rosneath	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	—
12	Row	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	—
	Total	–	14	3	17	34	10	6	6	1	10	2	19	10	5	1	2	—
	10. DUMFRIES.																	
1	Annan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
2	Applegarth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
3	Caerlaverock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
4	Canonbie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
5	Closeburn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
6	Cummertrees	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
7	Dalton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
8	Dornock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
9	Dryfesdale	–	1	–	3	4	2	2	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	—
10	Dumfries	–	5	1	1	7	–	–	1	–	4	1	6	1	1	–	–	—
11	Dunscore	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
12	Durrisdeer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
13	Eskdalemuir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
14	Ewes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
15	Glencairn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
16	Graitney	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—

17	Half-Morton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Hoddam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Holywood	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
20	Hutton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Johnstone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Keir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Kirkconnell	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–
24	Kirkmahoe	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Kirkmichael	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Kirkpatrick-Fleming	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	Kirkpatrick-Juxta	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
28	Langholm	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
29	Lochmaben	–	2	–	1	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
30	Middlebie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Moffat	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
32	Morton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
33	Mouswald	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	Penpont	–	–	4	1	5	4	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
35	Ruthwell	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	St. Mungo	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
37	Sanquhar	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Tinwald	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
39	Torthorwald	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	Tundergarth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
41	Tynron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	Wamphray	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	Westerkirk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	–	9	6	15	30	9	4	4	–	12	2	18	10	3	1	–	–	
	11. EDINBURGH.																		
1	Borthwick	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
2	Calder, Mid	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	
3	Calder, West	–	2	–	4	6	2	2	1	–	3	–	4	2	–	–	1	(Three months ago)	
4	Carrington	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
5	Cockpen	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
6	Colinton	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	

Summary of Feeble-Minded Paupers under 60 Years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Scotland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued*.

No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	EDINBURGH—*continued*.																	
7	Corstorphine - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
8	Cramond - - -	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
9	Cranston - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
10	Crichton - - -	–	–	5	–	5	1	–	–	–	3	1	4	–	–	–	–	—
11	Currie - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
12	Dalkeith - - -	–	–	1	2	3	–	–	3	–	–	–	3	2	–	–	–	—
13	Edinburgh - - -	5	53	18	30	106	35	9	–	–	50	2	52	21	19	–	7	During last 3 years.
14	Fala and Soutra - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
15	Glencorse - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–		–	–	–	–	–	—
16	Heriot - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
17	Inveresk - - -	–	1	–	4	5	1	1	4	–	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	—
18	Kirknewton - - -	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
19	Lasswade - - -	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	—
20	Leith - - - -	–	12	–	–	12	7	–	–	–	4	1	5	–	–	–	–	—
21	Liberton - - -	–	–	9	1	10	2	–	–	1	7	–	8	1	–	–	–	—
22	Newbattle - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
23	Newton - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
24	Penicuik - - -	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
25	Ratho - - - -	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
26	Stow - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
27	Temple - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
	Total - -	5	68	36	51	160	50	14	8	4	73	4	89	37	21	–	8	
	12. ELGIN OR MORAY.																	
1	Alves - - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
2	Bellie - - - -	–	–	–	2	2	–	–		–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—

3	Birnie	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
4	Cromdale	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	4	2	2	–	–
5	Dallas	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	Feb. 11th to May 31st, 1904
6	Drainie	–	1	2	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
7	Duffus	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
8	Dyke and Moy	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
9	Edinkillie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Elgin	–	2	1	8	11	3	3	–	–	8	–	8	5	–	–	–	–
11	Forres	–	2	–	4	6	3	1	3	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
12	Kinloss	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
13	Knockando	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	New Spynie	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
15	Rafford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Rothes	–	–	7	5	12	6	1	–	–	5	1	6	4	–	–	–	–
17	St. Andrews-Lhanbride	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	Speymouth	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	2	–	–	–	–
19	Urquhart	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	–	9	10	34	53	12	5	10	–	25	1	36	26	5	3	1	–
	13. FIFE.																	
1	Abdie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Aberdour	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Anstruther-Easter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Anstruther-Wester	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
5	Auchterderran	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
6	Auchtermuchty	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Auchtertool	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Ballingry	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–
9	Balmerino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Beath	–	4	1	1	6	3	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	1	In 5 years.
11	Burntisland	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–
12	Cameron	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Carnbee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Carnock	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Ceres	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Collessie	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	1	August, 1903.

Summary of Feeble-Minded Paupers under 60 Years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Scotland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued*.

No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	FIFE—*continued*.																	
17	Crail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
18	Creich	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
19	Culross	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
20	Cults	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
21	Cupar	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	—
22	Dairsie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
23	Dalgety	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
24	Denino	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
25	Dunbog	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
26	Dunfermline	–	5	–	1	6	2	1	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	During 4 years.
27	Elie	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
28	Falkland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
29	Ferry-Port-on-Craig	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
30	Flisk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
31	Forgan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
32	Inverkeithing	–	–	–	3	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
33	Kemback	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
34	Kennoway	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
35	Kettle	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	1	–	–	1	2	2	1	1	–	—
36	Kilconquhar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
37	Kilmany	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
38	Kilrenny	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
39	Kinghorn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
40	Kinglassie	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
41	Kingsbarns	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
42	Kirkcaldy and Dysart	–	3	4	2	9	1	1	–	–	4	–	4	1	4	–	–	—
43	Largo	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—

44	Leslie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
45	Leuchars	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	Logie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	Markinch	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
48	Monimail	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
49	Moonzie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50	Newburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
51	Newburn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
52	Pittenweem	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
53	St. Andrews and St. Leonards	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
54	St. Monance	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–
55	Saline	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
56	Scoonie	–	1	–	2	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	Strathmiglo	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
58	Torryburn	–	–	4	–	4	2	–	–	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
59	Tulliallan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
60	Wemyss	–	2	1	1	4	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	1	–	–	–
	Total	–	19	22	37	78	29	15	4	1	25	2	32	19	17	3	3	–
	14. FORFAR.																	
1	Aberlemno	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
2	Airlie	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
3	Arbirlot	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Arbroath & St. Vigeans	–	4	1	5	10	3	2	–	–	6	–	6	3	1	–	–	–
5	Auchterhouse	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Barry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Brechin	–	8	–	–	8	6	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
8	Caraldstone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Carmylie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Cortachy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Craig	–	1	1	1	3	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
12	Dun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Dundee Combination	50	–	–	20	70	24	7	2	1	34	2	39	12	7	1	8	During 5 years.
14	Dunnichen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Edzell	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Summary of Feeble-Minded Paupers under 60 Years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Scotland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued.*

No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	FORFAR—*continued.*																	
16	Eassie and Nevay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
17	Farnell	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
18	Fearn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
19	Forfar	–	4	1	4	9	3	1	1	–	4	–	5	3	1	–	1	From 17th March, 1903, to 1st November, 1906.
20	Fowlis-Easter	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	—
21	Glamis	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
22	Glenisla	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
23	Guthrie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
24	Inverarity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
25	Inverkeillor	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	—
26	Kettins	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
27	Kingoldrum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
28	Kinnell	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
29	Kinnettles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
30	Kirkden	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
31	Kirriemuir	–	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
32	Lethnot	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
33	Liff and Benvie	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
34	Lintrathen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
35	Lochlee	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
36	Logie-Pert	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
37	Lunan	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	—
38	Lundie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
39	Mains & Strathmartine	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
40	Marytoun	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
41	Menmuir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—

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Summary of Feeble-Minded Paupers under 60 Years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Scotland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued.*

No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	HADDINGTON—*continued.*																	
22	Whitekirk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
23	Whittinghame	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
24	Yester	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	No record.
	Total	2	7	3	7	19	7	3	–	–	10	–	10	4	2	–	–	—
	16. INVERNESS.																	
1	Abernethy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
2	Alvie	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
3	Ardersier	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
4	Arisaig and Moidart	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
5	Barra	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
6	Boleskine and Abertarff	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
7	Bracadale	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
8	Croy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
9	Daviot	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
10	Dores	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
11	Duirnish	–	1	–	7	8	3	3	3	2	–	–	5	4	–	–	–	—
12	Duthil	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
13	Glenelg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
14	Harris	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	—
15	Inverness	5	–	–	21	26	7	4	6	4	6	1	17	15	2	2	8	During 5 years.
16	Kilmallie	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	—
17	Kilmonivaig	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
18	Kilmorack	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
19	Kilmuir (Skye)	–	–	–	7	7	4	4	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	—
20	Kiltarlity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—

21	Kingussie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Kirkhill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Laggan	–	–	3	1	4	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
24	Moy and Dalarossie	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
25	Petty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Portree	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–
27	Sleat	–	–	–	4	4	2	2	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
28	Small Isles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Snizort	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
30	Strath	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
31	Uist, North	–	–	–	5	5	2	2	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
32	Uist, South	–	–	–	4	4	2	2	–	1	1	–	2	2	–	–	1	In 1903.
33	Urquhart	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Total	6	1	3	64	74	29	24	11	7	22	1	41	36	4	4	9	—
	17. KINCARDINE.																	
1	Arbuthnot	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Banchory-Devenick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Banchory-Ternan	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Benholm	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
5	Bervie	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
6	Dunottar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Durris	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Fettercairn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Fetteresso	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
10	Fordoun	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Garvock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Glenbervie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Kinneff and Caterline	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Laurencekirk	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
15	Maryculter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Marykirk	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Nigg	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
18	St. Cyrus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Strachan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	–	3	–	7	10	6	5	1	–	2	1	4	2	–	–	–	—

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		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	18. KINROSS.																	
1	Cleish	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
2	Fossoway	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
3	Kinross	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
4	Orwell	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	—
5	Portmoak	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
	Total	–	–	4	–	4	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	–	–	–	–	—
	19. KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																	
1	Anwoth	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
2	Balmaclellan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
3	Balmaghie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
4	Borgue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
5	Buittle	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
6	Carsphairn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
7	Colvend	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
8	Crossmichael	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
9	Dalry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
10	Girthon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
11	Kells	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
12	Kelton	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	—
13	Kirkbean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
14	Kirkcudbright	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
15	Kirkgunzeon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
16	Kirkmabreck	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
17	Kirkpatrick-Durham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—

18	Kirkpatrick-Irongray	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Lochrutton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Minnigaff	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
21	New Abbey	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Parton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
23	Rerrick	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–
24	Terregles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Tongland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Troqueer	–	3	–	3	6	2	2	2	–	1	–	3	–	1	1	1	During 5 years.	
27	Twynholm	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
28	Urr	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	–	6	–	12	18	4	4	3	–	10	–	13	7	1	1	–	–	
	20. LANARK.																		
1	Avondale	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
2	Biggar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Blantyre	–	–	–	3	3	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
4	Bothwell	–	2	–	3	5	–	–	–	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	Within 5 years.	
5	Cadder	–	1	–	3	4	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
6	Cambuslang	–	–	–	4	4	1	1	–	2	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	–
7	Cambusnethan	–	2	–	7	9	2	2	–	–	7	–	7	5	–	–	–	–	–
8	Carluke	–	–	–	5	5	3	3	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
9	Carmichael	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Carmunnock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Carnwath	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Carstairs	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Covington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Crawford	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Crawfordjohn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Culter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	Dalserf	–	1	2	3	6	2	2	–	–	2	–	2	1	2	–	1	In 1901.	
18	Dalziel	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	Dolphinton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Douglas	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	–	–
21	Dunsyre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Glasgow	215	–	118	26	359	102	5	5	3	91	23	122	10	135	11	–	–	

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	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	LANARK—*continued.*																	
23	Glassford	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
24	Govan Combination	–	85	44	14	143	29	4	6	6	40	5	57	10	57	–	12	1902–6. This is not absolutely reliable. It is taken from the Medical Officer's Register.
25	Hamilton	–	3	3	6	12	4	3	–	–	5	–	5	3	3	–	–	—
26	Kilbride, East	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
27	Lanark	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
28	Lesmahagow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
29	Libberton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
30	Monkland, New	–	3	–	4	7	2	1	1	–	4	–	5	3	–	–	4	During 5 years.
31	Monkland, Old	–	11	5	11	27	7	4	–	–	14	1	15	7	5	–	–	—
32	Pettinain	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
33	Rutherglen	–	–	1	8	9	5	5	–	–	3	–	3	3	1	–	–	—
34	Shotts	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	—
35	Stonehouse	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
36	Symington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
37	Walston	–		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
38	Wandell and Lamington	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
39	Wiston and Roberton	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
	Total	215	114	173	106	608	162	34	15	12	184	30	241	59	205	13	18	—
	21. LINLITHGOW.																	
1	Abercorn	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
2	Bathgate	–	7	–	4	11	8	2	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	1	–	—
3	Bo'ness and Carriden	–	3	–	3	6	2	1	–	–	3	–	3	1	1	1	2	During 5 years.

4	Dalmeny	4	–	–	4	8	5	4	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
5	Ecclesmachen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Kirkliston	2	–	1	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
7	Linlithgow	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Livingstone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Torphichen	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
10	Uphall	–	–	–	3	3	2	2	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
11	Whitburn	–	1	–	2	3	2	2	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	6	12	1	19	38	21	12	1	1	12	–	14	5	3	2	2	–
	22. NAIRN.																	
1	Ardclach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Auldearn	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	–
3	Cawdor	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Nairn	–	4	–	3	7	1	–	2	–	2	2	6	3	–	–	1	During 5 years.
	Total	–	4	–	5	9	2	1	2	–	2	3	7	4	–	–	1	–
	23. ORKNEY.																	
1	Birsay and Harray	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Cross and Burness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Eday	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Evie and Rendal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Firth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Holm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Hoy and Græmsay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Kirkwall	–	–	–	5	5	2	2	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
9	Lady	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Orphir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Papa Westray	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Ronaldshay, South	–	–	–	4	4	1	1	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
13	Rousay and Egilshay	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
14	St. Andrews & Deerness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	Sandwick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Shapinshay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Summary of Feeble-Minded Paupers under 60 Years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Scotland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued.*

No.	——	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	ORKNEY—*continued.*																	
17	Stennis	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
18	Stromness	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	—
19	Stronsay	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
20	Walls	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
21	Flotta District	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
22	Westray	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
	Total	–	–	–	14	14	5	5	–	–	8	1	9	9	–	–	–	—
	24. PEEBLES.																	
1	Broughton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
2	Drumelzier	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	—
3	Eddlestone	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
4	Innerleithen	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
5	Kirkurd	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
6	Linton, West	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
7	Lyne	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
8	Manor	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
9	Newlands	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
10	Peebles	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	—
11	Skirling	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
12	Stobo	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	—
13	Traquair	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
14	Tweedsmuir	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
	Total	–	–	4	3	7	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	2	4	–	–	—

25. PERTH.

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No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	PERTH—*continued.*																	
37	Inchture	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
38	Kenmore	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
39	Killin	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
40	Kilmadock	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
41	Kilspindie	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
42	Kincardine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	Kinclaven	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
44	Kinfauns	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
45	Kinloch	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
46	Kinnaird	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
47	Kinnoul	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
48	Kirkmichael	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
49	Lethendy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
50	Logiealmond	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
51	Logierait	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
52	Longforgan	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
53	Madderty	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
54	Meigle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
55	Methven	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
56	Moneydie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
57	Monivaird	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
58	Moulin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
59	Muckhart	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
60	Muthill	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
61	Perth	–	2	3	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	3	–	1	During 5 years.
62	Port-of-Monteith	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
63	Rattray	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

64	Redgorton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65	Rhynd	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
66	St. Madoes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
67	St. Martins	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
68	Scone	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
69	Tibbermuir	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	May, 1904.
70	Trinity-Gask	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
71	Weem	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	–	12	10	23	45	9	4	2	1	24	1	28	18	8	1	3	–
	26. RENFREW.																	
1	Cathart	–	2	–	2	4	1	1	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	–
2	Eaglesham	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Eastwood	–	1	–	3	4	3	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	1	During 5 years.
4	Erskine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5	Greenock	–	10	–	5	15	6	–	3	1	4	–	8	4	1	1	–	–
6	Houston	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
7	Inchinnan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Inverkip and Gourock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Kilbarchan	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
10	Kilmacolm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Lochwinnock	–	2	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
12	Mearns	–	–	1	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
13	Neilston	–	1	2	2	5	–	–	1	1	2	–	4	2	1	–	1	Since April, 1903.
14	Paisley	2	32	6	8	48	14	3	–	1	26	4	31	5	3	–	10	Since 1st November, 1901
15	Port-Glasgow	–	3	1	1	5	2	1	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–
16	Renfrew	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	2	52	10	23	87	28	8	5	3	40	4	52	14	7	1	12	–
	27. ROSS AND CROMARTY.																	
1	Alness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Applecross	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
3	Avoch	–	2	–	1	3	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	..	..	–
4	Barvas	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	..	..	–

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		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	Ross and Cromarty —*continued.*																	
5	Contin	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
6	Cromarty	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
7	Dingwall	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
8	Edderton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
9	Fearn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
10	Fodderty	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
11	Gairloch	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
12	Glenshiel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
13	Killearnan	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
14	Kilmuir-Easter	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
15	Kiltearn	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	1	–	–	–	—
16	Kincardine	–	–	–	4	4	1	1	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	—
17	Kintail	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
18	Knockbain	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	—
19	Lochalsh	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
20	Lochbroom	–	–	–	4	4	1	1	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	—
21	Lochcarron	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
22	Lochs	–	1	–	3	4	2	1	1	–	1	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
23	Logie-Easter	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
24	Nigg	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	—
25	Resolis	–	2	–	2	4	3	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
26	Rosemarkie	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
27	Rosskeen	–	–	–	3	3	2	2	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
28	Stornoway	–	2	1	2	5	1	1	1	–	2	–	3	1	1	–	–	—
29	Tain	–	1	–	2	3	3	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
30	Tarbat	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
31	Uig		–	–	9	9	2	2	–	–	6	–	6	6	1	1	–	—

32	Urquhart	–	–	–	10	10	5	5	–	–	4	–	4	4	1	1	–	—
33	Urray	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
	Total	–	9	1	59	69	26	21	10	–	28	–	3	34	5	4	–	—
	28. ROXBURGH.																	
1	Acrum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
2	Bedrule	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
3	Bowden	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
4	Castleton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
5	Cavers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
6	Crailing	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	—
7	Eckford	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
8	Ednam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
9	Hawick	–	1	–	3	4	2	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	–	—
10	Hobkirk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
11	Hownam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
12	Jedburgh	–	1	–	1	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
13	Kelso	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
14	Lilliesleaf	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
15	Linton	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
16	Mackerston	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
17	Maxton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
18	Melrose	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
19	Minto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
20	Morebattle	–	–	3	–	3	2	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
21	Oxnam	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
22	Roberton	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	—
23	Roxburgh	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
24	St. Boswells	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
25	Smailholm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
26	Southdean	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
27	Sprouston	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
28	Stitchel	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
29	Teviothead	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
30	Yetholm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
	Total	–	2	3	14	19	8	4	–	–	9	1	10	9	1	1	–	—

Summary of Feeble-Minded Paupers under 60 Years of Age (exclusiv of Persons certified as Insane) who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Scotland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued.*

No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouse during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out-door.	Total.	Out-door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
	29. SELKIRK.																	
1	Ashkirk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
2	Caddonfoot	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
3	Ettrick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
4	Galashiels	2	–	1	4	7	2	–	–	–	3	1	4	3	1	1	–	—
5	Kirkhope	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
6	Selkirk	–	2	1	1	4	1	1	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	—
7	Yarrow	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
	Total	2	2	2	5	11	3	1	1	–	4	1	6	3	2	1	–	—
	30. STIRLING.																	
1	Airth	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
2	Baldernock	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
3	Balfron	0	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	—
4	Buchanan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
5	Campsie	–	–	–	4	4	1	1	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	—
6	Denny	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
7	Drymen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
8	Dunipace	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
9	Falkirk	–	5	–	4	9	–	–	–	–	9	–	9	4	–	–	1	September, 1905.
10	Fintry	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
11	Gargannock	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
12	Grangemouth	–	2	2	5	9	3	2	–	–	4	–	4	3	2	–	–	—
13	Killearn	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
14	Kilsyth	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	—
15	Kippen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—

16	Larbert	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
17	Logie	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
18	Muiravonside	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
19	St. Ninians	–	–	–	3	3	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
20	Slamannan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Stirling	2	–	1	2	5	2	1	–	–	2	–	2	1	1	–	–	–
22	Strathblane	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	2	8	4	25	39	7	5	–	–	28	–	28	20	4	–	1	–
	31.—SUTHERLAND.																	
1	Assynt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Clyne	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Creich	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
4	Dornoch	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
5	Duirness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
6	Edrachillis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Farr	–	–	–	9	9	4	4	4	–	–	–	4	4	1	1	–	–
8	Golspie	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Kildonan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Lairg	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Loth	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
12	Rogart	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
13	Tongue	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Total	–	–	–	16	16	5	5	5	1	4	–	10	10	1	1	–	–
	32.—WIGTOWN.																	
1	Glasserton	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
2	Inch	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Kirkcolm	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Kirkinner	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	–
5	Kirkmaiden	–	–	2	3	5	2	1	1	–	2	–	3	2	–	–	4	Past 10 yrs.
6	Kirkowen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	Leswalt	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8	Luce, New	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Luce, Old	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	7th Oct., 1903.

Summary of Feeble-Minded Paupers under 60 Years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Scotland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued.*

No.	—	In Workhouse or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Out-door Relief.	Totals.	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of feeble-minded single women who gave birth to children in Workhouses during the past five years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
		In special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Totals.	Out-door.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Out door.	Total.	Out door.		
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	16.	15.	16	17.	18.
	WIGTOWN—*continued.*																	
10	Mochrum	–	1	–	3	4	2	2	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	1	December, 1903.
11	Penninghame	–	–	–	5	5	2	2	–	1	2	–	3	3	–	–	–	—
12	Portpatrick	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
13	Sorby	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
14	Stoneykirk	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	—
15	Stranraer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
16	Whithorn	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
17	Wigtown	–	–	–	3	3	–	–	1	1	1	–	3	3	–	–	–	—
	Total	2	2	4	17	25	7	6	5	2	9	1	17	11	1	–	6	—
	33. ZETLAND.																	
1	Bressay	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
2	Delting	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
3	Dunrossness	–	–	–	2	2	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
4	Fetlar	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
5	Lerwick	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	—
6	Nesting, &c.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
7	North Mavine	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
8	Sandsting	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
9	Tingwall	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
10	Unst	1	–	–	4	5	2	1	–	–	3	–	3	3	–	–	–	—
11	Walls and Sandness	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
12	Yell	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
	Total	1	1	1	9	12	5	4	–	–	6	–	6	5	1	–	–	—

8.—SUMMARY of FEEBLE-MINDED PAUPERS under 60 years of age (exclusive of Persons certified as insane) who were inmates of the Workhouses, or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Ireland, on the 1st November, 1906.

SUMMARY OF FEEBLE-MINDED PAUPERS UNDER 60 YEARS OF AGE (EXCLUSIVE OF PERSONS CERTIFIED AS INSANE) WHO WERE INMATES OF THE WORKHOUE OR OTHERWISE CHARGEABLE TO THE PARISH, IN IRELAND, ON THE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1906.

Province of Ulster.	In Workhouses or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In Special Institutions.	Receiving Outdoor Relief.	Totals	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to Children in Workhouses during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
	In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Outdoor.	Single.	Married and Widows	Single.	Married and Widows	Total.	Outdoor.	Total.	Outdoor.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Co. Antrim—																	
Antrim	–	8	–	–	8	3	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	—
Ballycastle	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Ballymena	24	4	–	4	32	15	1	2	–	–	14	16	3	1	–	–	—
Ballymoney	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	–	—
Belfast	34	56	9	–	99	42	–	4	1	19	–	24	–	33	–	–	—
Larne	16	4	–	1	21	9	–	–	–	11	1	12	1	–	–	3	During 5 years.
Lisburn	13	6	–	–	19	5	–	–	–	14	–	14	–	–	–	–	—
Co. Armagh—																	
Armagh	–	14	–	–	14	5	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	3	–	–	—
Lurgan	–	14	1	4	19	6	1	3	–	8	–	11	3	2	–	7	From 1902 to 1906.
Co. Cavan—																	
Bailieborough	1	5	–	1	7	1	–	–	–	6	–	6	1	–	–	–	—
Bawnboy	–	8	–	2	10	1	–	3	–	5	1	9	2	–	–	2	Within 5 years.
Cavan	13	–	–	3	16	8	–	5	–	3	–	8	3	–	–	–	—
Cootehill	–	7	–	3	10	4	1	4	–	2	–	6	2	–	–	1	May 14th, 1904.
Co. Donegal—																	
Ballyshannon	–	7	–	1	8	3	1	1	–	4	–	5	–			–	–
Donegal	–	8	–	–	8	3	–			4	1	5			–	–	–
Dunfanaghy	–	3	–	–	3	2	–			1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
Glenties	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Inishowen	10	8	–	6	24	10	3	1	2	10	–	13	3	1	–	–	—
Letterkenny	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Milford	3	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	—
Stranorlar	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–				

Co. Down—																	
Banbridge	–	6	–	6	12	5	3	2	–	3	2	7	3	–	–	1	Feb. 26th, 1903.
Downpatrick	–	3	–	–	3	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	—
Kilkeel	–	3	–	2	5	2	1	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	–	1	In April, 1904.
Newry	6	–	–	1	7	3	1	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	—
Newtownards	–	7	–	1	8	4	–	2	2	–	–	4	1	–	–	1	September 10th, 1901.
Co. Fermanagh—																	
Enniskillen	–	7	–	–	7	2	–	1	–	4	–	5	–	–	–	–	—
Irvinestown	1	1	–	–	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	On Nov. 12th, 1901.
Lisnaskea	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
Co. Londonderry—																	
Coleraine	–	5	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
Limavady	5	10	–	–	15	9	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	—
Londonderry	12	1	1	–	14	8	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	—
Magherafelt	–	3	–	2	5	1	–	–	–	3	–	3	2	1	–	–	—
Co. Monaghan—																	
Carrickmacross	12	2	–	2	16	3	–	–	–	8	4	12	2	1	–	1	Within past year.
Castleblayney	–	3	–	5	8	2	2	5	–	1	–	6	3	–	–	–	—
Clones	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Monaghan	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
Co. Tyrone—																	
Castlederg	–	6	–	–	6	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	December 12th, 1904.
Clogher	4	5	2	3	14	6	1	–	–	8	–	8	2	–	–	–	—
Cookstown	–	5	–	–	5	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	—
Dungannon	1	–	–	7	8	3	3	–	–	5	–	5	4	–	–	–	—
Omagh	–	4	–	3	7	3	1	4	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	—
Strabane	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
Total Ulster	155	229	13	59	456	177	20	55	5	150	23	233	39	46	—	19	—

Summary of Feeble-minded Paupers under 60 years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Ireland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued.*

Province of Munster.	In Workhouses or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Outdoor Relief.	Totals	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to children in Workhouses during past 10 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
	In special Wards or Establishment.	In other Wards.				Total.	Outdoor.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Outdoor.	Total.	Outdoor.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Co. Clare :—																	
Ballyvaghan	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Corrofin	1	1	–	2	4	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	—
Ennis	–	13	–	2	15	4	–	2	–	7	–	9	2	2	–	2	Within 5 years.
Ennistymon	–	11	–	–	11	9	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	—
Killadysert	–	7	–	–	7	5	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
Kilrush	8	6	–	2	16	7	1	–	–	9	–	9	1	–	–	1	March 31st, 1906.
Scariff	–	4	–	–	4	3	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
Tulla	–	3	–	–	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	1	During 5 years.
Co. Cork :—																	
Bandon	–	6	–	3	9	5	1	2	–	2	–	4	2	–	–	–	—
Bantry	–	–	–	2	2	1	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	—
Castletown	–	4	–	4	8	3	1	–	–	3	2	5	3	–	–	–	—
Clonakility	–	9	–	–	9	4	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	1	–	–	—
Cork	134	34	2	12	182	44	8	2	2	57	76	137	4	1	–	–	—
Dunmanway	–	6	–	2	8	6	2	1	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
Fermoy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Kanturk	32	–	–	4	36	5	2	2	–	21	8	31	2	–	–	–	—
Kinsale	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Macroom	2	1	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
Mallow	–	1	–	2	3	–	–	1	–	2	–	3	2	–	–	2	During 5 years.
Midleton	2	4	–	1	7	1	–	–	–	6	–	6	1	–	–	1	October 21st, 1901.
Millstreet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Mitchelstown	2	–	–	2	4	1	1	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	—
Skibbereen	–	29	1	1	31	16	1	2	2	8	–	12	–	3	–	2	1903 and 1904.
Skull	–	1	–	3	4	1	1	2	–	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	—
Youghal	–	5	–	2	7	1	–	2	2	2	–	6	2	–	–	2	—

Co. Kerry :—																		
Caherciveen	–	5	–	–	5	2	–	1	–	1	1	3	–	–	–	1	April, 1905.
Dingle	7	1	–	–	8	1	–	–	–	7	–	7	–	–	–	–	—
Kenmare	–	3	–	8	11	5	2	–	–	5	1	6	6	–	–	1	Within 5 years.
Killarney	–	7	–	2	9	7	1	2	–	–	–	2	1	–	–	–	—
Listowel	17	–	–	–	17	5	–	10	–	–	–	10	–	2	–	–	—
Tralee	15	46	–	–	61	28	–	6	9	15	3	33	–	–	–	20	During 5 years.
Co. Limerick :—																		
Croom	11	7	–	4	22	15	3	2	–	5	–	7	1	–	–	2	April 30th; 1903, July, 1903.
Kilmallock	–	12	–	13	25	15	10	1	1	8	–	10	3	–	–	–	—
Limerick	23	15	–	11	49	11	6	–	3	23	4	30	5	8	–	–	—
Newcastle	9	12	–	1	22	11	–	1	1	9	–	11	1	–	–	–	—
Rathkeale	–	11	–	–	11	5	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	–	–	–	—
Co. Tipperary :—																		
Borrisokane	4	–	–	3	7	1	1	2	–	4	–	6	2	–	–	–	—
Carrick-on-Suir	9	1	–	–	10	3	–	–	–	6	–	6	–	1	–	–	—
Cashel	9	9	–	1	19	8	–	2	–	9	–	11	1	–	–	–	—
Clogheen	–	5	–	–	5	1	–	1	1	1	–	3	–	1	–	–	—
Clonmel	8	–	–	–	8	2	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	—
Nenagh	–	12	–	–	12	3	–	2	–	7	–	9	–	–	–	2	December, 1901; October, 1905.
Roscrea	–	7	–	–	7	1	–	–	–	5	–	5	–	1	–	–	—
Thurles	–	13	–	–	13	5	–	–	–	8	–	8	–	–	–	–	—
Tipperary	–	13	–	–	13	3	–	–	–	6	3	9	–	1	–	–	—
Co. Waterford :—																		
Dungarvan	11	–	–	9	20	7	1	–	–	11	2	13	8	–	–	–	—
Kilmacthomas	–	7	–	–	7	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	—
Lismore	10	1	–	–	11	5	–	6	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	—
Waterford	48	25	–	4	77	32	2	3	3	35	2	43	2	2	–	–	—
1886. Total Munster	362	358	3	100	823	300	47	63	25	304	102	494	53	29	–	37	—
1885.																	

Summary of Feeble-minded Paupers under 60 years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane) who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Ireland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued.*

Province of Leinster.	In Workhouses or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Outdoor Relief.	Totals	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to Children in Workhouses during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relate).
	In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Outdoor.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Outdoor	Total.	Outdoor.		
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Co. Carlow—																	
Carlow	16	3	–	1	20	6	–	–	–	9	3	12	1	2	–	–	—
Co. Dublin—																	
Balrothery	–	12	–	3	15	6	3	3	2	3	–	8	–	1	–	3	During 5 years.
Dublin, North	287	–	3	1	291	90	–	6	9	80	45	140	1	61	–	20	During 5 years.
Dublin, South	215	151	–	–	366	115	–	–	–	198	–	198	–	53	–	–	—
Rathdown	–	30	8	3	41	17	1	1	19	–	1	21	2	3	–	–	—
Co. Kildare—																	
Athy	–	2	–	4	6	–	–	5	–	1	–	6	4	–	–	–	—
Celbridge	–	1	–	4	5	1	–	–	–	4	–	4	4	–	–	–	—
Naas	14	–	–	1	15	1	–	1	–	9	3	13	–	1	1	1	—
Co. Kilkenny—																	
Callan	17	–	–	3	20	6	–	2	5	1	5	13	3	1	–	. .	—
Castlecomer	–	1	–	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	1	–	–	–	—
Kilkenny	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Thomastown	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Urlingford	2	1	–	–	3	1	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
King's Co.—																	
Edenderry	7	–	–	–	7	2	–	5	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	1	Sept. 30th, 1906.
Parsonstown	–	4	–	1	5	–	–	2	1	1	–	4	1	1	–	–	—
Tullamore	–	5	–	–	5	1	–	1	–	3	–	4	–	–	–	–	—

Co. Longford—																	
Ballymanon	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Granard	–	6	–	–	6	3	–	–	–	3	–	3	–	–	–	–	—
Longford	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	2	–	–	–	Records do not give this information.
Co Louth—																	
Ardree	–	2	–	3	5	4	2	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–	—
Drogheda	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Dundalk	13	1	–	4	18	3	2	–	–	13	–	13	2	2	–	–	—
Co. Meath—																	
Dunshaughlin	1	3	1	1	6	3	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	—
Kells	–	4	–	1	5	2	–	–	–	3	–	3	1	–	–	–	—
Navan	12	3	1	3	19	11	2	–	–	8	–	8	1	–	–	–	—
Oldcastle	4	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
Trim	8	3	–	1	12	5	–	–	–	7	–	7	1	–	–	–	—
Queen's Co.—																	
Abbeyleix	–	6	–	2	8	1	1	3	1	–	–	4	1	3	–	1	During 5 years.
Mountmelick	11	–	–	1	12	8	1	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	1	Within 4 years ending Sept. 30th, 1906.
Co. Westmeath—																	
Athlone	–	16	–	–	16	6	–	–	–	8	1	9	–	1	–	–	—
Delvin	11	3	–	–	14	4	–	–	–	9	–	9	–	1	–	–	—
Mullingar	–	14	–	–	14	2	–	1	–	11	–	12	–	–	–	–	—
Co. Wexford—																	
Enniscorthy	27	–	–	5	32	12	3	1	–	17	1	19	2	1	–	–	—
Gorey	–	7	–	–	7	3	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	–	–	–	—
New Ross	12	8	–	2	22	8	1	–	–	13	1	14	1	–	–	–	—
Wexford	36	–	–	2	38	14	1	23	–	–	1	24	1	–	–	–	—
Co. Wicklow—																	
Baltinglass	8	18	–	2	28	15	1	2	1	8	1	12	–	1	1	1	During 5 years.
Rathdrum	18	5	–	3	26	11	2	1	–	13	1	15	1	–	–	–	—
Shillelagh	2	6	1	1	10	3	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	2	–	–	—
Total Leinster	721	315	14	55	1,105	366	21	60	38	441	64	603	32	136	2	28	—

Summary of Feeble-minded Paupers under 60 Years of Age (exclusive of Persons certified as Insane who were Inmates of the Workhouse or otherwise chargeable to the Parish, in Ireland, on the 1st November, 1906—*continued.*

Province of Connaught.	In Workhouses or other Institutions belonging to Guardians.		In other Institutions.	Receiving Outdoor Relief.	Totals	Men.		Women with Children.		Other Women.		Women.		Children.		Number of Feeble-minded Single Women who gave birth to Children in Workhouses during past 5 years.	Remarks (including period to which figures in previous column relates).
	In Special Wards or Establishments.	In other Wards.				Total.	Outdoor.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Single.	Married and Widows.	Total.	Outdoor.	Total.	Outdoor.		
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.
Co. Galway :—																	
Ballinasloe	–	8	–	–	8	3	–	–	–	4	–	4	–	1	–	–	—
Clifden	–	6	–	–	6	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	—
Galway	–	21	–	2	23	4	1	–	–	15	–	15	1	4	–	–	—
Glennamaddy	–	6	–	6	12	8	6	2	1	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	—
Gort	–	7	–	1	8	3	–	–	–	5	–	5	1	–	–	1	September 17th, 1904.
Loughrea	–	4	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	1	1	2	–	–	–	–	—
Mount Bellew	–	7	–	–	7	2	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	1	–	–	—
Oughterard	–	5	–	8	13	3	3	–	–	3	5	8	5	2	–	–	—
Portumna	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Tuam	–	19	–	5	24	7	1	–	–	13	2	15	4	2	–	–	—
Co. Leitrim :—																	
Carrick-on-Shan	–	5	–	–	5	3	–	–	–	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
Manorhamilton	–	9	–	2	11	5	1	1	4	1	–	6	1	–	–	–	—
Mohill	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—
Co. Mayo :—																	
Ballina	12	–	–	2	14	5	1	8	–	1	–	9	1	–	–	–	—
Ballinrobe	–	11	–	–	11	4	–	1	1	5	–	7	–	–	–	1	July, 1901.
Belmullett	–	3	–	–	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	—
Castlebar	–	9	–	–	9	5	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	—
Claremorris	–	13	–	1	14	4	–	1	9	–	–	10	1	–	–	1	August 29th, 1904.
Killala	–	2	–	3	5	4	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	—
Swineford	13	–	–	13	26	11	3	–	–	14	1	15	10	–	–	–	—
Westport	–	6	–	–	6	5	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	During 2 years.

Co. Roscommon : –																	
Boyle	–	18	–	7	25	8	2	4	9	2	2	17	5	–	–	–	—
Castlerea	–	18	–	3	21	9	1	3	–	9	–	12	2	–	–	–	—
Roscommon	–	1	–	4	5	3	3	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	–	—
Strokestown	5	–	–	1	6	4	1	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	—
Co. Sligo :—																	
Dromore West	–	5	–	10	15	3	2	5	1	3	3	12	8	–	–	–	—
Sligo	13	13	–	–	26	6	–	–	–	13	3	16	–	4	–	–	—
Tobercurry	13	–	–	8	21	11	4	1	9	–	–	10	4	–	–	1	February 25th, 1905.
Total Connaught	56	197	–	76	329	127	32	41	35	92	17	185	44	17	–	5	—
Summary of Provinces.																	
Ulster	155	229	13	59	456	177	20	55	5	150	23	233	39	46	–	19	—
Munster	362	358	3	100	823	300	47	63	25	304	102	494	53	29	–	37	—
Leinster	721	315	14	55	1,105	366	21	60	38	441	64	603	32	136	2	28	—
Connaught	56	197	–	76	329	127	32	41	35	92	17	185	44	17	–	5	—
Total Ireland	1,294	1,099	30	290	2,713	970	120	219	103	987	206	1,515	168	228	2	89	—

9.—COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE INSPECTOR OF MILITARY PRISONS, AND STATEMENT RECEIVED FROM HIM SHOWING CERTAIN STATISTICS BASED ON THE OBSERVATION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICERS AT ALDERSHOT, COLCHESTER, DEVONPORT, DOVER, GOSPORT, WOKING, YORK CASTLE, CORK, CURRAGH, DUBLIN, AND STIRLING, FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, DECEMBER, 1904, TO NOVEMBER, 1905.

[COPY.]

Royal Commission on the
Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded,
32, Abingdon Street,
Westminster, S.W.
28th November, 1905.

Sir,—The Marquis of Bath, the Chairman of the above-mentioned Royal Commission, has desired me to approach you with the object of ascertaining whether you would be good enough to assist the Commissioners in the elucidation of one branch of the subject of their inquiry by furnishing them with certain statistics based on the observation of the medical officers connected with His Majesty's Military Prisons under your control and supervision.

For your information I beg leave to append hereto an extract from the Royal Warrant defining the scope and purpose of the Commission.

It is deemed very desirable to obtain a return of the approximate number of persons confined to prison who, in the opinion of the medical officers, are of such a low order of intelligence as to justify their being regarded as probably feeble-minded from early age, and likely, through lack of normal self-control, to become a source of danger to themselves or to the community, or to lapse into criminal or evil ways. The return should specify :—

(i) the number of persons in custody each month for a period of twelve months from the present date;

(ii) the numbers during the same period who, either on their admission to the prisons, or from subsequent observation, are classed as feeble-minded and who are reported as unfit for penal discipline under S.O. dealing with this subject;

(iii) the numbers during the same period who, while treated as amenable to the ordinary prison discipline, ought, in the opinion of the medical officers, to be regarded as of "the low order of intelligence" referred to in the preceding paragraph of this letter.

If you can assist the Commissioners by requesting the medical officers to make these observations, and to prepare and send to you each month a return such as I have sketched out, your co-operation would be deemed a great favour, and you would materially facilitate the important work which the Commissioners have in hand.

May I ask you further to be good enough to forward such returns to me as they come to your hand.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) T. TREVOR WHITE,
Secretary.

To the Inspector of Military Prisons.

[COPY.]

No. 370.
567.
Office of the Inspector of Military Prisons,
War Office, S.W.
3rd January, 1906.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 28th November last, on the subject of men confined in Military Prisons, who are considered to be of low order of intelligence, etc.; and to acquaint you that returns have been called for from medical officers in charge of the different prisons. The information asked for will be furnished in the course of a day or two.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
(Signed) R. A. HENDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.
Inspector of Military Prisons.

The Secretary, Royal Commission on the
Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded.

STATEMENT.

Name of Military Prison.	Total number of prisoners in custody during the 12 months, December, 1904, to November, 1905.	The total number during the same period who, either on their admission to the Prisons or from subsequent observation, were classed as feeble-minded, and who were reported as unfit for penal discipline under any S.O. dealing with the subject.	The total number during the same period who, while treated as amenable to the ordinary prison discipline, ought, in the opinion of the Medical Officers, to be regarded as of such a low order of intelligence as to justify their being regarded as probably feeble-minded from early age, and likely, through lack of normal self-control, to become a source of danger to themselves or to the community, or to lapse into criminal or evil ways.
Aldershot	2,812	—	22
Colchester	692	—	—
Devonport	497	—	—
Dover	804	1	—
Gosport	883	—	—
Woking	1,415		5
York Castle	714	—	
Cork	746		—
Curragh	387	—	1
Dublin	1,039	—	—
Stirling	348	—	—
Totals	10,337	1	28

10.—PARTICULARS

RELATING TO THE

SPECIAL SCHOOLS

FOR

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

SUMMARY OF CONTENTS.

No.	Description of Documents.	Page.
I.	Memorandum on "Manual Instruction" given in "Special Schools" with specimen "Time Tables." - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	167
II.	List of Special Schools for Epileptic Children certified by the Board of Education under Section 2 of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899 - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	187
III.	List of Special Schools or Classes for Mentally-Defective Children certified by the Board of Education under Section 2 of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899 - - - - - - - - - -	187
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I.—MEMORANDUM ON "MANUAL INSTRUCTION" GIVEN IN "SPECIAL SCHOOLS" WITH SPECIMEN "TIME TABLES."

I.—MEMORANDUM ON THE "MANUAL INSTRUCTION" GIVEN IN "SPECIAL SCHOOLS" WITH SPECIMEN "TIME TABLES."

The Regulations of the Board of Education provide that "*as a rule*" not less than 6 hours of Manual Instruction must be given weekly to each child in a Certified School or Class for Defective Children. As regards epileptic children, the Regulations of the Board of Education provide that a certified school must, in addition to providing for the elementary education, also provide for the boarding, lodging, and medical treatment of the children admitted, and there is a definite provision that, in these instances, not less than 6 hours of Manual Instruction must be given weekly to each epileptic child.

The forms of Manual Instruction suggested by the Board of Education as suitable for defective children are as follows, but the Board suggests that in the case of epileptic children the forms may be more advanced than those there suggested for defective children.

Suggested Forms of Manual Instruction for Defective Children.

(*a*) Suitable for younger children—

- Paper-mat making.
- Clay-modelling
- Macramé-work and various other forms of string-work.
- Pricking, Colouring, and Kinder-garten sewing.
- Basket-making.
- Paper-folding.
- Bead-threading.
- Paper-cutting and mounting.
- Building with cubes.
- Worsted-work.
- Needle-work.

(*b*) Suitable for older boys—

- Wood-work of various kinds.
- Shoe-making.
- Basket-making.
- Modelling in pasteboard (the German *pappwerk*).
- Chair-caning.
- Mat-making.
- Tailoring.
- Gardening and Farm-work.

(c) Suitable for older girls.

- Cookery.
- Laundry work.
- Practical housewifery.
- Needlework.
- Gardening.

From an examination of 137 Time Tables of Special Schools for Defective Children it would appear that in 14 instances the schools fall below the standard of 6 hours per week. Manual Instruction suggested by the Board of Education as the minimum to be observed "*as a rule*" whereas in about 53 notices the schools exceed this minimum. In a few instances the number of hours of Manual Instruction per week seems to fall as low as 4 hours but in some instances it reaches 9 or 10 hours.

The average works out at about 6½ hours per week Manual Instruction for older children and 6¼ hours per per week for younger children out of 22½ hours per week total instruction in all subjects.

In many instances the Manual Instruction appears to be given for longer periods to the older children than to the younger children. We append as specimens some Time Tables showing the different methods pursued. A comparison of the Time Tables given under heads A, B, C, and D, will show the variations in practice.

"A" TIME TABLE OF THE CRANBROOK ROAD SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, BETHNAL GREEN, LONDON, E.

	Morning.								Afternoon.					Time Allotted to each Subject.	
	9.30 to 9.50.	9.50.	9.50 to 10.	10 to 10.30.	10.30 to 10.45.	10.45 to 11.15.	11.15 to 11.25.	11.25 to 11.55.	11.55 to 12.	2 to 3.	3 to 3.15.	3.15 to 3.30.	3.30 to 4.	4.	
Monday	Registration. Scripture Lesson. Prayer.		Drill.	Writing I. Reading II.	Recreation.	Arithmetic. „	Singing.	Reading I. Writing II.	Dismissal.	Occupation.	Recreation.	Recitation.	Drawing.	Dismissal.	
Tuesday				Arithmetic I. Reading II.		Reading I. Arithmetic II.		Object Lesson.		Needlework or Knitting.		Singing.	Occupation.		
Wednesday				Writing I. Reading II.		Arithmetic. „		Reading I. Writing II.		Occupation.		Recitation.	Occupation.		
Thursday				Arithmetic I. Reading II.		Reading I. Arithmetic II.		Object Lesson.		Knitting or Needlework.		Singing.	Drawing.		
Friday				Writing I. Reading II.		Arithmetic. „		Reading I. Writing II.		Occupation.		Recitation.	Varied.		

	Hrs.	Mins.
Arithmetic	2	30
Reading	2	30
Writing	1	30
Object Lessons and Varied	1	30
Recreation	2	30
Singing	1	20
Recitation		45
Drill		50
Drawing	1	0
Needlework and Knitting	2	0
Occupations	4	0
Scripture and Registration	1	40
Total	22	5

Registers { Early Marks 9.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
Late Marks and Registers closed 10.10 a.m. and 2.15 p.m.

Special Instruction Department
(Containing Two Classes).

Class I.
Cane Basket Work.
Macramé String Work.
Clay Modelling.
Rug Work (Canvas).
Paper Ball or Flower-making.
Drawing (common objects, from Model and Colouring Nature Specimens, Freehand).

Class II.
Pricking and Sewing.
Embroidery and Colouring.
Paper Folding.
Bead and Bamboo Work.
Paper Ball Making.
Drawing on squares (designs and easy common objects).

Knitting and Needlework taken in both classes.

The "older" children attend the Laundry and Cookery Centres.

N.B.—There are *no* Cooking or Bathing arrangements.

The Object Lessons embraced in following list are approved for 1905-6 :—

Spring.—Little objects of nature studied, *e.g.*, Buds, Leaves, etc.
1. Leaves (common specimens shown, drawn, coloured, and modelled in Kindergarten Lessons).
2. A Flower (chief botanical parts named).
3. Birds (structure and habits of various British birds).
4. An Egg (taken also throughout all other lessons).
5. The Cow.
6. Butter (made in class).
7. Leather.

Summer.—Little Objects of Nature studied from a field, the seashore, etc., Common Fruits.
8. A Field.
9. A Worm.
10. A Fish.
11. The Seaside.
12. The Sponge.
13. A Tree.
14. Common British Fruits (early variety).
15. Wheat.
16. Bread.
17. The Sun (geography).

Autumn.—Common specimens from Field and Forest : Hops, Acorns, Berries, Wood Nuts, etc.
18. Autumn Fruits.
19. The Apple.

Winter.
20. Coal.
21. Sheep.
22. Wool.
23. Orange.
24. Tea.
25. Sugar.

History.
1. Alfred the Great.
2. The Saxons and Normans.
3. King Edward I.'s Motto.
4. Westminster Abbey.
5. Other Famous Buildings in London.
6. The Bridges in London, Ways and Means of Travelling.
7. The Plague and Fire of London.
8. A Sketch of the Life of Queen Victoria.

Geography.
9. Names of parts of land } Map of
10. Names of parts of water } England.
11. A River traced on Map. }
12. A Mountain.
13. Conversations on places of note.

Approved, etc., by H. H. Quilter, Esq., H.M.I., *6th November*, 1905.

"A"

TIME TABLE OF THE EMBDEN STREET SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, MANCHESTER.

MIXED DEPARTMENT.

Duration of Lessons.		9.30 to 9.50.	9.50 to 10.0.	10.0 to 10.30.	10.30 to 10.50.	10.50 to 11.5.	11.5 to 11.30.	11.30 to 12.0.		1.50	2.	2 to 2.10.	2.10 to 2.15.	2.15 to 2.40.	2.40 to 3.	3 to 3.10.	3.10 to 3.55.	3.55 to 4.0.
Monday.	Older Children.	Singing, Prayer, and Religious Instruction.	Registers called, added up, and finally closed.	Nature Lesson.	Number.	Recreation.	Writing.	Singing.	Dismissal.	Assemble and Inspection of Personal Cleanliness.	Registers marked in Red Ink.	Religious Observance.	Registers called, added up, and finally closed.	Drawing.	Manual Work.	Recreation.	Manual Work.	Hymn, Prayer, and Dismissal.
	Younger Children.			Number.	Physical.		Writing.	Nature Lesson.						Drawing.	Physical Exercise.		Manual Work.	
Tuesday.	Older Children.			Number.	Object Lesson.		Articulation.	Physical Exercises.						Drawing.	Recitation.		Manual Work.	
	Younger Children.			Number.	Recitation.		Geometry.	Articulation.						Drawing.	Singing.		Manual Work.	
Wednesday.	Older Children.			Number.	Articulation.		Writing.	Singing.						Drawing.	Game (Number).		Manual Work.	
	Younger Children.			Number.	Physical Exercises.		Articulation.	Geometry.						Drawing.	Articulation. (C. V., Game).		Manual Work.	
Thursday.	Older Children.			Articulation.	Number (Game).		Geometry.	Physical Exercises.						Drawing.	Manual Work.		Manual Work.	
	Younger Children.			Singing.	Writing.		Articulation.	Nature Lesson.						Drawing.	Singing.		Manual Work.	
Friday.	Older Children.			Number.	Articulation.		Writing.	Singing.						Drawing.	Geometry.		Manual Work.	
	Younger Children.			Number.	Physical.		Writing.	Manual Work.						Drawing.	Singing.		Manual Work.	

Drill.—Includes Marching, Physical Exercises, Games.
Writing.—Includes Formation of Letters, Transcription, Dictation.
Articulation.—Includes Sounds of Letters, Stories, Reading.

Drawing—Includes Kindergarten, Drawing, Drawing with Rule, Crayon, and Brush.
Manual Work.—Includes Paper Folding, Paper Cutting, Wire and Wood Work, Clay Modelling, Knitting, Sewing, Domestic Work, Cookery, Cane Work.

Time Allotted Weekly for Each Subject.

Subject.	Older.	Younger
Religious Instruction	125	125
Reading Articulation	95	95
Writing	75	75
Arithmetic	130	120
Singing	90	90
Recitation	20	20
Cleanliness	50	50
Registration	75	75
Object Lessons	0	60
Drill	80	80
Geometry	45 } 435	mins. { 55
Drawing	125 }	mins. { 125
Manual Work	265 }	mins. { 255
Recreation	125	125
Total	1350	1,350

Remarks.

Bathing.—10 to 12 o'clock.
(Each Class in turn.)
Monday, 2 to 4 o'clock.

No child is admitted into this School after the Registers are finally closed.

(*Signed*) A. B. WALKER,
Principal Teacher.

Approved on behalf of the Committee.

(*Signed*) J. B. DICKENS,
Inspector of Schools.

November 17th, 1905.

"A"

TIME TABLE OF THE QUEEN'S ROAD SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, WIMBLEDON, SURREY.

	MORNING.								AFTERNOON.			
	9.30.	9.35 to 9.50.	9.50 to 10.20.	10.20 to 10.35.	10.35 to 11.0.	11.0 to 11.15.	11.15 to 11.30.	11.30 to 11.55.	11.55 to 12.0.	1.30 to 1.35.	1.35 to 2.30.	2.30 to 2.35.	2.50 to 3 0	3.0 to 3.30.	3.30.
MONDAY.	Registers marked and Prayers.	Old Testament.	Reading.	Drill.	Arithmetic.	Recreation.	Singing.	Writing.	Dismissal.	Registers marked.	Occupation.	Marching.	Recitation.	Drawing.	Dismissal.
TUESDAY.		New Testament.	Arithmetic.		Reading.		Recitation.	Object Lesson.			Needlework.	Recreation.	Singing.	Occupation.	
WEDNESDAY		Old Testament.	Reading.		Arithmetic.		Singing.	Writing.			Occupation		Recitation.	Drawing.	
THURSDAY.		New Testament.	Arithmetic.		Reading.		Recitation.	Object Lesson.			Needlework.		Singing.	Occupation.	
FRIDAY.		Hymns and Texts.	Reading.		Arithmetic.		Singing,	Writing.			Occupation.		Recitation.	Varied Occupation, Story, or Game.	

Registers closed 10.15 and 1.45.

"B"

TIME TABLE OF THE GLOUCESTER ROAD SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.

MORNING.

	Class No.	9.25–9.30.	9.30–9.50.	9.50–10.0.	9.30 and 10.15.	10.0–10.30.	10.30–10.45.	10.45–11.15.	11.15–1130.	11.30–12.0.
MONDAY.	I.	Assembly and Prayers.	Scripture.	Singing or Drill (Alternate).	Marking and Closing Registers.	Reading.	Recreation.	Arithmetic.	(Alternate.) Singing or Drill.	Writing.
	II.		"			"	"	"		"
	III.		"			"	"	"		"
TUESDAY.	I.		Scripture.			Arithmetic.	Recreation.	Reading.		Object or Nature Lesson.
	II.		"			"	"	"		"
	III.		"			"	"	"		"
WEDNESDAY.	I.		Scripture.			Reading.	Recreation.	Arithmetic.		Writing.
	II.		"			"	"	"		"
	III.		"			"	"	"		"
THURSDAY.	I.		Scripture.			Arithmetic.	Recreation.	Reading.		Object or Nature Lesson.
	II.		"			"	"	"		"
	III.		"			"	"	"		"
FRIDAY.	I.		Repetition and Hymns.			Reading.	Recreation.	Arithmetic.		Writing.
	II.		"			"	"	"		"
	III.		"			"	"	"		"

Senior Boys — Manual Instruction.

TIME ALLOTTED TO EACH SUBJECT PER WEEK.

Subject.	Junior Boys & Girls.		Senior Boys.		Senior Girls.	
	Hrs.	min.	Hrs.	min.	Hrs.	min.
Scripture	1	40	1	20	1	40
Reading	2	30	2	0	2	30
Writing	1	30	1	0	1	30
Arithmetic	2	30	2	0	2	30
Object Lesson	1	0	1	0	1	0
Drill		62½	0	50	0	62½
Drawing	1	0	0	30	0	30
Recitation	0	45	0	30	0	30
Singing	1	32½	0	50	1	17½
Varied	0	30	0	30	0	30
Recreation	2	30	2	30	2	30
	16	30	13	0	15	30
Occupations	6	0	9	30	7	0
	22	30	22	30	22	30

"B" TIME TABLE OF THE GLOUCESTER ROAD SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.—*continued.*

AFTERNOON.

			2.0 and 2.15.	2.0–3.0.	3.0–3.15.	3.15–3.30.	3.30–4.0.	4.0–4.5.
MONDAY.	Class I.	Senior Boys and Girls.	Marking and Closing Registers.	Cookery or Laundry.	Recreation	Cookery or Laundry.		Prayers and Dismissal.
		Junior „ „ „		Cane-work or Brush-work.		Recitation.	Drawing.	
	„ II.	Senior „ „ „		„ „ „		Cookery or Laundry.		
		Junior „ „ „		Cookery or Laundry.		Recitation.	„	
	„ III.	Junior „ „ „		Cane-work or String-work. String-work.		„	„	
TUESDAY.	Class I.	Senior Boys and Girls.		Cookery or Laundry. Boys—String-work. Girls—Needlework or Knitting.		Cookery or Laundry. Singing.	Clay-modelling or Chair-caning.	
		Junior „ „ „		Boys—String-work. Girls—Needlework or Knitting.		Cookery or Laundry.		
	„ II.	Senior „ „ „ Senior Girls. Junior Boys and Girls.		Cookery or Laundry. Needlework or Knitting. Boys—Knitting. Girls—Needlework or Knitting.		Singing.	Paper-folding.	
	„ III.	Junior „ „ „		Boys—Ring-work. Girls—Needlework or Knitting.		„	Tablet-laying or Paper-folding.	
WEDNESDAY.	Class I.	Senior Boys and Girls.		Cookery or Laundry. Rug-work or Netting.		Cookery or Laundry. Recitation.	Drawing.	
		„ „ „ „ Junior „ „ „		„ „ „		„	„	
	„ II.	Senior „ „ „		Canvas-work or String work.		„	„	
		Junior „ „ „						
	„ III.	Junior „ „ „		Mat-weaving or Brush-work.		„	„	
THURSDAY.	Class I.	Senior Boys and Girls.		Laundry. Boys—Brush-work or Cane-work. Girls—Knitting or Needlework.		Laundry.		
		Junior „ „ „		Boys—Brush-work or Cane-work. Girls—Knitting or Needlework.		Singing. Laundry.	Chair-caning or Clay-modelling.	
	„ II.	Senior „ „ „		Boys—Laundry. Girls—Knitting or Needlework.				
		Junior „ „ „		Boys—Brush-work. Girls—Needlework or Knitting.		Singing.	Mat-Weaving.	
	„ III.	Junior „ „ „		Boys—Cane-weaving. Girls—Knitting or Needlework.				
FRIDAY.	Class I.	Senior Boys and Girls.		Cookery. Rug-work.		Cookery. Recitation.	Varied.	
		„ „ „ „ Junior „ „ „		„		„	„	
	„ II.	Senior and Junior Boys and Girls.		Paper-cutting or Clay-modelling.		„	„	
	„ III.	Junior Boys and Girls.		Wool-stitching or Winding.		„	„	

"B"

TIME TABLE OF THE CHATHAM PLACE SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, LIVERPOOL

		MORNING—9.30 to 12.									AFTERNOON—1.30 to 3.30.									
		9.30 to 9.35.	9.35 to 9.55.	9.55 to 10.15.	10 to 10.20.	10.20 to 10.45.	10.45 to 11.	11 to 11.20.	11.20 to 11.40.	11.40 to 12.	12 to 1.20	1.20 to 1.30.	1.30	1.30 to 1.50.	1.50 to 1.55.	1.55 to 2.15.	2.15 to 2.30.	Boys. 2.30 to 3.30.	Girls. 2.30 to 3.30.	3.30 to 3.40.	
MONDAY.	I.	Open School with Hymn and Prayers.	Scripture Repetition or Singing of Hymns, Texts.	Registers marked and closed.	Physical Exercise.	Arithmetic.	Recreation.	Reading.	Shop Lesson.	Writing.	Dinner and Recess.	Assemble for Afternoon School.	Registers marked and closed.	Manual Occupation.	Change—Breathing Exercise.	Nature Lesson.	Recreation.	Manual Occupation.	Needlework.	Close School with Hymn and Prayers.	Dismissal.
	II.				Mental Arithmetic.	Physical Exercise.		Writing.	Singing.	Recitation and Articulation.				"		Reading.		"	Manual Occupation.		
	III.				Reading.	Writing.		Physical Exercise.	Recitation.	Arithmetic.				"		Common Knowledge or Story.		"	"		
	IV.				Writing.	Number.		Reading.	Physical Exercise.	Recitation and Articulation.				"		Singing.		"	"		
	V.				Number.	Reading.		Writing.	"	"				"		"		"	"		
TUESDAY.	I.		Scripture.		Physical Exercise.	Writing.		Arithmetic.	Reading.	Recitation.				Object or Colour Lesson.		Drawing.		Manual Occupation.	Manual Occupation.		
	II.		"		Reading.	Physical Exercise.		Writing.	Arithmetic.	Common Knowledge.				Reading.		"		"	Needlework.		
	III.		"		Arithmetic.	Reading.		Physical Exercise.	Writing.	Shop Lesson.				Articulation.		"		"	Manual Occupation.		
	IV.		"		Reading.	Kindergarten Game, Conversation.		Writing.	Physical Exercise.	Sense or Language Lesson.				Shop Lesson.		Drawing or Story.		,	Needlework.		
	V.		"		Number.			Reading.	"	"				Colour Lesson.		"		"	Manual Occupation.		
WEDNESDAY.	I.		Scripture.		Physical Exercise.	Reading.		Writing.	Singing.	Arithmetic.				Manual Occupation.		Common Knowledge.		Manual Occupation.	Manual Occupation.		
	II.		"		Writing.	Physical Exercise.		Arithmetic.	"	Shop Lesson.				"		Reading.		"	Needlework.		
	III.		"		Writing.	Arithmetic.		Physical Exercise.	"	Reading.				"		Recitation.		"	Manual Occupation.		
	IV.		"		Number.	Writing.		Reading.	Physical Exercise.	Recitation and Articulation.				"		Singing.		"	"		
	V.		"		Reading.	Number.		Writing.	"	"				Language or Colour Lesson.		"		"	Needlework.		
THURSDAY.	I.		Scripture.		Physical Exercise.	Arithmetic.		Reading.	Writing.	Sense or Object Lesson.				Observation Lesson		Drawing.		Manual Occupation.	Needlework.		
	II.		"		Arithmetic or Mental.	Physical Exercise.		"	Recitation.	Writing.				Object or Colour Lesson.		Story.		,	Manual Occupation.		
	III.		"		Reading.	Writing.		Physical Exercise.	Arithmetic.	Sense or Object Lesson.				Observation Lesson.		Drawing.		"	"		
	IV.		"		Writing.	Drawing.		Reading.	Physical Exercise.	Number.				Language or Colour Lesson.		Picture Lesson or Story.		"	Needlework.		
	V.		"		Conversation or Articulation.	Reading.		Number.	"	Writing.				Manual Occupation.		"		"	Manual Occupation.		
FRIDAY.	I.		Scripture.		Physical Exercise.	Writing.		Arithmetic.	Singing.	Reading.				Manual Occupation.		Recitation.		Manual Occupation.	Manual Occupation.		
	II.		"		Reading.	Physical Exercise		Writing.	Arithmetic.	Nature Lesson.				"		Common Knowledge.		"	"		
	III.		"		Reading.	Writing.		Physical Exercise.	Singing.	Arithmetic.				Measure Drawing.		Nature Lesson.		"	"		
	IV.		"		Drawing.	Kindergarten Game, Conversation.		Reading.	Physical Exercise.	Sense or Number Lesson.				Manual Occupation.		Recitation or Nursery Rhymes.		"	"		
	V.		"		"			"	"	"				"		"		"	Needlework.		

Breathing Exercises taken in the Singing Lessons and at Change.
Reading Lessons on Tuesdays and Thursdays alternate with Word Building, Syllablising, and Sentence Making on Blackboard.
Silent Reading in Classes I. and II.
Cookery and Housewifery on Mondays from 10 to 11 (for girls).

SCHEME OF MANUAL OCCUPATIONS.

MENTALLY DEFECTIVE DEPARTMENT.

		1.30 to 1.50.	BOYS. 2.30 to 3.30.	GIRLS. 2.30 to 3.30.
MONDAY	I.	Basket and Cane Work. Knitting.	Wood Chipping and String Work.	Needlework.
	II.	Quill Work and Knitting.	Clay or Cardboard Modelling.	
	III.	Paper Folding and Cutting.	Flower Making.	
	IV.	Tablet Laying.	Paper Folding and Staff Laying.	
	V.	Bead Threading.	Worsted Work. Threading Beads.	(Needlework.)
TUESDAY	I.		Clay Modelling.	
	II.		Macramé. String Work.	Needlework.
	III.		Rug Making and Woodwork.	
	IV.		Knitting and Worsted Work.	Needlework.
	V.		Building with Cubes and Knitting.	(Needlework.)
WEDNESDAY	I.	String Work.	Flower Making.	Flower Making.
	II.	Cardboard Modelling.	Mat Making.	Needlework.
	III.	Strip Work.	Macramé and String Work.	
	IV.	String Work.	Building with Cubes and Lacing.	
	V.	Tablet Laying.	Pin and Paper Work. Staff Laying.	(Needlework.)
THURSDAY	I.		Woodwork and Rug Making.	Needlework.
	II.		Flower Making.	
	III.		Woodwork and Rug Making.	
	IV.		Knitting and Worsted Work.	Needlework.
	V.		Bead Threading. Paper and Worsted Work. Knitting.	(Needlework.)
FRIDAY	I.	Basket and Cane Work. Knitting.	Cardboard Modelling alternate with Bast Work.	Knitting.
	II.	Straw Plaiting.	Paper Work. Cardboard Cutting and Mounting.	
	III.	Designing for Woodwork.	Clay Modelling.	
	IV.	Weaving.	Clay Modelling alternate with colouring.	
	V.	Paper Folding.	Bead Threading. Gift I. Building with Cubes.	

"B"

TIME TABLE OF THE BRISTOL STREET SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM.

MORNING.

	Class.	9.15 to 9.30.	9.30 to 9.35.	9.35 to 9.50.	9.50 to 9.55.	9.55 to 10.15.	10.15 to 10.20.	10.20 to 10.40.	10.40 to 10.55.	10.55 to 11.	11 to 11.25.	11.25 to 11.45.
MONDAY.	I.	The Lord's Prayer and Hymns.	First Registration.	Moral Lesson.		Boys—Manual Instruction.			Recreation.		Manual Instruction.	
	II.					Girls—Writing.		Reading.			Mental Arithmetic. Writing.	Written Arithmetic.
	III.					Word-building.		Manual Instruction.				Arithmetic.
	IV.					Money Lesson.		„			Language.	Writing.
TUESDAY.	I.			Reading the Bible and learning it by heart.		Boys—Manual Instruction.					Manual Instruction.	
	II.					Girls—Arithmetic.		Object Lesson.			Reading.	Writing.
	III.					Word-building.		„			Writing.	Arithmetic.
	IV.					Money Lesson.		„			Language Lesson.	Writing.
WEDNESDAY.	I.			Scriptural Subjects.		Boys—Manual Instruction.					Manual Instruction.	
	II.					Girls—Reading.		Writing.			Recitation.	Written Arithmetic.
	III.					Word-building.		Breathing Exercise and Drill.			Writing.	Arithmetic.
	IV.					Money Lesson.		„			Language Lesson.	Writing.
THURSDAY.	I.			Reading the Bible and Repetition of Texts and Hymns.		Boys—Manual Instruction.					Manual Instruction.	
	II.					Girls—Mental.		Written Arithmetic.			Reading.	Writing.
	III.					Word-building.		Manual Instruction.			Writing.	Arithmetic.
	IV.					Money Lesson.		„			Language Lesson.	Writing.
FRIDAY.	I.			Scriptural Subjects.		Boys—Manual Instruction.					Manual Instruction.	
	II.					Girls—Drawing.		Drawing.			Reading.	Object Lesson.
	III.					„		„			Word-building.	„
	IV.					„		„			Money Lesson.	„

SUMMARY.

No. of Minutes devoted to the various Subjects.

Subject.	Boys.	Girls.	III.	IV.
Opening Service				
Bible Reading, Bible Stories, and Repetition of Texts and Hymns	150	150	150	150
Moral Lessons				
Reading	125	115	105	100
Word-building				
Writing	100	80	100	80
Dictation				
Written Arithmetic	50	70	40	50
Mental Arithmetic and Tables	50	80	40	55
Object Lessons	—	40	40	40
Kindergarten and other varied Occupations (Manual)	500	525	365	365
Recitation	25	—	25	25
Drawing	—	40	40	40
Needlework				
Singing	50	—	50	50
Drill and Physical Exercises	100	75	195	195
Recreation	150	150	150	150
Registration	50	25	50	50
Schools in which there is a First Standard.				
Copy Books				
Hand and Eye Training				
Total No. of Minutes	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350

"B"

TIME TABLE OF THE BRISTOL STREET SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, BIRMINGHAM—*continued.*

	Class.	Afternoon.						Summary—*continued.*
		1.30 to 1.40.	1.40 to 2.45.			2.45 to 3.	3 to 3.30.	
Monday.	I.	First Registration.	1.40 to 2.5. Boys—Reading.	2.5 to 2.25. Writing.	2.25 to 2.45. Arithmetic.	Recreation.	Drill.	
	II.		Girls—Manual Instruction.				Manual Instruction.	
	III.		Boys—Manual Instruction.		Girls—Needlework.		Drill.	
	IV.		„		„		„	
Tuesday.	I.		1.40 to 2.5. Boys—Reading.	2.5 to 2.25. Writing.	2.25 to 2.45. Arithmetic.		Breathing Exercises and Singing.	Religious Instruction ... ...
	II.		Girls—Manual Instruction.				Manual Instruction.	
	III.		Manual Instruction and		{ Needlework, or Paper Work, or Flower Work.		Breathing Exercises and Singing.	
	IV.		„ „				„ „	Notes.
Wednesday.	I.		1.40 to 2.5. Boys—Reading.	2.5 to 2.25. Writing.	2.25 to 2.45. Arithmetic.		Recitation.	(1.) Criticism Lessons are given .....
	II.		Girls—Manual Instruction.				Manual Instruction.	....
	III.		Manual Instruction (Colour and Brush Work).				Recitation.	
	IV.		„ „ „				„	(2.) The Registers are marked at 9.5 a.m. and 2 p.m., and are *finally closed* at 9.30 a.m. and 2.15 p.m.
Thursday.	I.		1.40 to 2.5. Boys—Reading.	2.5 to 2.25. Writing.	2.25 to 2.45. Arithmetic.		Breathing Exercises and Singing.	
	II.		Girls—Manual Instruction.				Manual Instruction.	
	III.		Manual Instruction (Macramé).				Breathing Exercises and Singing.	*Remarks (if any)*:—
	IV.		„ „				„ „	
Friday.	I.		1.40 to 2.5. Boys—Reading.	2.5 to 2.25. Writing.	2.25 to 2.45. Arithmetic.		Breathing Exercises and Drill.	
	II.		Girls—Manual Instruction.				Manual Instruction.	
	III.		Manual Instruction and Needlework.				Breathing Exercises and Drill.	
	IV.		„ „				„ „	

"C" TIME TABLE OF THE CABLE STREET SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, SHADWELL, LONDON, E.

				Morning.					Afternoon.				
				10 to 10.30.		10.45 to 11.15.		11.30 to 12.		2.0 to 3.0.		3.15 to 3.30.	3.30 to 3.55.
Monday.	Registers marked. Registers closed 10.15.	Scripture 9.30 to 9.45. Drill 9.45 to 10.	I.	Reading.	Recreation 10.30 to 10.45.	Arithmetic.	Singing 11.15 to 11.30.	Writing.	Registers marked 2.0. Registers closed 2.15.	Needlework (Girls).	Recreation 3 to 3.15.	Recitation.	Occupation.
			II.	Arithmetic.		Reading.		Writing.				Recitation.	Occupation.
			III.	Reading.		Arithmetic.		Object Lesson.		Occupations (Boys).		Recitation.	Occupation.
Tuesday.			I.	Arithmetic.		Reading.		Object Lesson.		Laundry (Girls).		Laundry (Girls).	
			II.	Reading.		Arithmetic.		Object Lesson.		Woodwork (Boys).		Woodwork (Boys).	
			III.	Arithmetic.		Reading.		Writing.		Cane-weaving. Colour-work.		Drawing. Colour-work.	Drawing.
Wednesday.			I.	Reading.		Arithmetic.		Writing.		Needlework (Girls).		Recitation.	Modelling Clay.
			II.	Arithmetic.		Reading.		Writing.		Drawing (Boys).		Recitation.	Occupation.
			III.	Reading.		Arithmetic.		Writing.		Occupation.		Recitation.	Occupation.
Thursday.			I.	Arithmetic.		Reading.		Writing.		Occupation (Girls).		Singing.	Rug-making.
			II.	Reading.		Arithmetic.		Object Lesson.		Laundry (Boys).		Laundry (Boys).	Laundry.
			III.	Arithmetic.		Reading.		Object Lesson.		Occupations for		Junior Boys—Drawing.	Occupation. Drawing.
Friday.			I.	Reading.		Arithmetic.		Object Lesson.		Cookery (Girls).		Cookery (Girls).	
			II.	Arithmetic.		Reading.		Writing.		Chip-weaving.		Recitation.	Varied.
			III.	Reading.		Arithmetic.		Writing.		Clay-modelling.		Recitation.	Occupation.

"C"

TIME TABLE OF THE WILLOW STREET SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, LEICESTER.

Lower Division (Boys and Girls).

Morning.

Duration of Lesson.	9.0 to 9.15.	9.15 to 9.30.	9.30 to 9.50.	9.50 to 9.55.	9.55 to 10.5.	10.5 to 10.35.	10.35 to 10.45.	10.45 to 11.5.	11.5 to 11.25.	11.25 to 11.40.	11.40 to 11.45.
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.	Dusting, Attention to Animals, Birds.	Repetition of Hymns.	Free Drill.	Registration.	Free Play.	Reading.	Articulation, Repetition.	Writing.	Number.	Singing.	Singing of Hymn. Dismissal.
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Moral Teaching.	May-pole. Skipping.			Form and Colour.		Ball Games. Egg and Spoon.	Sense Training.	Recitation.	
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Hymns.	Musical Bells.			Pictorial Reading.		Free Drawing.	Notation.	Singing.	
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Moral Teaching.	Cleaning of Boots, Knives, Silver.			Cleaning of Boots, Knives, Silver.		Gardening.	Washing and Dressing of Dolls.	Fastening, Care of Clothing.	
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Hymns.	Ball Drill.			Reading.	Repetition.	Writing.	Number.	Games.	

Afternoon.

Duration of Lesson.	2.0 to 2.15.	2.15 to 2.55.	2.25 to 2.30.	2.55 to 3.10.	3.10 to 3.30.	3.30 to 3.40.	3.40 to 4.0.	4.0 to 4.15.
Monday. Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.	Dusting, Watering Plants.	Knitting.	Registration.	Free Play.	Building. Gift III.	Hide and Seek.	Picture and Conversational Lesson.	Prayers and Dismissal.
Tuesday. Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Frame Knitting.			Peas and Sticks or Clay.	Guessing Games. Dominoes, Battledore and Shuttlecock.	Scrap Book. Work with Scissors.	
Wednesday. Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Rug Work.			Manual Work. Weighing. Sorting. Fraying.	Making a Bed.	Gardening. Doll's House.	
Thursday. Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Tablets. Knitting. Gift I.			Threads, Sticks and Rings.	Fancy Marching.	Ball Making. Picture.	
Friday. Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Sewing.			Order Lesson. Watering Plants and Washing Glasses,	Musical Chairs, or Blowing Bubbles.	Cleaning out Birds, Fish, and Attention to Animals.	

"C" TIME TABLE OF THE WILLOW STREET SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, LEICESTER—*continued.*

MIDDLE DIVISION (BOYS AND GIRLS).

MORNING.

Duration of Lesson.	9.0 to 9.15.	9.15 to 9.30.	9.30 to 9.50.	9.50 to 9.55.	9.55 to 10.5.	10.5 to 10.35.	10.35 to 10.40.	10.40 to 11.0.	11.0 to 11.25.	11.25 to 11.40.	11.40 to 11.45.
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.	Dusting, Attention to Animals, Birds, etc.	Repetition of Hymns.	Free Drill.	Registration.	Free Play.	Reading.	Simple Talks on Day, Weather, Season, Animal and Plant Life.	Notation.	Writing.	Singing.	Singing of Hymn. Dismissal.
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Moral Teaching.	May-pole or Skipping.			Reading.		Number.	Free Drawing.	Recitation.	
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Hymns.	Musical Bells.			Reading or Bed-making.		Number, Writing, or Setting a Table. Doll's House. Simple Hygiene.		Singing.	
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Moral Teaching.	9.30 to 10.25. Cleaning of Knives or Boots.		10.25 to 10.40. Play.	9.45 to 11.45. Laundry Work (10 Girls). 10.40 to 11.30. Silver Cleaning, Brass Cleaning, or Cleaning of Tins, Windows, Furniture, etc.				Sense Training.	
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Hymns.	Ball Drill.		Play.	Reading.	Telling the Time.	Number.	Writing.	Games.	

AFTERNOON.

Duration of Lesson.	2.0 to 2.15.	2.15 to 2.55.	2.25 to 2.30.	2.55 to 3.10.	3.10 to 3.40.	3.40 to 4.0.	4.0 to 4.15.
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.	Dusting, Watering Plants, &c.	Needlework. Knitting, Sewing, Darning, etc.				Plaiting. Tying. Knots.	Prayers and Dismissal.
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Frame Knitting.	Registration.	Free Play.	2.15 to 4.15. Cookery (10 Girls). Clay Modelling. Measuring. Paper Cutting. Picture L. Flower-Making. Sense-Training. Boot-lacing.		
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Rug Work.			Rug Work or Chip Carving.		
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Needlework.	Easy Repairs to Clothing. Patching, Sewing on Hooks, Eyes, Buttons, Tapes.		Needlework or Basket-making (Raffia).		
Class I. " II. " III. " IV. " V. " VI.		Brush Work, or Hairpin, or Crochet.	Sorting, Folding and Counting for Laundry. Washing China and Glass.		General Cleaning, Gardening. Scrubbing Cupboards, Cleaning out Birds, Animals and Fish.		

MONDAY. TUESDAY. WEDNESDAY. THURSDAY. FRIDAY.

TIME TABLE OF THE WILLOW STREET SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, LEICESTER—*continued.*

Morning.

Duration of Lesson.	9.0 to 9.15.	9.15 to 9.30.	9.30 to 9.50.	9.50 to 9.55.	9.55 to 10.5.	10.5 to 10.30.	10.30 to 10.40.	10.40 to 11.15.	11.15 to 11.40.	11.40 to 11.45
Class I. „ II. „ III. „ IV. „ V. „ IV.	Assembling of Children.	Hymn, Prayer and Bible Stories.	Counting and Coins.	Registration.	Physical Exercises.	Reading. Letters and Short Words.	Recreation.	Writing. Letters and Short Words.	Weighing and Shop Lesson.	Dismissal.
Class I. „ II. „ III. „ IV. „ V. „ IV.			Singing.			Drawing.		Object Lesson.	Recitation.	
Class I. „ II. „ *III.* „ IV. „ V. „ VI.			Simple *Addition* and Subtraction up to 100.			Reading. Words of 2, 3 Letters.		Writing. Transcription.	Singing.	
Class I. „ II. „ III. „ IV. „ V. „ VI.			Singing.			Drawing.		Moral Lesson.	Recitation.	
Class I. „ II. „ III. „ IV. „ V. „ VI.			Compound Addition and Subtraction up to 50.			Reading. Words of 3, 4 Letters.		Writing. Names and Addresses.	Clock Lesson.	

Afternoon.

	Duration of Lesson.	2 to 2.15.	2.15 to 3.	2.25 to 2.30.	3 to 3.10.	3.10 to 3.45.	3.45 to 4.10.	4.10 to 4.15.
Monday.	Class I. „ II. „ III. „ IV. „ V. „ VI.	Assembling of Children.	Rug Making.	Registration.	Recreation.	Rug Making.		Dismissal.
Tuesday.	Class I. „ II. „ III. „ IV. „ V. „ VI.		Wood Work.			Wood Work.		
Wednesday.	Class I. „ II. „ *III.* „ IV. „ V. „ VI.		Cane Work.			*Cane Work.*		
Thursday.	Class I. „ II. „ III. „ IV. „ V. „ VI.		Boot Repairing or Cardboard Modelling.					
Friday.	Class I. „ II. „ III. „ IV. „ V. „ VI.		Brush Work.	Registration.	Recreation.	Paper Hanging.		

The work of this class is solely under a Master.

Under the advice of the Committee's Medical Officer only half-an-hour per week is proposed to be given in each of the subjects of reading, writing, and arithmetic, in the worse cases, the rest of the time being wholly devoted to the different branches of Manual Instruction

Boys (only) from 10 years of age, under a Master.

No special regulations have been adopted in connection with this school.

The Willow Street Special School is for mentally defective children only. Up to the present the Committee have been unable to make any provision for epileptics.

"C"

TIME TABLE OF THE YORK PLACE SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, BRIGHTON.

(YOUNGER CHILDREN.)

		Morning.						Afternoon.			
Day.	Class.	9.0 to 9.30.	9.30 to 10.0.	10.0 to 10.45.	10.45 to 11.0.	11.0 to 12.0.		2.0 to 2.45.	2.45 to 3.0.	3.0 to 3.45	
Monday.	II.	Writing and Scripture.	Registers and Tables.	Arithmetic.	Drill.	Reading.	Writing.	Object Lesson.	Singing.	Kindergarten.	
	III.			Number.		Reading.	Building.	Kindergarten.		Object Lesson.	
Tuesday.								2.0 to 2.30.		3.30 to 4.0.	
	II.			Arithmetic.		Reading.	Writing.	Girls—Needlework.		Copy Writing.	
	III.			Number.		Reading.	Picture Lotto.	Boys—Rug or Worsted Work.		"	
Wednesday.	II.			Arithmetic.		Reading.	Writing.	Brushwork.		Word Building.	
	III.			Number.		Reading.	Mosaic Laying.	Colouring with Crayons.		" "	
Thursday.	II.			Arithmetic (Mental).		Reading.	Writing.	Object Lesson.		Kindergarten.	
	III.			Number (Abstract).		Reading.	Building.	Kindergarten.		Object Lesson.	
Friday.	II.			Arithmetic.		Reading.	Writing.	Drawing.		Games.	
	III.			Number.		Reading.	Mosaic Laying.	"		"	

TIME GIVEN TO EACH SUBJECT IN A WEEK.

	Hours.
Reading	2½
Writing	3
Number	3½
Object Lesson	1½
Scripture	3
Manual Employments	10
Drill	1
Singing	1

Approved on behalf of the Education Department as following the requirements of Section 7 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870.

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H.M. Inspector of Schools.

"C"

TIME TABLE OF THE YORK PLACE SPECIAL COUNCIL SCHOOL, BRIGHTON—*continued.*

(OLDER CHILDREN.)

	MORNING.					AFTERNOON.			
	9.0.	9.45.	10.0.	10.45.	11.0 to 12.0.	2.0.	2.0 to 2.45.	2.45.	3.0 to 4.0.
MONDAY.	Scripture.	Registers and Tables.	Arithmetic.	Drill or Singing.	Reading and Writing.	Registers closed at 2.15	Object Lesson or Letter Writing.	Recreation.	Reading Fairy Tales.
	9.0.	9.45.	10.0.	10.45.	11.0 to 12.0.	2.0	2.0 to 3.30.	2.45.	3.30 to 4.0.
TUESDAY.	Scripture.	Registers and Tables.	Arithmetic.	Drill or Singing.	Reading and Writing.	Registers closed at 2.15	Boys—Woodwork. Girls—Needlework.	Recreation.	Copy Writing.
	9.0 to 10.30.	9.45.	10.30 to 11.0.	11.15.	11.15 to 12.0.	2.0.	2.0 to 2.45.	2.45.	3.0 to 4.0.
WEDNESDAY.	Boys—Woodwork. Girls—Housework.	Registers and Tables.	Arithmetic.	Drill or Singing.	Reading and Writing.	Registers closed at 2.15.	Geography and Maps.	Recreation.	Brush-work.
	9.0 to 10.30.	9.45.	10.30 to 11.0.	11.15.	11.15 to 12.0.	2.0.	2.0 to 2.45.	2.45.	3.0 to 4.0.
THURSDAY.	Boys—Woodwork. Girls—Knitting.	Registers and Tables.	Mental Arithmetic.	Drill or Singing.	Reading and Writing.	Registers closed at 2.15	Kindergarten Embroidering Lesson.	Recreation.	Reading History.
	9.0 to 10.30.	9.45.	10.30 to 11.0.	11.15.	11.15 to 12.0.	2.0.	2.0 to 3.30.	2.45.	3.30 to 4.0.
FRIDAY.	Boys—Woodwork. Girls—Housework.	Registers and Tables.	Arithmetic.	Drill or Singing.	Reading and Writing.	Registers closed at 2.15	Boys—Drawing. Girls (2.0 to 4.0)—Cookery.	Recreation.	Games.

TIME GIVEN TO EACH SUBJECT IN A WEEK.

	Hours.
Scripture	1½
Reading	3
Writing	2½
Number	3½
Woodwork for boys	6
Cookery for girls	2
Housework for girls	2
Needlework for girls	1½
Knitting for girls	1½
Geography	¾
History	¾
Letter Writing	¾
Object Lesson	¾
Drawing (boys)	1½
Kindergarten	1½
Drill	1
Singing	1

Approved on behalf of the Education Department as fulfilling the requirements of Section 7 of the Elementary Education Act of 1870.

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H.M. Inspector of Schools.

"C" TIME TABLE OF THE DAVID LEWIS COLONY EPILEPTIC SCHOOL, GREAT WARFORD, CHESHIRE.

		9.30 to 9.50	9.50 to 9.55.	9.55 to 10.5.	10.5 to 10.35.	10.35 to 11.0.	11.0 to 11.15.	11.15 to 11.45.	11.45 to 11.55.	11.55 to 1.30.	1.30 to 1.35.	1.35 to 2.0.	2.0 to 2.30.	2.30 to 3.0.	3.0 to 3.30.
Monday.	Class I.	Religious and Moral Instruction.	Registers marked.	Physical Exercises.	Arithmetic	Singing.	Interval for Recreation.	Reading.	Tables.	Interval for Dinner and Recreation.	Registers marked.	Geography.	Composition.	Manual Work.	
	Class II.				"	"		"	"			Writing.	Drawing.	Game.	Manual Work.
Tuesday.	Class I.				Arithmetic	Reading.		Object Lesson.	Drawing.			Grammar.	Hand-Writing.	Manual Work.	
	Class II.				"	Object Lesson.		Needlework.				Reading.	Mat Weaving	Writing.	Manual Work.
Wednesday.	Class I.				Arithmetic	Reading.		Needlework.				Geography.	Dictation.	Manual Work.	
	Class II.				"	Drawing.		Optional.				Reading.	Clay Modelling.	Recitation.	Manual Work.
Thursday.	Class I.				Arithmetic	Singing.		Reading.	Spelling.			Grammar.	Hand Writing.	Manual Work.	
	Class II.				"	"		Needlework.				Reading.	Paper Folding.	Writing.	Manual Work.
Friday.	Class I.				Arithmetic	Recitation.		Needlework.				Drawing.	General Knowledge.	Manual Work.	
	Class II.				"	Reading.		Optional.				Reading.	Gift III.	Writing,	Manual Work.

Time Allotted Weekly for each Subject.

Subject.	Class. I.	Class. II.
Arithmetic	160	160
Reading and Recitation	135	185
Writing Composition	130	115
Singing	50	50
Physical Exercises	50	50
Geography	50	—
Grammar	50	—
Drawing	40	55
Manual Work	380	380
Object Lesson or	—	25
General Information	60	—
Recreation	75	75
Optional	—	80

For Class II. there is an interval for Recreation from 2.30 to 2.45.

"D" TIME TABLE OF THE SANDLE BRIDGE HOME SPECIAL SCHOOLS, GREAT WARFORD, CHESHIRE.

	a.m. 6.45 to 7.45.	a.m. 7.45 to 8.30.	a.m. 8.30 to 9.30.	a.m. 9.30 to 9.55.	a.m. 9.55 to 10.15.	a.m. 10.15 to 10.45.	a.m. 1045 to 11.	a.m. 11 to 11.25.	a.m. 11.25 to 11.45.	a.m. 11.45 to 12.	p.m. 12 to 1.	p.m. 1 to 1.55.	p.m. 1.55 to 2.	p.m. 2 to 2.45.	p.m. 2.45 to 3.	p.m. 3 to 3.35.	p.m. 3.35.	p.m. 3.40 to 4.30.	p.m. 4.30 to 5.15.	p.m. 5.15 to 6.	p.m. 6 to 6.30.	p.m. 6.30 to 7.	p.m. 7.
MONDAY.	Children rise, dress and make beds.	Breakfast and Prayers.	Housework.	Registers and Scripture.	Physical Exercises.	Number.		Reading. Articulation. Word Building.	Nature Lesson.	Free Drawing.	Dinner.	Housework and Recreation.	Registers.	Stocking Darning Clothes Folding. Needlework.	Stocking Darning Clothes Folding. Recitation and Nature Talk.	Rug Work. Clay Modelling.	Prayers and dismissal of School.	Recreation.	Clean boots and wash.	Tea and Prayers.	Clear tables. Sweep dining room. Wash tea things.	Recreation and Bathing.	Bed-time.
TUESDAY.					Physical Exercises.	Number.		Reading.	Writing.	Conversation on Natural History.				Stocking Darning Clothes Folding. Needlework.	Gardening. Clothes Folding. Singing.	Gardening. Manual Occupation (Varied).							
WEDNESDAY.					Physical Exercises.	Shop Lesson or Number.		Writing.	Reading.	Free Drawing.				Rug Work. Cube Building.	Gardening. Manual Occupation (Varied).	Gardening. Manual Occupation (Varied).							
THURSDAY.					Physical Exercises.	Number.		Spelling. Word Building.	Writing.	Singing and Repetition.				Drawing. Physical Exercises.	Spoon Cleaning. Rug Work. Recitation.	Spoon Cleaning. Rug Work. Clay Modelling.							
FRIDAY.					Physical Exercises.	Number.		Basket Work. Rug Work. Paper Folding.	Dictation. Writing.	Reading. Articulation. Word Building.				Needlework. Recitation.	School Cleaning. Stories on Natural History.	School Cleaning. Mat Weaving.							
SATURDAY.					Housework and Recreation (Girls). Housework and Woodwork (Boys).									Recreation and Walk.									
SUNDAY.					Housework and Recreation.									Sunday School and Walk.									

II. AND III.—LIST OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR EPILEPTIC CHILDREN, AND LIST OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR CLASSES FOR MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN, CERTIFIED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN) ACT, 1899.

DETAILED TABLE OF CONTENTS.

II.—LIST OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS FOR EPILEPTIC CHILDREN CERTIFIED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN) ACT, 1899.

School Number.	Name of School, County, and Area of Local Education Authority in which situated.	First Month of Financial School Year.	Certified Accommodation.
	CHESHIRE.		
	Administrative County of Chester.		
29,424	Manchester, Great Warford. David Lewis Colony for Epileptics* - - - - - - -	10	42 Temporary Boarders
	HERTFORDSHIRE.		
	Administrative County of Hertford.		
29,114	Much Hadham R.C. Home for Epileptics - -	10	56 Boarders.
	SURREY.		
	Administrative County of Surrey.		
29,197	Lingfield Home and School for Epileptics - - -	10	100 mixed Boarders.
	WESTMORLAND.		
	Administrative County of Westmorland.		
29,411	Starnthwaite Home for Epileptics - - - -	10	30 Boys, Boarders.

* This Institution, situated in Great Warford, is under the management of the Council of the County Borough of Manchester.

III.—LIST OF SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR CLASSES FOR MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN CERTIFIED BY THE BOARD OF EDUCATION UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION (DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN) ACT, 1899.

School Number.	Name of School, County, and Area of Local Education Authority in which situated.
	BERKSHIRE.
	County Borough of Reading.
29,133	Reading, Oxford Road Special Council School.
	CHESHIRE.
	County Borough of Birkenhead.
29,194	Birkenhead, Claughton Road Special Council School.
	Administrative County of Chester.
* 29,021	Great Warford. Sandlebridge Home Special School.
	DERBYSHIRE.
	County Borough of Derby.
29,145	Derby, Normanton Road Special Council School.

* Boarding establishment.

III.—List of Special Schools or Classes for Mentally Defective Children certified by the Board of Education under Section 2 of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899—*continued.*

School Number.	Name of School, County, and Area of Local Authority in which situated.
	DEVONSHIRE.
	County Borough of Devonport.
29,019	Devonport, Exmouth House Special Council School.
	County Borough of Plymouth.
29,023	Plymouth, Salisbury Road Special Council School
	DURHAM.
	County Borough of West Hartlepool.
29,167	West Hartlepool, Ward Jackson Special Council School.
	Borough of Darlington.
29,189	Darlington Special Council School.
	ESSEX.
	Urban District of Walthamstow.
29,187	Walthamstow, Marsh Street Special Council School.
29,191	Walthamstow, Shernhall Street Special Council School.
	County Borough of West Ham.
29,149	West Ham, Grange Road Mentally Defective Special Council School.
	Borough of Southend-on-Sea.
29,447	Southend-on-Sea Special Council School.
	GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
	County Borough of Bristol.
29,017	Bristol, Orchard Place Special Council School.
29,091	Bristol, Red Cross Street Special Council School.
	KENT.
	Borough of Bromley.
29,453	Bromley, Raglan Road Special Council School.
	LANCASHIRE.
	Urban District of Beckenham.
29,449	Beckenham, Arthur Road Special Council School.
	County Borough of Blackburn.
29,448	Blackburn, Regent Street Special Council School.
	County Borough of Bolton.
29,098	Bolton, Derby Street Special Council School.
29,099	Bolton, Kay Street Special Council School.
	County Borough of Burnley.
29,005	Burnley, Coal Clough Special Council School.
29,006	Burnley, Heasandford Special Council School.
	County Borough of Liverpool.
29,000	Liverpool, Chatham Place Special Council School (mentally and physically).
29,405	Liverpool, Dingle Lane Special Council School (mentally and physically).
29,131	Liverpool, Fontenoy Street Special Council School.
29,138	Liverpool, Orwell Road Special Council School.
29,425	Liverpool, Whitefield Road Special Council School (mentally and physically).
	County Borough of Manchester.
29,141	Manchester, Embden Street Special Council School.
29,403	Manchester, Harpurhey Special Council School.
29,147	Newton Heath, Hague Street Special Council School
	County Borough of Oldham.
29,003	Oldham, Chaucer Street Special Mentally Defective Council School.

III.—List of Special Schools or Classes for Mentally Defective Children certified by the Board of Education under Section 2 of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899—*continued.*

School Number.	Name of School, County, and Area of Local Education Authority in which situated..
	LEICESTERSHIRE.
	County Borough of Leicester.
29,102	Leicester, Willow Street Special Council School.
	LONDON.
	Battersea Borough.
29,050	Battersea, Shillington Street Special Council School.
29,188	Battersea, The Wycliffe Special Council School.
	Bermondsey Borough.
29,039	Bermondsey, Farncombe Street Special Council School.
29,080	Bermondsey, Galleywall Road Special Council School.
	Bethnal Green Borough.
29,088	Bethnal Green, Abbey Street Special Council School.
29,075	Bethnal Green, Cranbrook Road Special Council School.
29,028	Bethnal Green, Daniel Street Special Council School.
29,046	Mile End, Globe Road Portman Place Special Council School.
	Camberwell Borough.
29,081	Dulwich, Goodrich Road Special Council School.
25,059	Old Kent Road, Leo Street Special Council School.
29,068	Peckham, Gloucester Road Special Council School.
29,051	Peckham, Victoria Road Special Council School.
	Chelsea Borough.
29,069	Chelsea, Park Walk Special Council School.
29,401	Chelsea, Walton Street Special Council School.
	Deptford Borough.
29,047	Deptford, Edward Street Mentally Defective Special Council School.
	Finsbury Borough.
29,074	City Road, Bath Street Special Council School.
29,057	Clerkenwell, Hugh Myddelton Special Council School.
	Fulham Borough.
29,414	Fulham, Beaufort House, Special Council School.
29,079	Fulham, Kingwood Road Special Council School.
29,063	Fulham, Langford Road Special Council School.
29,053	Fulham, New King's Road Special Council School.
29,083	Hammersmith, St. Dunstan's Road Special Council School.
	Greenwich Borough.
29,421	Greenwich, Catherine Street Special Council School.
29,169	Greenwich, Glenister Road Special Council School.
	*Hackney Borough.
29,048	De Beauvoir Town, Enfield Road Special Council School.
29,062	Hackney, Lamb Lane Special Council School.
29,058	Hackney Wick, Windsor Road Special Council School.
29,043	Homerton, Berger Road Special Council School.
29,157	Upper Clapton, Northwold Road Special Council School.
	Hammersmith Borough.
29,109	Hammersmith, Brackenbury Road Special Council School.

* The Homerton Residential Council Deaf School at Hackney, certified under the Act of 189 (56 and 57 Vict. Chap. 42), is also a Boarding School for Mentally Defective Deaf Children.

III.—List of Special Schools or Classes for Mentally Defective Children certified by the Board of Education under Section 2 of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899—*continued.*

School Number.	Name of School, County, and Area of Local Education Authority in which situated.
	LONDON—*continued.*
	Hampstead Borough.
29,036	Brondesbury, Kingsgate Road Special Council School.
	Islington Borough.
29,087	Ecclesbourne Road Special Council School.
29,084	Holloway, Upper Hornsey Road Special Council School.
29,031	Islington, Romilly Road (late Ambler Road) Special Council School.
29,119	Islington, Offord Road Special Council School.
	Kensington Borough.
29,052	Notting Hill, Edinburgh Road Special County School.
29,072	Notting Hill, Sirdar Road Special Council School.
	*Lambeth Borough.
29,440	Brixton, Acre Lane Elder Boys' Special Council School
29,163	Brixton, Santley Street Special Council School.
29,170	Brixton, Sussex Road Special Council School.
29,175	Camberwell Road, Cormont Road Special Council School.
29,174	Lambeth, Kennington Road Special Council School.
29,085	Lambeth, Priory Grove Special Council School.
	Lewisham Borough.
29,193	Lewisham, Plassy Road Special Council School.
	Paddington Borough.
29,056	Paddington, The Moberly Special Council School.
	Poplar Borough.
29,089	Bromley, Culloden Street Special Council School.
29,066	Millwall, British Street Special Council School.
29,179	Monteith Road Special Council School.
29,060	Old Ford, Armagh Road Special Council School.
	St. Marylebone Borough.
29,076	Marylebone, Capland Street Junior Special Council School.
	St. Pancras Borough.
29,071	Camden Town, The Brecknock Special Council School.
29,038	Hampstead, Mansfield Road Special Council School.
29,162	St. Pancras, Cromer Street Special Council School.
	Shoreditch Borough.
29,064	Haggerstone, Brunswick Street Special Council School.
29,445	Hoxton, St. Catherine Street Special Council School.
29,086	Hoxton, St. John's Road Special County School.
	Southwark Borough.
29,128	Borough, The "Chaucer" Special Council School.
29,090	New Kent Road, Sayer Street Special Council School.
29,436	Southwark, Orange Street Special Council School.
29,077	Southwark, Pocock Street Special Council School.
	Stepney Borough.
29,073	Mile End, Smith Street Special Council School.
29,055	Ratcliffe, St. James's Mission Hall Special Council School.
21,165	St. George's-in-the-East, Berner Street Special Council School.
29,070	St. George's-in-the-East, Cable Street Special Council School.
29,041	Stepney, Burdett Road Special Council School.
29,054	Stepney, Trafalgar Square Special Council School.
	Stoke Newington Borough.
29,065	Stoke Newington, Princess May Road Special Council School.

* The Lambeth Brixton Acre Lane Special Council Residential Home is a Boarding Home for Children who are taught at the Acre Lane Elder Boys' Special Council School, or at the Santly Street Special Council School.

III.—List of Special Schools or Classes for Mentally Defective Children certified by the Board of Education under Section 2 of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899—*continued.*

School Number.	Name of School, County, and Area of Local Education Authority in which situated.
	LONDON—*continued.*
	Wandsworth Borough.
29,422	Wandsworth, Earlsfield Me..tally Defective Special Council School.
29,142	Wandsworth, Garratt Lane Special Council School.
29,195	Wandsworth, Hearnville Road Special Council School.
29,172	Wandsworth, Telferscot Road Special Council School.
29,155	Wandsworth, Tooting, Broadwater Road Special Council School.
29,067	Wandsworth, Warple Way Special Council School.
29,190	Wandsworth, West Hill Special Council School.
29,442	Wandsworth, Mitcham Lane Special Council School.
	Westminster Borough.
29,078	Westminster, Drury Lane Special Council School.
29,026	Westminster, Millbank Special Council School.
	Woolwich Borough.
29,153	Plumstead, Piedmont Road Special Council School.
29,029	Woolwich, Powis Street Mentally Defective Special Council School.
	MIDDLESEX.
	Administrative County of Middlesex.
*29,018	Hillingdon East, Pield Heath House Roman Catholic Special School.
	Willesden Urban District.
29,111	Willesden, Granville Road Special Council School.
29,125	Willesden, Leopold Road Special Council School.
	NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
	County Borough of Northampton.
29,196	Wellington Place Special Council School.
	NORTHUMBERLAND.
	County Borough of Newcastle-on-Tyne.
29,134	Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Bentinck Special Council School.
	NOTTINGHAM.
	County Borough of Nottingham.
29,115	Nottingham, Albert Street Special Council School.
29,122	Nottingham, Sneinton Albion Chapel Special Council School.
29,121	Nottingham, Talbot Street Special Council School.
	OXFORD.
	County Borough of Oxford.
29,113	Oxford Special Council School.
	STAFFORDSHIRE.
	County Borough of Wolverhampton.
29,110	Wolverhampton, Old Hall Street Special Council School.

* Boarding Establishment.

III.—List of Special Schools or Classes for Mentally Defective Children certified by the Board of Education under Section 2 of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899—*continued.*

School Number.	Name of School, County, and Area of Local Education Authority in which situated.
	SURREY.
	Administrative County of Surrey.
*29,168	Artington.—"Littleton" Home Special School.
	Wimbledon (Borough).
29,430	Wimbledon, Queen's Road Special Council School.
	SUSSEX.
	County Borough of Brighton.
22,020	Brighton, York Place Special Council School.
	WARWICK.
	County Borough of Birmingham.
29,013	Birmingham, Bristol Street Special Council School.
29,404	Birmingham, Farm Street Special Council School.
29,433	Birmingham, Heneage Street Special Council School.
29,010	Birmingham, New Spring Street Special Council School.
29,431	Birmingham, Rann Street South Special Council School.
29,012	Birmingham, Sherbourne Road Special Council School.
29,130	Birmingham, Wright Street Special Council School.
	YORKSHIRE.
	County Borough of Bradford.
29,439	Bradford, Grange Road Special Council School.
29,097	Bradford, Green Lane Special Council School.
29,095	Bradford, Lapage Street Special Council School.
29,096	Bradford, Usher Street Special Council School.
	County Borough of Halifax.
29,108	Halifax, Parkinson Lane Special Council School
	County Borough of Leeds.
29,117	Leeds, Armley Park Special Council School.
29,127	Leeds, Clark Lane Temporary Special Council School.
29,444	Leeds, Hunslet Hall Road Special Council School.
29,182	Leeds, Lovell Road Special Council School.
	County Borough of Sheffield.
29,123	Sheffield, Lancastrian Special Council School.
29,017	Sheffield, Newhall Street Special Council School.
29,007	Sheffield, Pomona Street Special Council School.
	WALES.
	GLAMORGAN.
	County Borough of Cardiff.
29,136	Cardiff, Virgil Street Special Council School.
	Barry Urban District.
29,418	Barry Special Council School.

* Boarding Establishment.

IV.—REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

APPENDIX IV.

REGULATIONS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, DATED 2ND APRIL 1894, PROVIDING FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE EDUCATION OF BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 2nd day of April 1894.

BY THE LORDS OF THE COMMITTEE OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Their Lordships having had under consideration the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893:—

Resolved,—

For each blind or deaf child who has attended a certified school for not less than one month during the school year, grants may be allowed for each complete month of attendance:

(*a.*) At the rate of *3l. 3s.* a year if such child has received with due regularity efficient elementary education other than manual instruction or industrial training, and his attainments are found to be satisfactory, regard being had to his necessary disqualifications.

(*b.*) At the rate of *2l. 2s.* a year if such child has received with due regularity satisfactory instruction and made satisfactory progress in some course of manual instruction or industrial training approved by the Department.

Provided that all returns called for by the Department are duly made by the Managers.

The term "certified school" means a school certified under section 2 of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.

Grants under this Minute are not paid for any child in respect of any period for which grants are paid for the same child under the Code of Minutes of the Department in force for the time being with respect to the payment of the Parliamentary Grant to Public Elementary Schools.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

MINUTE OF THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, DATED 26TH FEBRUARY 1900, PROVIDING FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT OF THE EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN AND PRESCRIBING CONDITIONS TO BE FULFILLED BY CERTIFIED SCHOOLS FOR SUCH CHILDREN.

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

The 26th day of February 1900.

BY THE LORDS OF HER MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Their Lordships having had under consideration the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, read and approved the following Minute:—

1.—DAY SCHOOLS AND CLASSES.

Day Schools or classes for defective children are public elementary schools or classes attached to public elementary schools, differing only from ordinary public elementary schools in the special conditions hereinafter required and the special grants made for them. In other respects they are subject to the ordinary requirements of the Day School Code. Schools or classes for defective children are called "special" schools or classes.

Her Majesty's Inspector will inspect special schools and classes in the ordinary course. He will pay his visits without notice, and will satisfy himself that all the conditions of the grant are fulfilled. In no case will he hold a formal examination. The Department reserves the power to inspect schools or classes by means of any officers whom it may appoint for the purpose.

The following conditions must be fulfilled by schools or classes that are certified as special schools or classes:

(1.) The premises must be approved by the Department

In the case of new premises—

(*a.*) 20 square feet of floor space per child in average attendance must be provided in the class-rooms.

(*b.*) All playgrounds, offices, lavatories, entrances and passages must be so constructed as to admit of easy supervision by the teacher of the special class, and must, as a rule, be kept for the sole use of the children attending the special class.

(*c.*) All rooms must, as a rule, be constructed on the ground floor.

(*d.*) When the premises are intended for the use of more than one class, they must, as a rule, include a wide and well-lighted corridor, which can be used for drill and assembling.

(*e.*) Each child must, as a rule, be provided with a single desk of suitable size, and sloped at an angle of from 10 to 15 degrees.

The approval of premises, which have already been approved as suitable for special schools or classes, will be continued, provided that conditions (*a*) and (*b*) be satisfied.

(2.) No children may be admitted, except those who have been ascertained to be defective within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, under arrangements approved

by the Education Department. No child may be admitted at less than seven years of age, or retained after reaching the age of sixteen.

(3.) Proper records must be made at the time of admission and afterwards—

(*a.*) As to the child's capacity, habits, attainments and health;

(*b.*) As to the family history of the child;

(*c.*) As to the progress of the child in the special school or class;

(4.) The children must, from time to time, be inspected by a medical officer appointed for the purpose by the School Authority, and records of such inspections must be kept. Provision must be made for the Examination, from time to time, of every child, in order to ascertain whether he has attained such a mental and physical condition as to be fit to attend an ordinary class in a public elementary school, and the School Authority shall make provision for such examination in the case of any child whose parent claims such examination of his child, provided that the parent shall not make such claim within less than six months after his child has been examined. The decision of the Education Department is final as to whether a child may be retained in a special school or class as defective.

(5.) Every special school or class must have managers specially appointed who will undertake to visit the school or class from time to time during school hours.

(6.) The children must not for any lessons be mixed with the children of the ordinary public elementary schools.

(7.) Each class must have a separate teacher of its own.

(8.) The principal teacher must hold the certificate of the Education Department or of the National Froebel Union. When there are less than 10 children on the roll the principal teacher may be one qualified under Article 50 of the Code.

As a rule, men will not be approved as teachers of special schools or classes.

(9.) Subject to the continued recognition of the uncertificated teachers at present employed, assistant teachers not certificated will only be recognised in places where there is more than one class, and where a certificated teacher is in charge as principal. Such assistants should be persons qualified under article 50 of the Code, or holders of a certificate from the National Froebel Union. No one under the age of 21 will be recognised as a teacher in a special class.

(10.) Her Majesty's Inspector must annually approve of all the staff employed. The withholding of approval of a teacher as a special teacher of defective children will in no way affect the teacher's qualification for teaching in ordinary schools.

(11.) The number of children in average attendance may not exceed 20 for each class, except that, if the number of classes at a Centre exceeds two, there may be an average attendance of 30 in each class after the first two.

(12.) Before any teacher is recognised as a principal she must have at least six months' experience in a special school or class approved by the Department.

(13.) The hours during which a special school or class is open must not exceed two and a half in the morning and two in the afternoon. An interval of at least an hour and a half must be interposed between the morning and the afternoon meeting of the school or class.

The minimum time of attendance is attendance at secular instruction for an hour and a half; time spent in recreation or registration must not be included in the minimum period of an hour and a half.

(14.) The time-table must provide for—

(*a.*) Instruction in the elements of Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic;

(*b.*) Singing and Recitation;

(*c.*) Object Lessons;

(*d.*) Drawing;

(*e.*) Needlework for Girls;

(*f.*) Physical Exercises;

(*g.*) Manual instruction.

(15.) As a rule, not less than six hours of Manual Instruction must be given weekly to every child. For the purposes of Manual Instruction the children must be classed as "younger children" and "older children" respectively; this classification must not depend upon any fixed rule as to age, but must be so made as to assign to each child that form of Manual Instruction which is suitable to his skill and capacity. Forms of Manual Instruction approved by the Department as suitable (*a*) for younger children, (*b*) for older boys, (*c*) for older girls, are shown on the list appended to this Minute. In the case of girls, time spent in Needlework may, to the extent of two hours per week, be counted as part of the minimum six hours of Manual Instruction. Other forms of Manual Instruction which the managers consider suitable for either the younger or the older children may be submitted to the Department for approval. With the approval of the Inspector, Manual Instruction may be given elsewhere than on the premises of the special school or class, but in no case may the children be taught together with children attending an ordinary public elementary school. No class for the Manual Instruction of older children may, as a rule, contain more than ten children present at any one time.

(16.) Where the above conditions are satisfied, grants will be paid annually at the following rates for each unit of average attendance:—

For Instruction other than Manual Instruction, 50*s.*

For Manual Instruction of younger children, 30*s.*, and older children, 40*s.*

For each complete tenth of a unit of average attendance a tenth of the above grants will be paid.

These grants are in lieu of the Annual Grant and the Fee grant payable to ordinary public elementary schools

II. Certified Schools for Boarding and Lodging Defective Children.

The following conditions must be fulfilled by schools that are certified for boarding and lodging defective children:—

(1.) The schools must be exclusively confined to children who are ascertained to be defective within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899 (Section 1).

(2.) No establishment established after the commencement of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act (9th August, 1899) can be certified for boarding and lodging more than 15 defective children in one building, or comprising more than four such buildings (Section 2 (6)).

(3.) The premises must be approved by the Department.

The following rules should be observed in connection with the general Rules laid down in Schedule VII. of the Day School Code:—

(a) *Recreation Grounds.*

The superficial area of the uncovered ground should not be less than 30 square feet per child. The recreation grounds for girls and boys should be separate. There should be a covered gymnasium, or large shed open on one side, provided with ample top light and ventilation. Under supervision this may be used by boys and girls together.

(b) *Schoolrooms.*

The area should not be less than 20 square feet per child, and the cubic contents should be not less than 240 cubic feet. The position should be on the ground floor, near the playground. The exits for the sexes should be separate. Each desk should be for one child only.

(c) *Play Rooms.*

These should be of at least the same size as the schoolrooms.

(d) *Dining Rooms.*

These should be of sufficient size to seat each child comfortably, with space for the passage of waiters. The minimum area is 10 square feet per child.

(e) *Dormitories.*

The minimum width should be 18 feet, the minimum area should be 50 square feet per child, and the minimum cubic capacity 500 cubic feet per child. A separate bed must be provided for each child, with sufficient space between the beds.

A dormitory should be supervised by means of a window in the bedroom of the officer in charge. In houses, or homes, having small bedrooms, the officer's bedroom should be closely adjoining on the same floor, and the doors of the bedrooms left wide open at night.

No boys over nine years of age should be lodged with girls, unless in a distinct wing approached by a separate staircase.

Boys under nine years of age may be housed in the same buildings with girls, but must have separate dormitories.

Each teacher should have a separate bedroom.

(f) *Sick Rooms.*

These should be separate for each sex, and should consist of two rooms at least in each case, viz., one for the patients and the other for the nurse. An aspect S.E., S., or S.W. is to be preferred.

A detached building is also necessary for infectious cases, except in the neighbourhood of a hospital to which cases can be readily conveyed.

(g) *Baths.*

These should be supplied with hot and cold water, and should be of sufficient number to enable each child to obtain a bath at least once a week in winter and twice in summer. Lavatory basins should be sufficient to enable each child to wash the hands, face, and upper portion of the body morning and evening.

(h) *Latrines.*

For day.—The provision of closets should be 10 per cent. on the number of boys, together with a urinal; and 15 per cent. on the number of girls, with facility for frequent supervision.

For night. — One or two closets should be provided adjoining the dormitories, but disconnected therefrom by a lobby having a current of air by windows on two sides.

(k) *Staircases and Corridors.*

These must be fireproof.

(l) *Fire Escapes.*

Where only one staircase exists, or where the dormitories are at some distance from the staircases fire escapes should be provided.

(4.) No children may be admitted at less than seven years of age, or retained after reaching the age of 16.

(5.) The sexes should be separated, as a rule, for all purposes, except meals and lessons and recreation under supervision.

(6.) The staff of every certified school must be approved by the Education Department.

(7.) The schools must be at all times open to the officers of the Education Department or of the School Authorities by whom the children are sent.

(8.) The accounts must be audited by a professional auditor, and submitted to the Department in such form as may be prescribed.

(9.) The provisions regulating religious instruction must be the same as those enacted by section eight of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.

(10.) Instruction must be given in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Education Department for day schools and classes for defective children.

(11.) Where the above conditions are satisfied, grants will be paid annually at the following rates for each unit of average attendance :

For Instruction other than Manual Instruction, 50*s.*

For Manual Instruction of younger children 30*s.*; and older children, 40*s.*

For each complete tenth of a unit of average attendance a tenth of the above grants will be paid.

These grants are in lieu of the Annual Grant and the Fee Grant payable to ordinary public elementary schools.

III. Certified Schools for Epileptic Children.

The following conditions must be fulfilled by schools that are certified for epiletic children :—

(1.) The schools must provide for the boarding, lodging, and medical treatment of the children as well as for their education. They must be exclusively confined to children who are epileptic within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899.

(2.) No establishment established after the commencement of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act (9th August 1899) can be certified for boarding and lodging more than 15 epileptic children in one building, or comprising more than four such buildings (Section 2 (6) of the Act).

(3.) The premises must be approved by the Department. They should, if possible, be built all on one floor, so as to avoid the use of staircases. It is necessary that they should be situated in the country, or on a good pervious soil.

In other respects the rules laid down for the premises of certified schools for boarding and lodging defective children apply to the premises of certified schools for epileptic children.

(4.) No children may be admitted at less than seven years of age, or retained after reaching the age of 16.

(5.) The sexes should be separated, as a rule, for all purposes, except meals and lessons and recreation under supervision.

(6.) The staff of every certified school must be approved by the Education Department.

(7.) The schools must be at all times open to the officers of the Education Department or of the School Authorities by whom the children are sent.

(8.) The accounts must be audited by a professional auditor, and submitted to the Department in such form as may be prescribed.

(9.) The provisions regulating religious instruction must be the same as those enacted by section eight of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.

(10.) The school instruction should as nearly as possible resemble that given in an ordinary elementary school.

(11.) Not less than six hours of manual instruction must be given weekly to each child. It should have for its object—(1), to train the hand and eye and brain; (2), to fit a child to earn a living; and it should be chosen with a view of improving the health of the children. More highly skilled forms of Manual Instruction than those provided for defective children may be suitable for epileptic children; and it will be necessary to guard against dangerous tools or machinery. The forms of manual training proposed should be submitted to the Department for approval. For purposes of manual instruction children must be classed as "younger children" and "older children" respectively. This classification must not depend upon any fixed rule as to age, but must be made so as to assign to each child that form of manual instruction which is suitable to his skill and capacity.

(12). Where the above conditions are satisfied, grants will be paid annually at the following rates for each unit of average attendance :

For Instruction other than Manual Instruction, 50*s.*

For Manual Instruction of younger children, 30*s.*; and older children, 40*s.*

For each tenth of a unit of average attendance a tenth of the above grants will be paid.

These grants are in lieu of the Annual Grant and the Fee Grant payable to ordinary public elementary schools.

Special Schools and Classes.

Forms of Manual Instruction.

(*a*) Suitable for younger children—

Paper-mat making.
Clay-modelling.
Macramé-work and various other forms of string work.

Pricking, Colouring, and Kinder-garten Sewing.
Basket-making.
Paper-folding.
Bead-threading.
Paper-cutting and mounting.
Building with cubes.
Worsted-work.
Needlework.

(*b*) Suitable for older boys—

Wood-work of various kinds.
Shoe-making.
Basket-making.
Modelling in pasteboard (the German *pappe werk*).
Chair-caning.
Mat-making.
Tailoring.
Gardening and Farm-work.

(*c*) Suitable for older girls—

Cookery.
Laundry-work.
Practical housewifery.
Needlework.

N.B. Out of the minimum six hours per week of Manual Instruction not more than two hours may be devoted to Needlework.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION, ENGLAND.

Defective and Epileptic Children.

Regulations of the Board of Education, dated 13th May, 1904, providing for Grants on account of the Education of Defective and Epileptic Children and prescribing Conditions to be fulfilled by Certified Schools for such Children.

Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and Elementary Education Amendment Act, 1903.

The Board of Education having considered the Minute of the 29th February, 1900, do order, and it is hereby ordered that the following rules be observed :—

The Minute of the 26th February, 1900, is repealed as from this day.

I. Day Schools and Classes.

In order to obtain a Parliamentary grant under these Regulations, Day Schools or Classes for Defective Children must be public elementary schools differing only from ordinary public elementary schools in the special conditions hereinafter required and the special grants made for them. In other respects they are subject to the ordinary requirements of the Day School Code. Schools or classes for defective children are hereinafter called "special" schools.

The following conditions must be fulfilled by schools that are certified as special schools :—

(1.) The premises must be approved by the Board of Education.

In the case of new premises—

(*a.*) 20 square feet of floor space per child in average attendance must be provided in the class-rooms.
No class-room should contain less than 400 square feet of floor space.

(*b.*) All playgrounds, offices, cloak-rooms, lavatories, entrances and passages must be so constructed as to admit of easy supervision by the teacher of the special school, and must, as a rule, be kept for the sole use of the children attending the special school.

(*c.*) All rooms for physically defective children must be on the ground floor.

(*d.*) Where the premises are intended for the use of more than one class, they must, as a rule, include a wide and well-lighted corridor, which can be used for drill and assembling.

(*e.*) Each child must, as a rule, be provided with a single desk of suitable size, and sloped at an angle of from 10 to 15 degrees.

(*f.*) The playgrounds must have an area of not less than 30 square feet per child.

(*g.*) There should be a room for the use of the Teacher and for the examination of the children by the Medical Officer.

The approval of premises, which were approved before the 26th February, 1900, as suitable for special schools, will be continued provided that conditions (*a*) and (*b*) be satisfied.

(2.) No children may be admitted, except those who have been ascertained to be defective within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, under arrangements approved by the Board of Education. No child may be admitted at less than seven years of age, or retained after reaching the age of sixteen.

(3.) Proper records must be made at the time of admission and afterwards—

(*a.*) As to the child's capacity, habits, attainments and health ;

(*b.*) As to the family history of the child ;

(*c.*) As to the progress of the child in the special school or class.

(4.) The children must, from time to time, be inspected by a medical officer appointed for the purpose by the School Authority, and records of such inspections must be kept. Provision must be made for the examination, from time to time, of every child, in order to ascertain whether he has attained such a mental and physical condition as to be fit to attend an ordinary class in a public elementary school, and the School Authority shall make provision for such examination in the case of any child whose parent claims such examination of his child, provided that the parent shall not make such claim within less than six months after his child has been examined. The decision of the Board of Education is final as to whether a child may be retained in a special school.

(5.) Every special school must have managers specially appointed, who will undertake to visit the school from time to time during school hours.

(6.) As a rule, the children must not for any lessons be mixed with the children of the ordinary public elementary schools.

(7.) Each class must have a separate teacher of its own

(8.) Subject to the continued recognition of teachers at present employed, the following conditions as to staff must be satisfied :—

(*a.*) The principal teacher must, as a rule, be a Certificated Teacher (Schedule I. of the Code 1904) ; but when there are less than 10 children on the roll the principal teacher may be an Uncertificated Teacher (Schedule I. of the Code 1904).

(*b.*) Persons employed as assistant teachers may be either Certificated Teachers or Uncertificated Teachers (Schedule I. of the Code 1904).

(9.) As a rule men will not be approved as teachers of special schools except for boys over 12 years of age. No one under the age of 21 will be recognised as a teacher in a special school.

(10.) His Majesty's Inspector must annually approve of all the staff employed. The withholding of approval of a teacher as a special teacher of defective children will in no way affect the teacher's qualification for teaching in ordinary schools.

(11.) The number of children in average attendance should not exceed 20 for each class.

(12.) Before any teacher is recognised as a principal teacher he or she should as a rule have at least six months' experience in a special school approved by the Board of Education.

(13.) The hours during which a special school is open must not exceed two and a half in the morning and two in the afternoon. An interval of at least an hour and a half must be interposed between the morning and the afternoon meeting of the school.

The minimum time of attendance is attendance at secular instruction for an hour and a half; time spent in recreation or registration must not be included in the minimum period of an hour and a half.

(14.) The time-table must provide for—

(*a.*) Instruction in the elements of Reading, Writing and Arithmetic;

(*b.*) Singing and Recitation, including training in clear Enunciation and Speaking;

(*c.*) Object Lessons;

(*d.*) Drawing;

(*e.*) Needlework for Girls;

(*f.*) Physical Exercises;

(*g.*) Manual Instruction.

(15.) As a rule, not less than six hours of Manual Instruction must be given weekly to every child. For the purposes of Manual Instruction the children must be classed as "younger children" and "older children" respectively; this classification must not depend upon any fixed rule as to age, but must be so made as to assign to each child that form of Manual Instruction which is suitable to his skill and capacity. Forms of Manual Instruction suitable (*a*) for younger children, (*b*) for older boys, (*c*) for older girls, are shown in the Schedule to this Minute. Other forms of Manual Instruction which the managers consider suitable for either the younger or the older children may be submitted to the Board for approval. With the approval of the Inspector, Manual Instruction may be given elsewhere than on the premises of the special school, but it is undesirable that the children should be taught together with children attending an ordinary public elementary school. No class for the Manual Instruction of older children may, as a rule, contain more than ten children present at any one time.

(16.) Where the above conditions are satisfied, grants will be paid annually at the following rates for each unit average of attendance :—

For Instruction other than Manual Instruction, 50*s.*

For Manual Instruction of younger children, 30*s.*, and older children, 40*s.*

For each complete tenth of a unit of average attendance a tenth of the above grants will be paid.

These grants are in lieu of the Annual Grant and the Fee Grant payable to ordinary public elementary schools.

II. Certified Schools for Boarding and Lodging Defective Children.

The following additional conditions must be fulfilled by schools that are certified for boarding and lodging defective children :—

(1.) The schools must be exclusively confined to children who are ascertained to be defective within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899 (Section 1).

(2.) No establishment established after the commencement of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act (9th August, 1899) can be certified for boarding and lodging more than fifteen defective children in one building, or comprising more than four such buildings.

(3.) The premises must be approved by the Board.

The following rules should be observed in connexion with the General Rules to be observed in planning and fitting up Public Elementary Schools.

(a) *Recreation Grounds.*

The superficial area of the uncovered ground should be not less than 30 square feet per child. The recreation grounds for girls and boys should be separate. There should be a covered gymnasium, or large shed open on one side, provided with ample top light and ventilation. Under supervision this may be used by boys and girls together.

(b) *Schoolrooms.*

The area should not be less than 20 square feet and the cubic contents should not be less than 240 cubic feet per child. The position should be on the ground floor, near the playground. The exits for the sexes should be separate. Each desk should be for one child only.

(c) *Play Rooms.*

These should be of at least the same size as the schoolrooms.

(d) *Dining Rooms.*

These should be of sufficient size to seat each child comfortably, with space for the passage of waiters. The minimum area is 10 square feet per child.

A room for joint use as a Play Room and Dining Room should have an area of not less than 25 square feet per child, and provision should be made to separate at meal times the part used for a Dining Room.

(e) *Dormitories.*

The minimum width should be 18 feet, or 16 feet in small Dormitories with less than twelve beds, the minimum area should be 50 square feet per child, and the minimum cubic capacity 500 cubic feet per child. A separate bed must be provided for each child, with sufficient space between the beds. Cross ventilation must be provided where possible.

A dormitory should be supervised by means of a window in the bedroom of the officer in charge. In houses, or homes, having small bedrooms, the officer's bedroom should be closely adjoining on the same floor.

No boys over nine years of age should be lodged with girls, unless in a distant wing approached by a separate staircase.

Boys under nine years of age may be housed in the same buildings with girls, but must have separate dormitories.

Each teacher should have a separate bedroom.

Adequate provision should be made for storing clothing and household materials, and each child should have a locker or box wherein to keep his own property.

(f) *Sick Rooms.*

These should be separate for each sex, and should consist of two rooms at least in each case, viz., one for the patients and the other for the nurse. An aspect of S.E., S., or S.W., is to be preferred.

A detached building is also necessary for infectious cases, except in the neighbourhood of a hospital to which cases can be readily conveyed.

(g) *Baths and Lavatories.*

These should be supplied with hot and cold water, and should be of sufficient number to enable each child to obtain a bath at least once a week in winter and twice in summer. Lavatory basins should be sufficient to enable each child to wash the hands, face, and upper portion of the body morning and evening. The water supply should be sufficient to admit of fresh water for each child. There should be provision in the bath-rooms and lavatories for a separate towel for each child.

(h) *Latrines.*

For day.—The provision of closets should be 10 per cent. on the number of boys, together with a urinal; and 15 per cent. on the number of girls, with facility for frequent supervision.

For night.—One or two closets should be provided adjoining the dormitories, but disconnected therefrom by a lobby having a current of air by windows on two sides.

(k) *Staircases and Corridors.*

These must be fireproof.

(l) *Fire Escapes.*

Where only one staircase exists, or where the dormitories are at some distance from the staircases, fire escapes should be provided.

(4.) No children may be admitted at less than seven years of age, or retained after reaching the age of 16.

(5.) The sexes should be separated, as a rule, for all purposes, except meals and lessons and recreation under supervision.

(6.) The staff of every certified school must be approved by the Board of Education.

(7.) The schools must be at all times open to the officers of the Board of Education or of the School Authorities by whom the children are sent.

(8.) The accounts must be audited by a professional auditor, and submitted to the Board of Education in such form as may be prescribed.

(9.) The provisions regulating religious instruction must be the same as those enacted by section eight of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.

(10.) Instruction must be given in accordance with the rules prescribed by the Board of Education for day schools and classes for defective children.

(11.) Where the above conditions are satisfied, grants will be paid annually at the following rates :—

For each defective child who has attended a certified school for not less than one month during the school year, grants may be allowed for each complete month of attendance at the rate of 4*l.* 4*s.* a year if such child has received with due regularity efficient elementary education including manual instruction or industrial training.

These grants are in lieu of the Annual Grant and the Fee Grant payable to ordinary public elementary schools.

III. Certified Schools for Epileptic Children.

The following additional conditions must be fulfilled by schools that are certified for epileptic children :—

(1.) The schools must provide for the boarding, lodging, and medical treatment of the children as well as for their education. They must be exclusively confined to children who are epileptic within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899.

(2.) No establishment established after the commencement of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act (9th August, 1899) can be certified for boarding and lodging more than 30 epileptic children in one building.

(3.) The premises must be approved by the Board of Education. They should, if possible, be built all on one floor, so as to avoid the use of staircases. They should as a rule be situated in the country.

In other respects the rules laid down for the premises of certified schools for boarding and lodging defective children apply to the premises of certified schools for epileptic children.

(4.) No children may be admitted at less than seven years of age, or retained after reaching the age of 16.

(5.) The sexes should be separated, as a rule, for all purposes, except meals and lessons and recreation under supervision.

(6.) The staff of every certified school must be approved by the Board of Education.

(7.) The schools must be at all times open to the officers of the Board of Education, or of the School Authorities by whom the children are sent.

(8.) The statement of account must be audited by a qualified public accountant and auditor, and submitted to the Board of Education in such form as may be prescribed.

(9.) The provisions regulating religious instruction must be the same as those enacted by section eight of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.

(10.) The school instruction should as nearly as possible resemble that given in an ordinary elementary school.

(11.) Not less than six hours of manual instruction must be given weekly to each child. It should have for its object—(1), to train the hand and eye and brain ; (2), to fit a child to earn a living ; and it should be chosen with a view of improving the health of the children. More highly skilled forms of Manual Instruction than those provided for defective children may be suitable for epileptic children ; and it will be necessary to guard against dangerous tools or machinery. The forms of manual training proposed should be submitted to the Board for approval. For purposes of manual instruction children must be classed as "younger children" and "older children" respectively. This classification must not depend upon any fixed rule as to age, but must be made so as to assign to each child that form of manual instruction which is suitable to his skill and capacity,

(12.) Where the above conditions are satisfied, grants will be paid annually at the following rates :—

For each epileptic child who has attended a certified school for not less than one month during the school year, grants may be allowed for each complete month of attendance at the rate of 4*l.* 4*s.* a year if such child has received with due regularity efficient elementary education including manual instruction or industrial training, and his attainments are found to be satisfactory, regard being had to his necessary disqualifications.

These grants are in lieu of the Annual Grant and the Fee Grant payable to ordinary public elementary schools.

Given under the Seal of Office of the Board of Education on Friday, the 13th day of May, nineteen hundred and four, and presented to Parliament pursuant to the 97th Section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to lie on the Tables of both Houses for one month.

(L.S.) H. M. Lindsell,
Principal Assistant Secretary.

Schedule.

Suggested Forms of Manual Instruction.

(*a*) Suitable for younger children—

Paper-mat making.
Clay-modelling.
Macramé-work, and various other forms of string work.
Pricking, Colouring, and Kindergarten Sewing.
Basket-making.
Paper-folding.
Bead threading.
Paper cutting and mounting.
Building with cubes.
Worsted-work.
Needlework.

(*b*) Suitable for older boys—

Wood-work of various kinds
Shoe-making.
Basket-making.
Modelling in pasteboard (the German *pappe-werk*).
Chair-caning.
Mat-making.
Tailoring.
Gardening and Farm-work.

(*c*) Suitable for older girls—

Cookery.
Laundry work.
Practical housewifery
Needlework.

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Regulations of the Board of Education, dated 11th July, 1904, providing for Grants on account of the Education of Defective and Epileptic Children, and prescribing Conditions to be fulfilled by Certified Schools and Classes for such Children.

Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and Elementary Education Amendment Act, 1903.

DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

CHAPTER I.

Regulations for Certified Day Schools and Classes for Defective Children.

The admission and retention of children.

1. No child may be admitted to a certified school or class for defective children who has not been ascertained, under arrangements approved by the Board, to be defective within the meaning of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, nor may any child who becomes mentally and physically fit to attend an ordinary Public Elementary School be detained in such certified school or class.

(*a*) No child may be admitted at less than seven years of age, or retained after reaching the age of sixteen years.

(*b*) As a rule, no child will be recognised as defective for the purpose of these Regulations, who is instructed with children attending ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

(*c*) In the case of each child proper records must be made at the time of admission and afterwards:—

(i) As to the child's capacity, habits, attainments and health;

(ii) As to the family history of the child;

(iii) As to the progress of the child.

(*d*) The children must be inspected from time to time by a medical officer appointed for the purpose by the School Authority,* and records of such inspection must be kept.

(*e*) Provision must be made for the examination from time to time of every child in order to ascertain whether he has attained such a mental and physical condition as to be fit to attend an ordinary class in a Public Elementary School, and the School Authority* shall make provision for such examination in the case of any child whose parent claims such examination of his child, provided that the parent shall not make such claim within less than six months after his child has been last examined.

(*f*) The decision of the Board of Education as to whether a child may or may not be retained in a school or class for defective children is final.

Instruction.

2. The education given in certified schools or classes for defective children should as a rule include the following branches of instruction:—

The English Language, including Speaking with clear Enunciation, Reading and Writing, and Recitation.
Arithmetic.
Knowledge of common things.
Drawing.
Singing, including training in proper breathing.
Physical Exercises.
Plain Needlework for Girls.
Manual Instruction.

3. As a rule not less than six hours of Manual Instruction must be given weekly to each child in a certified school or class for defective children, and the conditions set out below must be observed.

(*a.*) The children must be classified for Manual Instruction as younger and older children respectively. This classification must not depend on any fixed rule as to age, but must be so made as to provide for each child that form of Manual Instruction which is suitable for his or her skill and capacity.

(*b.*) The forms of Manual Instruction suitable for (i) younger children, (ii) older boys, and (iii) older girls, respectively, are given in Appendix I. Other forms of Manual Instruction, whether for older or younger children, may be submitted to the Board for approval.

(*c.*) As a rule, no class for the Manual Instruction of older children may contain more that ten scholars at any one time.

(*d.*) Where the premises of a certified school or class for defective children do not include a class room for Manual Instruction, such instruction may be given elsewhere under arrangements approved by the Board of Education. It is undesirable as a rule that defective children should receive Manual Instruction in company with children attending ordinary Public Elementary Schools.

4. The time during which instruction is given in any subject must be entered in the Time Table, and is subject to approval by the Inspector on behalf of the Board of Education.

Approval of the Teaching Staff.

5. Each member of the teaching staff of a certified school or class for defective children must be approved by the Board.

(*a.*) Such approval is given annually and is renewable.

(*b.*) The withdrawal of the approval of any teacher as a teacher of defective children will not in general affect that teacher's qualification as a teacher in an ordinary Public Elementary School.

(*c.*) No person under the age of 21 years may be approved as a teacher of detective children.

(*d.*) As a rule men will not be approved as teachers of defective children, except for boys over the age of twelve years.

Qualifications of Teachers.

6. Subject to the continued recognition of teachers at present employed, teachers in certified schools or classes for defective children must be qualified as follows:—

(*a.*) The Head Teacher must be Certificated (*Schedule I. of the Code*) or must hold the Higher Certificate of the National Froebel Union, provided that if there be less than ten children on the roll, the Head Teacher may be an Uncertificated Teacher (*Schedule I. of the Code*); but no teacher will, as a rule, be recognised at a Head Teacher, unless he or she has had at least six months' experience in an approved school or class for defective children.

(*b.*) Assistant Teachers in a day school or class for defective children must be either Certificated Teachers or Uncertificated Teachers (*Schedule I. of the Code*), or must hold the Higher or Elementary Certificate of the National Froebel Union.

* Throughout these Regulations the term "School Authority" means the Local Education Authority under Part III. of the Education Act, 1902, or under the Education (London) Act, 1903; but where Part III. of the Education Act, 1902, is not in operation, "School Authority" means the School Board, or in an area where there is no School Board, the District Council for the District comprising that area, acting through the Committee of that Council appointed for educational purposes.

7. (*a.*) Each class in a certified school or class for defective children must have a teacher of its own.

(*b.*) The number of children in average attendance should not exceed 20 for each class.

8. The employment of teachers in certified day schools or classes for defective children is subject to the following conditions :—

(*a.*) All teachers must be employed under written agreements, except that in a case of a school provided by a School Authority teachers may be employed under minutes of the Authority ;

(*b.*) Any such agreement or minute of appointment dated on or after September 1st, 1904, must include either expressly or by reference the following clause :—

"The Teacher shall not be required to "perform any duties except such as "are connected with the work of the "School, or to abstain, outside the "school hours, from any occupations "which do not interfere with the due "performance of his duties as a teacher "of the School."

Premises.

9. The premises of a certified day school or class for defective children must be approved by the Board.

(*a*) Such approval in the case of new premises will only be given if the premises comply with the Rules given in Appendix II. of these Regulations.

(*b*) The continued recognition of existing premises is subject to the satisfaction of the Rules of Appendix II. specially mentioned in that behalf.

Inspection.

10. A certified school or class for defective children must be at all times open to the officers of the Board of Education and to the inspection of any visitors authorised by any School Authority sending children to the school or class.

Duration of School Meetings, Minimum Time of Attendance, etc.

11. In the case of a certified day school or class for defective children the following Rules as to the attendance of scholars, etc., must be observed.

(*a*) The hours during which the school or class is open must not exceed two and a half in the morning and two in the afternoon.

(*b*) An interval of at least an hour and a half must as a rule be interposed between the morning and afternoon meetings of the school or class.

(*c*) No attendance for the purpose of grant may be registered at any meeting for any defective child who has not been present at secular instruction for at least one and a half hours, excluding any time given to recreation or registration.

(*d*) The average attendance of a day school or class for defective children for any period for which a grant is payable, is obtained by dividing the the total number of attendances made in that period by the number of meetings of the school or class in that period, and will be calculated to completed tenths of a unit.

(*e*) Article 45 of the Code for 1904, as to the number of meetings in the school year, is applicable to certified day schools or classes for defective children.

Miscellaneous Regulations and Conditions.

12. (*a*) A class in a Public Elementary School certified by the Board of Education as suitable for the elementary education of defective children must as regards religious instruction be conducted in all respects as a Public Elementary School.

(*b*) The provisions respecting religious instruction in certified day schools for defective children are those enacted by Section 8 of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.

(*c*) The Board of Education have power to decide whether any day institution claiming to be certified as suitable for the elementary education of defective children is to be certified as a class or as a school.

13. Every certified day school or class for defective children must have specially appointed Managers, who will undertake to visit the school from time to time during school hours.

14. A certified school or class must not be conducted for private profit or farmed out to the teacher, and if it is not managed by a School Authority, the accounts must be audited by a professional accountant and published in the form prescribed by the Board of Education.

15. (*a*) Such rules as to school records and the registration of attendance as may be prescribed by the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools in force for the time being must, so far as applicable, be observed in certified day schools or classes for defective children.

(*b*) All Returns called for by the Board or by Parliament must be duly made, and the Registers and other school documents, or any of them, if required by the Board or by the Inspector who visits the school, must be submitted for inspection forthwith.

(*c*) Articles 54, 56, and 57 of the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools are applicable to certified day schools or classes for defective children.

Certification of Day Schools or Classes.

16. Schools or classes which satisfy the above conditions may be certified by the Board of Education as suitable for the elementary education of defective children. Such certificates expire annually, but are renewable from year to year.

Grants.

17. (*a*) Before a grant for any period is payable in respect of a certified day school or class for defective children the Board must be satisfied by certificates in a prescribed form, signed on behalf of the Managers, that during such period—

(i.) the admission and daily attendance of the scholars have been duly recorded by, or under the supervision of, the Head Teacher and duly verified by the Managers, and that—

(ii.) the school or class has been duly conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Elemementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and with the Regulations of this Chapter.

(*b*) Before a grant for any period is payable in respect of a certified day school or class for defective children the Board must have received a certificate from an Inspector who has visited it during that period stating that efficient instruction has been given to the children in attendance, and that to the best of his belief the school or class has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and with the Regulations for certified day schools and classes for defective children.

18. The grant payable each year in respect of a certified day school or class for defective children is as follows :—

On account of instruction other than Manual Instruction—

50*s.* for each unit of average attendance.

On account of Manual Instruction—

30*s.* for each unit of the average attendance of younger children, and 40*s.* for each unit of the average attendance of older children.

(*a*) For each completed tenth of a unit of average attendance one tenth of the above grants is payable.

(*b*) If the period for which the grant is payable is other than a year the above rates of grant are proportionately altered.

(*c*) The grant becomes due on the day following the close of the school year.

(*d*) Neither Fee Grant nor any Grant under the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools is payable for a certified day school or class for defective children.

CHAPTER II.

*Regulations for Certified Schools for Educating, Boarding and Lodging Defective Children.**

19. The admission of defective children and their retention in the school are subject to the conditions prescribed in Regulation 1 for certified day schools and classes for defective children.

Medical treatment must be provided for physically defective children, and is often necessary for mentally defective children.

20. The instruction of defective children in certified boarding schools must be in accordance with Regulations 2, 3 and 4 for certified day schools and classes.

21. (*a*) Regulations 5 and 6 for certified day schools and classes for defective children, which relate to the qualifications of members of the teaching staff and to their approval by the Board, are equally applicable to certified boarding schools for defective children.

(*b*) Each class in a certified boarding school for defective children must have a teacher of its own.

22. If the school is attended by both boys and girls they must be separated, as a rule, for all purposes other than meals, lessons, and recreation under supervision.

23. The premises of a certified boarding school for defective children must be approved by the Board of Education.

Such approval will only be given if the premises comply with the rules of Appendix II.

24. Certified boarding schools for defective children must be open at all times to the officers of the Board of Education and to the inspection of any visitors authorised by any School Authority sending children to the school.

25. The provisions respecting religious instruction in certified boarding schools for defective children are those enacted by Section 8 of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.

26. A certified boarding school must not be conducted for private profit or farmed out to the teacher, and if it is not managed by a School Authority, the accounts must be audited by a professional accountant and published in the form prescribed by the Board of Education.

27. (*a*) All Returns called for by the Board or by Parliament must be duly made.

(*b*) Such registers must be kept as the Board may from time to time require.

(*c*) Article 54 of the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools is applicable to certified boarding schools for defective children.

28. Schools for defective children which satisfy the conditions of this Chapter may be certified by the Board of Education as suitable for the elementary education, boarding, and lodging of defective children. Such certificates expire annually, but are renewable from year to year.

Grants.

29. (*a*) Before a grant for any period is payable in respect of a certified boarding school for defective children the Board must be satisfied by a certificate in a prescribed form, signed on behalf of the Managers, that the school has been duly conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and with the Regulations of this Chapter.

(*b*) Before a grant for any period is payable in respect of a certified boarding school for defective children the Board must have received a certificate from an Inspector who has visited it during that period, stating that efficient instruction has been given to the children attending the school, and that to the best of his belief the school has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and with the Regulations for certified schools for educating, boarding, and lodging defective children.

30. The grant payable each year in respect of a certified boarding school for defective children is as follows:—

For each defective child who has attended the school for not less than one month during the school year and has received with due regularity efficient elementary education, including manual instruction or industrial training, a grant of 7s. may be allowed for each month of that part of the school year during which the name of the child has been on the books.

(*a*) The Board have power to pay a proportionate grant for part of a month, or to make deductions in respect of absences from instruction.

(*b*) The grant becomes due on the day following the close of the school year.

(*c*) Neither Fee Grant nor any Grant under the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools is payable for a certified boarding school for defective children.

EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

CHAPTER III.

Regulations for Certified Schools for Epileptic Children.

31. The admission of epileptic children and their retention in the school are subject to the conditions of Regulation 1 for day schools and classes for defective children, reading "epileptic" wherever in that Regulation the word "defective" occurs.

32. The school, in addition to providing for the elementary education, must provide for the boarding, lodging, and medical treatment of the children admitted to it.

Instruction.

33. The education given to epileptic children should, as a rule, include the following branches of instruction:—

The English Language.
Arithmetic.
Knowledge of Common Things.
Geography.
History.
Drawing.
Singing.
Physical Exercises.
Plain Needlework for Girls.
Manual Instruction.

(*a*) The instruction should generally resemble that given in ordinary Public Elementary Schools (Article 1 of the Code).

(*b*) Regulation 4 for certified day schools and classes for defective children, which relates to Time Tables, is applicable to certified schools for epileptic children.

34. Not less than six hours of Manual Instruction must be given weekly to each epileptic child.

(*a*) The children must be classified for Manual Instruction as younger and older children respectively. This classification must not depend on any fixed rule as to age, but must be so made as to assign to each child that form of Manual Instruction which is suitable for his or her skill and capacity.

(*b*) The forms of Manual Instruction proposed may be more advanced than those named in Appendix I. as suitable for defective children and must be submitted to the Board for approval. They must be chosen with the view (i.) of training the hand and eye and brain, (ii.) of fitting the child to earn a living, and (iii.) of improving the health of the children. Care must be taken to avoid the use of dangerous tools and machinery.

35. If the school is attended by both boys and girls they must be separated, as a rule, for all purposes other than meals, lessons and recreation under supervision.

36. (*a*) With the necessary modifications Regulations 5 and 6 for certified day schools and classes for defective children, which relate to the qualifications of members of the teaching staff and to their approval by the Board of Education, are applicable to certified schools for epileptic children.

(*b*) Each class in a certified school for epileptic children must have its own teacher.

* Such schools are referred to in this chapter as "certified boarding schools for defective children," or as "certified boarding schools.

37. The premises of a certified school for epileptic children must be approved by the Board of Education.

Such approval will only be given if the premises comply with the rules of Appendix II.

38. Certified schools for epileptic children must be open at all times to the officers of the Board of Education and to the inspection of any visitors authorised by any School authority sending children to the school.

39. The provisions respecting religious instruction in certified schools for epileptic children are those enacted by Section 8 of the Elementary Education (Blind and Deaf Children) Act, 1893.

40. A certified school must not be conducted for private profit or farmed out to the teacher, and if it is not managed by a School Authority, the accounts must be audited by a professional accountant and published in the form prescribed by the Board of Education.

41. (*a*) All returns called for by the Board or by Parliament must be duly made.

(*b*) Such registers must be kept as the Board may from time to time require.

(*c*) Article 54 of the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools is applicable to certified schools for epileptic children.

42. Schools which satisfy the conditions of this Chapter may be certified by the Board of Education as suitable for the elementary education of epileptic children.

Such certificates expire annually, but are renewable from year to year.

Grants.

43. (*a*) Before a grant for any period is payable in respect of a certified school for epileptic children the Board must be satisfied by a certificate in a prescribed form, signed on behalf of the managers, that the school has been duly conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and with the Regulations of this Chapter.

(*b*) Before a grant for any period is payable in respect of a certified school for epileptic children the Board must have received a certificate from an Inspector who has visited it during that period, stating that efficient instruction has been given to the children attending the school, and that to the best of his belief the school has been conducted in accordance with the provisions of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and with the Regulations for certified schools for epileptic children.

44. The grant payable each year in respect of a certified school for epileptic children is as follows :—

For each epileptic child who has attended a certified school for not less than one month during the school year and has received with due regularity efficient elementary education, including manual instruction or industrial training, a grant of 7s. may be allowed for each month of that part of the school year during which the name of the child has been on the books.

(*a*) The Board have power to pay a proportionate grant for part of a month, or to make deductions in respect of absences from instruction.

(*b*) The grant becomes due on the day following the close of the school year.

(*c*) Neither Fee Grant nor any Grant under the Code of Regulations for Public Elementary Schools is payable for a certified school for epileptic children.

The above Regulations, together with the rules of the Appendices, which have equal authority with the Regulations, are given under the Seal of the Board of Education on Monday, the eleventh day of July, 1904, and presented to Parliament pursuant to the 97th Section of the Elementary Education Act, 1870, to lie on the Tables of both Houses for one month. They will come into operation on September 1st, 1904. The Regulations of the Board of Education, dated May 13th, 1904, are hereby continued in operation until August 31st, 1904.

ROBERT L. MORANT.

(L. S.) *July 11th*, 1904.

APPENDIX I.

Suggested Forms of Manual Instruction for Defective Children.

(*a*) Suitable for younger children—
- Paper-mat making.
- Clay-modelling.
- Macramé-work and various other forms of string work.
- Pricking, Colouring, and Kindergarten sewing.
- Basket-making.
- Paper-folding.
- Bead-threading.
- Paper-cutting and mounting.
- Building with cubes.
- Worsted-work.
- Needle-work.

(*b*) Suitable for older boys—
- Wood-work of various kinds.
- Shoe-making.
- Basket-making.
- Modelling in pasteboard (the German *pappe-werk*).
- Chair-caning.
- Mat-making.
- Tailoring.
- Gardening and Farm-work.

(*c*) Suitable for older girls—
- Cookery.
- Laundry work.
- Practical housewifery.
- Needlework.
- Gardening.

APPENDIX II.

Building Rules for Schools for Defective and Epileptic Children.

N.B.—These rules must be read in conjunction with the general Rules for the Planning and Fitting up of Public Elementary Schools.

(1.) DAY SCHOOLS OR CLASSES FOR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

(*a*)* Twenty square feet of floor space per child in average attendance must be provided in the class-rooms. No class-room should contain less than 400 square feet of floor space.

(*b*)* All playgrounds, offices, cloak-rooms, lavatories, entrances, and passages must be so constructed as to admit of easy supervision by the teacher of the school or class for defective children, and must, as a rule, be kept for the sole use of the children attending that school or class.

(*c*) All rooms for physically defective children must be on the ground floor.

(*d*) Where the premises are intended for the use of more than one class, they must, as a rule, include a wide and well-lighted corridor or hall, which must be used for drill and assembling.

(*e*) Each child must, as a rule, be provided with a single desk of suitable size, and sloped at an angle of from 10 to 15 degrees.

(*f*) The playgrounds must have an area of not less than 30 square feet per child.

(*g*) There should be a room for the use of the teacher and for the examination of the children by the Medical Officer.

(2) BOARDING SCHOOLS FOR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN AND SCHOOLS FOR EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Special Rules for Defective Schools.

(*a*) As a rule the Board of Education will not certify any institution established after 9th August, 1899, which provides for the boarding and lodging of more than 30 defective children in one building.

* These conditions must be satisfied as a condition of the continued recognition of premises approved before the 26th February, 1900, as suitable for day schools or classes for defective children.

Special Rules for Epileptic Schools.

(*b*) As a rule the Board of Education will not certify any institution established after 9th August, 1899, which provides for the boarding and lodging of more than 30 epileptic children in one building.

(*c*) Schools for epileptic children should as a rule be situated in the country and should if possible, be built all on one floor so as to avoid the use of staircases.

Rules applicable both to Boarding Schools for Defective Children and to Schools for Epileptic Children.

(*d*) Recreation Grounds.

The superficial area of the uncovered ground should be not less than 30 square feet per child. The recreation grounds for girls and boys should be separate. There should be a covered gymnasium, or large shed open on one side, provided with ample top light and ventilation. Under supervision this may be used by boys and girls together.

(*e*) Schoolrooms.

The area should be not less than 20 square feet and the cubic contents should be not less than 240 cubic feet per child. The position should be on the ground floor, near the playground. The exits for boys and girls should be separate. Each desk should be for one child only.

(*f*) Play Rooms.

These should be of at least the same size as the schoolrooms.

(*g*) Dining Rooms.

These should be of sufficient size to seat each child comfortably, with space for the passage of waiters. The minimum area is 10 square feet per child.

A room for joint use as a playroom and dining room should have an area of not less than 25 square feet per child, and provision should be made to separate at meal times the part used for a dining room.

(*h*) Dormitories.

The minimum width should be 18 feet, or 16 feet in small dormitories with less than 12 beds, the minimum area should be 50 square feet per child, and the minimum cubic capacity 500 cubic feet per child. A separate bed must be provided for each child, with sufficient space between the beds. Cross ventilation must be provided where possible.

A dormitory should be supervised by means of a window in the bedroom of the officer in charge. In houses, or homes, having small bedrooms the officer's bedroom should be closely adjoining on the same floor.

No boys over nine years of age should be lodged with girls, unless in a distinct wing approached by a separate staircase.

Boys under nine years of age may be housed in the same buildings with girls, but must have separate dormitories.

Each teacher should have a separate bedroom.

Adequate provision should be made for storing clothing and household materials, and each child should have a locker or box wherein to keep his own property.

(*k*) Sick Rooms.

These should be separate for boys and girls and should consist of two rooms at least in each case, viz., one for the patients and the other for the nurse. An aspect S.E., S., or S.W. is to be preferred.

A detached building is also necessary for infectious cases, except in the neighbourhood of a hospital to which cases can be readily conveyed.

(*l*) Baths and Lavatories.

These should be supplied with hot and cold water, and should be of sufficient number to enable each child to obtain a bath at least once a week in winter and twice in summer. Lavatory basins should be sufficient to enable each child to wash the hands, face, and upper portion of the body morning and evening. The water supply should be sufficient to admit of fresh water for each child. There should be provision in the bathrooms and lavatories for a separate towel for each child.

(*m*) Latrines.

For Day.—The provision of closets should be 10 per cent. on the number of boys, together with a urinal; and 15 per cent. on the number of girls, with facility for frequent supervision.

For night.—One or two closets should be provided adjoining the dormitories, but disconnected therefrom by a lobby having a current of air by windows on two sides.

(*n*) Staircases and Corridors.

These must be fireproof.

(*o*) Fire Escapes.

Where only one staircase exists, or where the dormitories are at some distance from the staircases, fire escapes should be provided.

STATUTORY RULES AND ORDERS, 1900.

No. 138.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Form 1 (D. & E.).

Boarding-out Regulations.
Defective Children.

Regulations as to Boarding-out Defective Children.

(Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, sec. 2 (1).)

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 26th day of February, 1900.

By the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council of Education.

The Lords of the Committee of Privy Council on Education, by virtue and in pursuance of the powers in them vested under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, that the following regulations be observed :—

1. A School Authority may, subject to the provisions of these regulations, board-out defective children resident in their district in homes conveniently near to a school for the time being certified by the Education Department as suitable for providing elementary education for such children, under arrangements approved by the Education Department with a Boarding-out Committee, constituted as hereinafter mentioned.

2. A Boarding-out Committee shall consist of three or more persons, to be approved by the Education Department, who shall have signed an engagement in the form annexed to this Order (Schedule I.).

3. Any person deriving any pecuniary or other personal profit from the boarding-out of any child shall be thereby disqualified from becoming or continuing to be a member of any such Boarding-out Committee.

4. The Boarding-out Committee shall from time to time appoint one of their members to act as Secretary;

and it shall be the duty of the Secretary punctually to inform the Education Department of any vacancies which may be caused by death, resignation, or otherwise, amongst the members of the Committee, and to submit the names of the persons proposed to fill the vacancies.

5. A child may be withdrawn from a home by its parent or by the School Authority of the district from which the child is sent, notice of the intention to do so being given at least one week beforehand to the Boarding-out Committee; and the foster-parent shall, upon the demand of a person duly authorised in writing by the Boarding-out Committee, or by the School Authority, or by the parent, deliver up the child to such person.

6. The Regulations to be observed by the School Authority with respect to such boarding-out of defective children shall be as follows:—

(1.) No child shall be boarded-out without the parent's consent.

(2.) Except in the case of brothers or sisters there shall not be more than one defective child resident in the same home at the same time, whether boarded-out or not.

(3.) No child shall be boarded-out in a home in which, at the time when the child would first be placed in it, there would be with such child more than four children resident, or in which any poor law child is boarded-out by the Guardians.

(4.) No child shall be boarded-out with any person who is at the time, or who has been within twelve months preceding, in receipt of relief; and if the foster-parent shall at any time become in receipt of relief, any child boarded-out with him shall be withdrawn from him.

(5.) The School Authority shall, if possible, arrange for the boarding-out being with a person belonging to the religious persuasion of the child's parent. (Section 12 of the Act.)

(6.) No child shall be boarded-out without a certificate, in the Form annexed to this Order (Schedule II.), signed by a duly qualified medical practitioner, stating the particulars of the child's health, such certificate to be forwarded by the School Authority to the Boarding-out Committee.

(7.) Before receiving any child to be boarded-out with him, the foster-parent shall sign an undertaking in duplicate, which shall, in addition to any other matter which may be agreed upon, contain an engagement on the part of the foster-parent, that, in consideration of a certain sum per week, he will bring up the child as one of his own children, and provide the child with proper food, lodging, and washing, and endeavour to train the child in habits of truthfulness, obedience, personal cleanliness, and industry, as well as in such special industry or occupations as may be prescribed by the managers of the certified school which the child attends; that he will take care that the child shall attend duly at church or chapel according to the religious denomination to which the child belongs, and shall attend the particular certified school directed by the School Authority according to the provisions of the law for the time being, and will make such provision as may be necessary for the escort of the child to and from church or chapel and school; that he will provide for the proper repair and renewal of the child's clothing, and that, in case of the child's illness, he will forthwith report such illness to the School Authority, to the child's parent, and to the Boarding-out Committee; and that he will at all reasonable times permit the child to be visited by his parent, and will at all times permit the child to be visited, and the house to be inspected by any member of the Boarding-out Committee, and by any person specially appointed for that purpose by the School Authority or by the Education Department. The undertaking shall also contain an engagement on the part of the foster-parent that he will, upon the demand of the child's parent or of a person duly authorised in writing by him or by the Boarding-out Committee, or by the School Authority, give up possession of the child.

Such undertaking shall be made in triplicate according to the Form annexed to this Order (Schedule III.). One copy of it shall be kept by the foster-parent, another by the School Authority, and another by the child's parent.

(8.) On the delivery of the child to the foster-parent an acknowledgment shall be given in the Form hereinafter prescribed (Schedule IV.), or to the like effect.

(9.) In no case shall the sum to be paid to the foster-parent for the maintenance of a child, inclusive of lodging, but exclusive of clothing, school-fees, fees for medical attendance, medicines, and extras ordered by a medical attendant, be less than six or more than ten shillings per week.

(10.) Unless arrangements can be made for transit by some public conveyance, no child shall be boarded-out in a home distant more than one mile from the certified school which the child attends.

(11). The managers of the certified school shall undertake to receive the child and to send to the School Authority at least once a quarter a written report upon the child, in the Form annexed to this Order (Schedule V.).

(12). No child shall be boarded-out in any home which is distant more than five miles by the nearest road of access from the residence of some member of the Boarding-out Committee.

7. Every boarded-out child shall be visited not less often than once in every month by a member of the Boarding-out Committee at the home of the foster-parent, and the visitor shall thereupon make a report in writing to the Committee, mentioning the apparent bodily condition and the behaviour of such child, and the state of the home, and all reasonable complaints made by the child or the foster-parent.

These reports shall be forwarded by the Boarding-out Committee to the School Authority and to the child's parent not less often than quarterly.

If in the case of any boarded-out child no such report shall be received by the School Authority or the parent for the space of four consecutive months, the School Authority shall in default of satisfactory explanation withdraw the child from the home with all reasonable expedition.

8.—(1.) The Clerk to the School Authority shall, as soon as practicable after the first day of April and the first day of October in every year, make a return to the Education Department, in the Form annexed to this Order (Schedule VI.), of the several children remaining so boarded-out on those dates respectively.

(2.) The Secretary to the Boarding-out Committee shall make a return to the Education Department as soon as practicable after the first day of January and the first day of July in every year of the several children remaining boarding-out under the supervision of the Committee on those days respectively under these Regulations. Such return shall be made according to the prescribed Form, Schedule VII. of this Order.

9. If the Education Department shall withdraw from any Boarding-out Committee the authority to enter into arrangements with School Authorities, the School Authorities who have made arrangements with the said Committee for the boarding-out of children shall, on receiving notice of such withdrawal, provide with all reasonable expedition for the return of all children boarded-out in homes found by such Committee to their own homes or for their transfer to homes found by another Boarding-out Committee. Provided that it shall not be necessary for the School Authority to take back such children if the Education Department declare that the withdrawal of authority from the Committee shall not apply to children already boarded-out under their superintendence.

10. Where the arrangements made by a School Authority with any boarding-out Committee under these Regulations include the payment of any sums by such Committee on behalf of the School Authority, the School

Authority may, if they think fit, advance to the Boarding-out Committee quarterly a sum not exceeding three-fourths of the expenditure which, in pursuance of such arrangements, may reasonably be expected to be incurred by such Committee during the ensuing quarter.

11. In this Order—

The term "foster-parent" means the persons or person with whom any child is boarded-out under the provisions of this Order.

Other expressions have, unless the contrary intention appears, the same meaning as in the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children), Act, 1899.

All words importing the masculine gender shall be deemed and taken to include females, and the singular to include the plural, and the plural the singular, unless the contrary as to gender or number is expressly provided.

G. W. KEKEWICH, Secretary.

SCHEDULE I.

Engagement to observe Regulations.

[We, the undersigned, being desirous of being constituted a Boarding-out Committee*] for the purpose of finding and superintending homes for defective children, do hereby, *in the event of our obtaining the requisite authority of the Education Department to act as a Boarding-out Committee*, engage truly and faithfully to observe the Regulations of the Education Department dated the 26th day of February, 1900, or which may from time to time be prescribed by the Education Department with respect to the Boarding-out of Defective children.

And We [*or* I] do also hereby undertake to furnish to the Education Department, or to any of His Majesty's Inspectors of schools all such reasonable information respecting children who may be boarded-out under the superintendence of the Committee as the said Department or Inspectors may from time to time require.

We desire to be known as the † Boarding-out Committee.

Signatures in full. Addresses.

Dated this day of 190 .

SCHEDULE II.

Medical Certificate.

.....(School Authority).

I, the undersigned, having this day personally examined *C.D.* aged years, residing at , hereby certify that he is not suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, and that h bodily health is good [with the exception that‡]

(Signed).....

Medical Qualifications.....

Address.....

Dated this day of 190 .

SCHEDULE III.

Undertaking of Foster-parent.

BOARDING-OUT OF DEFECTIVE CHILD.

.....School Authority.

.....Boarding-out Committee.

.....Name of child's parent.

.....Name of child.

.....Religious denomination of child's parent.

.....Name of Foster-parent.

.....Certified School which the child is to attend.

I, *A.B.*, of , do hereby engage with the above-named school authority, in consideration of my receiving the sum of per week, to bring up *C.D.*, aged years on the day of last, as one of my own children, and to provide him with proper food, lodging, and washing, and to endeavour to train him in habits of truthfulness, obedience, personal cleanliness, and industry, as well as in such special industry or occupation as may be prescribed by the managers of the above-named certified school; to take care that the child shall attend duly at church [*or* chapel¶], and shall attend the above-named certified school according to the provisions of the law for the time being, and will make such provision as may be necessary for the escort of the child to and from church [*or* chapel] and school; that I will provide for the proper repair and renewal of the child's clothing, and that, in case of the child's illness, I will forthwith report such illness to the school authority, to the child's parent, and to the above-named Boarding-out Committee; and that I will at all reasonable times permit the child to be visited by his parent, and will at all times permit the child to be visited and the house to be inspected by any member of the Boarding-out Committee, and by any person specially appointed for that purpose by the School Authority or by the Education Department. I do also hereby engage, upon the demand of the child's parent, or of a person duly authorised in writing by him or by the Boarding-out Committee, or by the School Authority, to give up possession of the child.

§

Dated this day of 190 .

.....Signature (in full) of Foster-parent.

.....Address of Foster-parent.

.....Witness to the Signature of the Foster-parent.

.....Address of Witness.

.....

N.B.—1. Communications to the School Authority to be addressed.....

2. Communications to the Boarding-out Committee to be addressed.....

3. Communications to the child's parent to be addressed.....

SCHEDULE IV.

Acknowledgment of Foster-parent.

.....School Authority.

I, *A.B.*, of , hereby acknowledge that I have this day received *C.D.*, aged years, from the above-named School Authority, on the terms and conditions contained in the annexed undertaking; and that I have also received for the use of the said *C.D.* the articles of clothing set out in the list appended hereto.

Dated this day of 190 .

(Signed).....

Address.....

(Witness).....

Address of Witness }.....

List of Clothing.

(Here set out the articles in detail.)

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* In the case of a proposed addition to the Committee substitute for the words in [ ] the following: "I, the undersigned, being desirous of becoming a member of the Boarding-out Committee formed," and also omit the words in italics.

† Insert name of place or district.

‡ Here state the particulars of any exceptions.

¶ Insert "church," "chapel," or according to the religious denomination to which the child's parent belongs.

§ Any other matter which may be agreed upon may here be added.

SCHEDULE V.

School Managers' Report on Child.

.....Certified School. *Report for the Quarter ending*.....

Name of Child.	Date of Birth.	Name and Address of Foster-parent.	Days absent from School during the Quarter.	Alleged Causes of Absence.	Observations as to Appearance, Conduct, and Progress of Child.	Books and Stationery and other Apparatus supplied during the Quarter.	School Fees and cost of Books and Stationery and Apparatus.
							£ s. d.

(Signature).....

(Address).....

Date.....

N.B.—This report may be arranged in any other manner which may be deemed more convenient, provided that all the particulars above mentioned be included in it.

SCHEDULE VI.

School Authority's Return to Education Department.

..... School Authority.

Return of the Defective Children boarded-out in Homes on the 1st day of April [or *October*], 1900.

Name of Child.	Date of Birth.	Name of Foster-parent.	Address of Foster-parent.	Boarding-out Committee under whose superintendence the Child is boarded out.	Date of first Boarding-out	Date of Boarding-out with present Foster-parent, if there has been a change.	Name of certified School attended.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	5.	7.	8.

..... Clerk to the School Authority.

.....Date.

SCHEDULE VII.

Boarding-out Committee's Return to Education Department.

Return of the Defective Children boarded-out under the supervision of the..... *boarding-out Committee on the 1st day of January* [*or July*], 190 , *with the Names and Addresses of the Foster-parents.*

Name of Child.	Date of Birth.	Name and Address of Foster-parent.	Name of certified School attended.	School Authority sending Child.

Signed.....

Secretary of the Boarding-out Committee.

Address.....

Date.....

....

V.—SPECIMEN FORMS USED BY EDUCATION COMMITTEES IN CONNECTION WITH SPECIAL SCHOOLS.

FORMS USED BY THE BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE RESPECTING THE SPECIAL SCHOOLS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THAT COMMITTEE.

FORM No. 107.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Education Department,
Edmund Street,
.....

Dear Sir, or Madam,—I beg to inform you that the Education Committee is empowered to provide education for backward children, and to compel attendance of of such children at Special Schools, also that Special Schools have been established in certain parts of the city. Before a child is received into such a School, it is necessary for the Committee's Medical Superintendent to certify that the case is a suitable one.

It is thought probable that your child ..... would benefit from attendance at such a School, and that.....he should, therefore, be examined with a view to the admission into the..... Special School. You are invited to be present at the examination by the Committee's Medical Superintendent, to be held at..... on ..... the ....day of..... 190....., at.....o'clock.

Any remark you may wish to make will be considered at the examination, and I trust that you will kindly assist in this matter by presenting the child at the time and place named.—Yours faithfully,

JNO. ARTHUR PALMER,
Secretary.

FORM No. 94.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Education Department,
Edmund Street,
.....190

Dear Sir, or Madam,—In order to ascertain whether there are any children in your School who should be sent to a Special School or Institution, under the Acts relating to the mentally or physically defective children, the Superintendent of Special Schools (Dr. Caroline E. O'Connor) will attend at your School on....., the.....day of.....190 , at.....o'clock. Will you please have prepared a list of the children, if any, who, in your opinion, should be examined with a view to their transfer to a Special School or Institution?

The cases of any children whose progress in the School is much slower than the normal rate will naturally come under your consideration, but no one will be transferred unless he or she appears incapable, by reason of mental or physical defect, of receiving proper benefit from instruction in your School.

Should the time stated be inconvenient, kindly inform me at once.—Yours faithfully,

JNO. ARTHUR PALMER,
Secretary.

To the Head Teacher,
.....School.

FORM No. 159.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Education Department,
Edmund Street,
.....190

Dear Sir, or Madam,—I beg to inform you that the Education Committee is empowered under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, to provide education for *crippled* children, and to ensure the attendance of such children at a Special School. Before a child is received into a Special School for this class of children, it is necessary for the Committee's Medical Superintendent to certify that the case is a suitable one.

In order that your child..... may be examined with a view to ascertaining whether the child is suitable for admission to the..... .....School, you are invited to present h..... at the.....School, on.....next, the .....day of.....190 , at..... o'clock. Any remark you may wish to make will be considered at the examination, and I trust that you will kindly assist the Committee in this matter by yourself presenting the child at the time and place named.

Where it is impossible for children to attend the school without conveyance, an Omnibus will call for them (not however on.....next), and will return with them at the close of school.

Yours faithfully,

JNO. ARTHUR PALMER,
Secretary.

FORM No. 157.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Education Department,
Edmund Street,
.....190

Dear Sir, or Madam,—I beg to inform you that Dr Simon will hold an examination of children reported to be suitable for admission to a Special School, at the ..... Council School, on ....., the ..... day of ....., 190..., commencing at .....o'clock.

Yours obediently,

JNO. ARTHUR PALMER,
Secretary.

To the Members of the
Special Schools Sub-Committee.

FORM No. 153.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Education Department,
Edmund Street,
.....190

Dear Sir, or Madam,—I beg to inform you that the names of the scholars given below have been entered on the registers of the ..... Special School as from ..... and that in consequence, their names should be removed from the registers of an ordinary school.

In each case the child has been examined and certified under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Yours faithfully,

JNO. ARTHUR PALMER,
Secretary.

The Head Teacher,
.....Department,
.....School.

FORM No. 169.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Education Department,
Edmund Street,
.....

Dear Sir, or Madam,—As you are aware your child .....has been certified for admission into a Special School, and as there is a vacancy at the..... Special School we shall be pleased to receive the child on ..... next.

It is hoped that, in the interests o the child, you will see that .....attendance is both regular and punctual.

Yours faithfully,

JNO. ARTHUR PALMER,
Secretary.

FORM No. 106.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.

Education Department,
Edmund Street.

Dear Madam.—Please fill up the annexed form and return it to me by Caretaker, on Friday next.

Yours faithfully,
JNO. ARTHUR PALMER,
Secretary.

M.....
Special School,
.....

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.
.....Special School,
.....190

No. of children on books.....
No. awaiting admission.....
No. admitted since ..... 190...
(*a*) Name .....
(*b*) Exact date of admission.....
(*c*) Address .....
(*d*) By authority of ....
No. left since.....190.....
(*a*) Name .....
(*b*) Address .....
(*c*) Date of Birth .....
(*d*) Cause of leaving ....
(*e*) Date of leaving .....
(Signed) .....
Head Teacher.

The Teacher of the Special Class is desired to obtain as much as possible of the information asked for below, at such times and in such a manner that no offence will be given to the parents.

SPECIAL CLASSES, FORM J.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL BOARD.

PARTICULARS OF FAMILY HISTORY OF CHILD ADMITTED TO SPECIAL CLASS.

Name of child..... .....Class.....
Date of admission..... .....Date of birth.....

1. What is the bodily and mental condition of the parents?.....
2. Are they temperate or otherwise?.....
3. Family History .....

(Living) Present Age.		Present State of Health.	Age at Date of Death.		Cause of Death.	Year of Death.
FATHER,	alive, aged.....	.....	FATHER,	died aged.....	.....	.....
MOTHER,	alive, aged.....	.....	MOTHER,	died aged.....	.....	.....
BROTHERS,	alive, aged.....	.....	BROTHERS,	died, aged.....	.....	.....
	alive, aged.....	.....		died, aged.....	.....	.....
	alive, aged.....	.....		died, aged.....	.....	.....
	alive, aged.....	.....		died, aged.....	.....	.....
SISTERS,	alive, aged.....	.....	SISTERS,	died, aged.....	.....	.....
	alive, aged.....	.....		died, aged.....	.....	.....
	alive, aged.....	.....		died, aged.....	.....	.....
	alive, aged.....	.....		died, aged.....	.....	.....

4. Has any near relative, dead or living, suffered from Insanity, Fits, Consumption, Scrofula, or any other hereditary disease?.....
5. When was the mental deficiency of the child first observed?... ....
6. To what cause is the mental deficiency attributed?.....
7. Is the child subject to Epileptic or other Fits?.....
8. From what illness has the child suffered?..... ....
9. Has the child received any special treatment?..... .....
   If so, where?..... .....
10. Is the child improving or otherwise?.....
11. When did the child commence to walk?..... .....
12. When did the child commence to talk?.....

Name of person giving the above information.....
Address.....

Date.....

SPECIAL CLASSES FORM H.

This Form to be filled up by Teacher of ordinary School sending child to be examined with a view to admission to Special Class.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

.....School. .....Department.

.....190

1. Name of Child.....
2. Address.....
3. Age.....Exact date of Birth.....
4. How long has the child attended School ?.....
5. Is the child : (*a*) Obedient ?.....
   (*b*) Mischievous ?.....
   (*c*) Spiteful ?.....
6. Are the habits of the child correct and cleanly ?.....
7. Are the propensities of the child peculiar or dangerous ?.....
8. What is the mental capacity of the child ?.....
   a. Observation.....
   b. Imitation.....
   c. Attention.....
   d. Memory.....
   e. Reading.....
   f. Writing.....
   g. Calculation.....
   h. Colour.....
   i. Special tastes.....
9. Is the child affectionate or otherwise .....
10. Does the child appear to have the ordinary discernment of right or wrong ?.....
11. Has the child any physical defect ? If so, state.....
12. Has the child been in regular attendance ? If not, state why.....
13. Have you any other information bearing on the case ?.....

Signed.....
Head Teacher.

N.B.—In filling up this Form avoid general terms such as "fair," "moderate," etc., and say in the simplest terms what the Scholar can do.

Report of Medical Superintendent—Special Schools Refused Admission.] FORM NO. 159.

BIRMINGHAM SCHOOL BOARD.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION OF PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Report of Medical Superintendent on Children presented for admission to the Special Instruction School at .....

No.	Name.	Age.	School previously attended and Parents' Address.	Refused Admission because—				Remarks.
				Imbecile.	Fit for Blind School.	Fit for Deaf School.	Fit for Ordinary Elementary School.	

Date..... Medical Superintendent.....

Report of Medical Superintendent—Special Schools—Exclusions. FORM No. 160. [1266]

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION OF PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Report of Medical Superintendent on Children in attendance at.....Special Instruction Centre.

Number on Roll..... *Number in attendance on date of visit.....* *Number examined.....*

No.	Names and Addresses of Children recommended to be excluded from Centre.	Age.	Reason for Exclusion.				Remarks.
			Imbecile.	Should attend School for Blind.	Should attend School for Deaf.	Should attend Ordinary Elementary School.	

Date..... Medical Superintendent.....

Report of Medical Superintendent—Special Schools—Admissions. FORM No. 108. (1267.)

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION OF PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Report of Medical Superintendent on Children presented for Admission to the Special Instruction School at.....

I....., a duly qualified practitioner approved by the Board of Education, certify that the following Children, not being Imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, are, by reason of (1) Mental or (2) Physical Defect, incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in an ordinary Public Elementary School, but are not incapable, by reason of such defect, of receiving benefit from instruction in a Certified Special Class or School.

No.	Name.	Age.	School attended (or Parents' address).	Mental or Physical defect.

Date.....

FORMS USED BY THE HALIFAX EDUCATION COMMITTEE RESPECTING THE SPECIAL SCHOOL UNDER THE CONTROL OF THAT COMMITTEE.

Medical Certificate (Defective).

COUNTY BOROUGH OF HALIFAX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899.

I, ..., a duly qualified practitioner, approved by the Board of Education, certify that

.....

not being imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, is by reason of (1) mental or (2) physical defect, incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in an ordinary Public Elementary School, but is not incapable, by reason of such defect, of receiving benefit from instruction in a certified special class or school.

Signed .....

Residence.....

Qualifications .....

.....190 .

HALIFAX EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Parkinson Lane Special Classes.

Admission Form. To be filled up by Teacher of Ordinary School sending Child to be Examined with a view to admission to Special Class.

1. Name of child - - - - - - - - - -	
2. Address - - - - - - - - - - -	
3. Age - - - - - - - - - - - -	
4. How long has the child attended school? - - -	
5. What is the appearance of the child—stupid or bright? - - - - - - - - -	
6. Is the child: (*a*) Obedient? - - - - - -	
(*b*) Mischievous? - - - - - -	
(*c*) Spiteful? - - - - - -	
7. Are the habits of the child correct and cleanly? -	
8. Are the propensities of the child peculiar or dangerous? If so, how? - - - - - - - - - -	
9. What is the mental capacity of the child?	
(*a*) Observation (Does the child seem to notice what is going on round him?) - - -	
(*b*) Imitation (Does he imitate others?) - - -	
(*c*) Attention (Can his attention be gained and held?)	
(*d*) Memory (What capacity does he show for remembering what he is told?) - - -	
(*e*) Reading (Can he read at all? If so, what?) -	
(*f*) Writing (Can he write at all? If so, to what stage has he got?) - - - - - - -	
(*g*) Calculations (Can he count, or do any sums?) -	
(*h*) Colour (Can he recognise certain colours as being the same or different as the case may be? This is quite apart from knowing their names.) - - - - - - - - -	
(*i*) Has he any special tastes (as regards employing his time?) - - - - - - - -	
10. Is the child affectionate or otherwise? - - -	
11. Has the child any moral sense? (Does he know right from wrong? Does he seem to know that he ought not to be cruel, untruthful and dishonest?) - - - - - - - - - -	
12. Have you any other information bearing on the case? *e.g.* Is the child lame, deaf, blind, or subject to fits? - - - - - - - - - -	
13. Has the child been in regular attendance, if not, state why? - - - - - - - - - -	

(Signed).. ....

....Dept.....School.

Dated.....

N.B.—In filling up this Form avoid general terms such as "fair," "moderate," etc., and say in the simplest terms what the scholar can do. If you have not sufficient evidence on which to answer any question, say so. The From, when complete, should be forwarded, without delay, to the Clerk of the Education Committee.

HALIFAX SCHOOL BOARD.

Parkinson Lane Special Classes.

Medical Examination of Children Mentally Deficient.

Name.....

Age..... Address.....

A. Physical Health and Condition .....

B. Developmental Defects.....

C. Nerve Signs.....

D. Mental Defects .....

E. Facts communicated by others .....

Opinion and Recommendation.....

.....18..... (Signed).....

HALIFAX SCHOOL BOARD.

Parkinson Lane Special Classes.

Particulars of Family History of .....

1. What is the bodily and mental condition of the parents? .....
2. Are they temperate or otherwise? .....
3. Family History :—

(Living) Present Age.		Present state of Health.	Age at date of Death.		Cause of Death.	Year of Death.
Father,	alive, aged		Father,	died, aged		
Mother,	alive, aged		Mother,	died, aged		
Brothers	alive, aged		Brothers	died, aged		
	alive, aged			died, aged		
	alive, aged			died, aged		
	alive, aged			died, aged		
Sisters	alive, aged		Sisters	died, aged		
	alive, aged			died, aged		
	alive, aged			died, aged		
	alive, aged			died, aged		

4. Has any near relative, dead or living, suffered from Insanity, Fits, Consumption, Scrofula, or any other hereditary disease? - - - - -
5. When was the mental deficiency of the child first observed? - - - - - - - - -
6. To what cause is this mental deficiency attributed? -
7. Is the child subject to Epileptic or other Fits? -
8. From what illness has the child suffered? - -
9. Has the child received any special treatment? - - If so, where? - - - - - - - -
10. Is the child improving or otherwise? - - -
11. When did the child commence to walk? - - -
12. When did the child commence to talk? - - -

Name and Address of person giving the above information } .....

Date ... . -

HALIFAX SCHOOL BOARD.

PARKINSON LANE SPECIAL CLASSES.

Particulars as to Progress of Child in Special Class .....

Name of Scholar .....

Date of Birth .....

Date of Admission .....

Period.	Proficiency in				Your opinion as to			Number of Attendances at Special School.
	Reading.	Writing.	Number.	Handwork.	General Intelligence, Knowledge of Form, Colour, &c.	Character and Conduct.	Health.	
At time of admission								
6 months after admission								For 1st six months
1 year after admission								For 2nd six months
1½ years after admission								For 3rd six months
2 years after admission								For 4th six months
2½ years after admission								For 5th six months
3 years after admission								For 6th six months
3½ years after admission								For 7th six months
4 years after admission								For 8th six months
4½ years after admission								For 9th six months
5 years after admission								For 10th six months

N.B.—In filling up the above, avoid, as far as possible, general terms such as "very fair," "moderate," &c., but say in the simplest words possible what the scholar can do.

(Signed).....Teacher of Class.

FORMS USED BY THE SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE RESPECTING THE SPECIAL SCHOOLS UNDER THE CONTROL OF THAT COMMITTEE.

FORM 401.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CLASSES FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION OF PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Report of Medical Officer on Children presented for admission to the Special Class at .....

.....

I,....., a duly qualified practitioner approved by the Board of Education, certify that the following Children, not being Imbecile and not being merely dull or backward, are by reason of (1) Mental or (2) Physical Defect, incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction in an ordinary Public Elementary School, but are not incapable, by reason of such defect, of receiving benefit from instruction in a Certified Special Class or School.

Consecutive No.	Schedule No.	Name.	Age.	School attended (or Parents' Address).	Mental or Physical Defect.

(Signed),

Date..... .....

Medical Officer.

FORM 402.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Board of Education.
Form 42 A (D.E.).

Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, Sec. (3).

.....School Authority.

County of.....

MEDICAL REPORT UPON DEFECTIVE CHILD.

Name in full.....

I. *General aspect and expression.*
e.g., Undersized.
Dull.

II. *Physical state.*
General health and nutrition.
Form and size of head.
Form of palate.
Form and pose of hand extended.
Any physical or nervous peculiarities.

III. *Mental state.*
Response—slow or ready.
Educational attainments—
Reading.
Calculation.
Writing.
Manual.
Peculiarities.

IV. *Diagnosis.*
Mentally defective, mentioning degree of defectiveness.

General observations as to line of training indicated.

Signed.....

Address .....

Date.....

FORM 408.

The following will give you some idea of how Form 403 should be filled up.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HEAD TEACHER'S REPORT ON DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

1. Name of child and address.	John Jones, 82, Smith Street, Bermondsey.
2. Age.	8 years 2 months.
3. How long has the child attended School?	Infants' School 3 years, Boys' School 14 months.
4. What is the appearance of the child—stupid or bright?	Stupid (has weary look), rouses up at times.
5. Is the child: 1. Obedient; 2. Mischievous; 3. Spiteful?	1 No. 2. Yes. 3. Yes, at times, if irritated.
6. Are the habits of the child correct and cleanly?	Yes, with *occasional* exception.
7. Are the propensities of the child peculiar or dangerous?	Peculiar, but not dangerous, unless greatly irritated.
8. What is the mental capacity of the child?	Decidedly low.
1. Observation.	Looks at pictures brightly coloured.
2. Imitation.	Imitates *simple* movements of drill fairly well.
3. Attention.	For the most part wandering; soon tires of a subject.
4. Memory.	Repeats some lines of songs, but has little memory for lessons
5. Reading.	Knows letters, no words.
6. Writing.	Can write letters only, scribbles.
7. Calculation.	Counts by rote to 10, but cannot add 2 and 3.
8. Colour.	Knows red and blue only.
9. Special tastes.	Fond of threading beads, and is influenced by music.
9. Is the child affectionate or otherwise?	Affectionate to those who are kind to him.
10. Has the child any moral sense?	Seems to know when he has done wrong.
11. Have you any other information bearing on the case?	Articulation indistinct. Is a weakly child.

Signed—WILLIAM BROWN.

School—Stamford Road Board School.

Department—Boys'.

Date—3rd June, 1898.

FORM 403.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Board of Education.
Form 42 B (D.E.)

Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, *Sec.* (3).

.....School Authority.

County of.....

PARTICULARS OF CHARACTER, CAPACITY, AND ATTAINMENTS OF CHILD PROPOSED FOR ADMISSION TO SPECIAL SCHOOL OR CLASS.

1. Name of child and address - - - - - -	
2. Age - - - - - - - - - - -	
3. How long has the child attended School? - -	
4. What is the appearance of the child—stupid or bright? - - - - - - - - - -	
5. Is the child: 1. Obedient; 2. Mischievous; 3. Spiteful? - - - - - - - - -	
6. Are the habits of the child correct and cleanly? -	
7. Are the propensities of the child peculiar or dangerous? - - - - - - - - -	
8. What is the mental capacity of the child? - -	
1. Observation - - - - - - - -	
2. Imitation - - - - - - - -	
3. Attention - - - - - - - -	
4. Memory - - - - - - - -	
5. Reading - - - - - - - -	
6. Writing - - - - - - - -	
7. Calculation - - - - - - -	
8. Colour - - - - - - - -	
9. Special tastes - - - - - - -	
9. Is the child affectionate or otherwise? - - -	
10. Has the child any moral sense? - - - - -	
11. Have you any other information bearing on the case? - - - - - - - - - -	
12. Has the child been in regular attendance? If not, state why - - - - - - - - - -	

Signed .....

School.....

Department .....

Date.....

N.B.—In filling up this Form avoid general terms such as "fair," "moderate," &c., and say in the simplest terms what the scholar can do.

This Form should be filled up by the Teacher of an ordinary School sending Child to be Examined with a view to Admission to Special School or Class.

FORM 404.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Board of Education.
Form 42 C (D.E.)

Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, Sec. (3.)

.....School Authority.

County of .....

PARTICULARS OF FAMILY HISTORY OF CHILD ADMITTED TO SPECIAL SCHOOL OR CLASS.

Name of Child .....

1.—What is the bodily and mental condition of the parents? .....

2.—Are they temperate or otherwise? .....

3.—Family History :—

(Living), Present Age.		Present State of Health.	Age at date of Death.		Cause of Death.	Year of Death.
Father,	alive, aged - -		Father,	died aged - -		
Mother,	alive, aged - -		Mother,	died, aged - -		
Brothers,	alive, aged - -		Brothers	died, aged - -		
	alive, aged - -			died, aged - -		
	alive, aged - -			died, aged - -		
	alive, aged - -			died, aged - -		
Sisters,	alive, aged - -		Sisters	died, aged - -		
	alive, aged - -			died, aged - -		
	alive, aged - -			died, aged - -		
	alive, aged - -			died, aged - -		

4.—Has any near relative, dead or living, suffered from Insanity, Fits, Consumption, Scrofula, or any other hereditary disease? - - .....

5.—When was the mental deficiency of the child first observed? - - - - - - .....

6.—To what cause is this mental deficiency attributed? - - - - - - - .....

7.—Is the child subject to Epileptic or other Fits? .....

8.—From what illness has the child suffered? .....

9.—Has the child received any special treatment? If so, where? - - - - .....

10.—Is the child improving or otherwise? - - .....

11.—When did the child commence to walk? - .....

12.—When did the child commence to talk? - .....

Name and address of person giving the above information. } .....

.....

Date .....

Signed.....

Teacher of Special School or Class.

Date.....

N.B.—The Teacher of the Special School or Class should be responsible for the due filling up of this Form.

FORM 405.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

PARTICULARS AS TO PROGRESS OF CHILD IN SPECIAL CLASS.

Name of School .....

Name of Scholar .....

Date of Birth .....

Date of Admission to Special Class .....

	Proficiency in				Your Opinion as to			Number of Attendances at Special School.
	Reading.	Writing.	Number.	Handwork.	General Intelligence, Knowledge of Form, Colour, &c.	Character and Conduct.	Health.	
At time of Admission.								.....
6 months after Admission.								For 1st six months.
1 year after Admission.								For 2nd six months.
1½ years after Admission.								For 3rd six months.
2 years after Admission.								For 4th six months.
2½ years after Admission.								For 5th six months.
3 years after Admission.								For 6th six months.
3½ years after Admission.								For 7th six months.
4 years after Admission.								For 8th six months.
4½ years after Admission.								For 9th six months.
5 years after Admission.								For 10th six months.

N.B.—In filling up this sheet, avoid, as far as possible, general terms such as "very fair," "moderate," &c., but say in the simplest words possible what the scholar can do.

(Signed) ..... Teacher of Class.

FORM 406.
[*Report of Medical Officer—Special Classes. Refused Admission.*]

CITY OF SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

CLASSES FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION OF PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Report of Medical Officer on Children presented for Admission to the Special Class at .....

No.	Name.	Age.	School previously attended and Parents' Address.	Refused Admission because				Remarks.
				Imbecile.	Fit for Blind School.	Fit for Deaf School.	Fit for ordinary Elementary School.	

Date..... Medical Officer.....

FORM 407.
Report of Medical Officer—Special Classes—Exclusions.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD.

CLASSES FOR SPECIAL INSTRUCTION OF PHYSICALLY AND MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

Report of Medical Officer on Children in attendance at .....*Special Class.*

Number on Roll..... *Number in attendance on date of visit*..... *Number examined*.....

No.	Names and Addresses of Children recommended to be excluded from Centre.	Age.	Reasons for Exclusion.				Remarks.
			Imbecile.	Should attend School for Blind.	Should attend School for Deaf.	Should attend Ordinary Elementary School.	

Date..... Medical Officer.....

FORM 408A.

CITY OF SHEFFIELD EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

RETURN AS TO DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

.....*School*, ...*Department*.

	Name of Child (in full). Surname to be written first.	Age.	Standard (or Class) in which now working.	Nature of Child's defect.	Name of Parent.	Occupation of Parent.	Address.	Remarks.
(1) Children who may be ranked as imbecile, *i.e.*, incapable of becoming wholly or partially self-supporting.								
(2) Children who are not imbeciles, but are defective to a degree which prevents them from receiving proper benefit from the instruction given to other children. (Ordinary dull children should not be included.)								

(Signed),

.....

.....190 Head Teacher.

11.—COPIES OF RESOLUTIONS.

(A) COPY OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE OF NEWPORT, MONMOUTH.

RESOLVED :—

"That as it would appear from a perusal of the evidence already giving that no new evidence could be given from this district, the request to the Chairman to attend be withdrawn, and that the Commissioners be furnished with a statement as to the number of Feeble-minded children in our schools, with an expression of the strong opinion of the Committee that there should be increased Government grants in respect of such children to enable the Committee to make special provision for their separate instruction and possible maintenance."

The following information has also been supplied :—

The number of Feeble-minded children in our schools is returned as follows :—27 boys, 14 girls, 11 infant boys, and 10 infant girls ; total 62.

(B) COPY OF RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE BIENNIAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF TEACHERS OF THE DEAF, HELD AT NORWICH ON AUGUST 1ST, 2ND AND 3RD, 1905.

(1) "That the presence of defective deaf mutes in our schools militating against their best interests, and the best interests of the normal pupils, special residential schools should be provided, into which could be drafted defective deaf children from all parts of the kingdom."

(2) "That power should be granted by legislation for committing Feeble-minded deaf, who are eventually found incapable of self-support, or are not under proper control, to permanent care in an industrial home or colony."

(C) COPY OF A RESOLUTION PASSED AT A CONFERENCE OF THE AFTER-CARE COMMITTEES OF BIRMINGHAM, LEICESTER AND NOTTINGHAM, HELD AT NOTTINGHAM ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12TH, 1905, CONVENED TO DISCUSS QUESTIONS AND DIFFICULTIES IN REGARD TO THE TREATMENT OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

"That this Conference is of opinion that powers should be given to Local Authorities to detain compulsorily feeble-minded persons beyond the age of 16 years who are incapable of taking care of themselves, and that for this purpose industrial colonies should be established."

The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

(D) COPY OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT A CONFERENCE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LOCAL EDUCATION AUTHORITIES FOR THE NORTH AND EAST RIDINGS OF YORKSHIRE, THE COUNTY BOROUGHS OF HULL AND YORK, AND THE BOROUGH OF SCARBOROUGH, HELD AT YORK ON THE 11TH MAY, 1905, TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF THE EDUCATION OF DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

RESOLVED :—

1. "That in the opinion of this Conference of Representatives of the Local Education Authorities for the North and East Ridings of Yorkshire, the County Boroughs of Hull and York and the Borough of Scarborough, it is desirable that some provision should be made for the care and education of defective and epileptic children."

2. "That it is desirable that in the case of those children who are not provided for by day schools, provision should be made by residential Homes, and that such residential Homes would be most efficiently and economically provided by joint action of the Education Authorities in contiguous areas."

3. "That the Conference, having carefully considered the Regulations of the Board of Education, dated 11th July, 1904, providing for grants on account of the education of defective and epileptic children in boarding Schools at the rate of 7s. a month in respect of each child, are of opinion that the grants offered by the Board of Education are wholly inadequate, having regard to the estimated cost of the education, training and maintenance of such children."

4. "That the attention of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded be called to the Resolutions passed by this Conference, and that copies of the Resolutions be forwarded to the Authorities taking part, and also to the Board of Education."

(E) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR OF THE PARISH OF IPSWICH, HELD ON THE 14TH DECEMBER, 1905.

IT WAS UNANIMOUSLY RESOLVED :—

"That a written representation be made to the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded respectfully requesting the Commission to consider the advisability of conferring upon Boards of Guardians the power of detaining in workhouses those inmates, not being certified as insane, who are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, feeble-minded, especially feeble-minded women who have had an illegitimate child, or show any immoral tendency, all such persons being classified and detained in special wards apart from other inmates, and allowed special privileges."

(F) A COPY OF THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION, PASSED BY THE BOARDS OF GUARDIANS OF CAMBERWELL, LAMBETH, ST GEORGE'S IN THE EAST, CHELSEA, HACKNEY, STEPNEY, HOLBORN, WANDSWORTH, SOUTHWARK, ST MARYLEBONE, WESTMINSTER, ST GEORGE'S, AND ST MARY, ISLINGTON, WAS FORWARDED TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, AND BY HIM SENT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CARE AND CONTROL OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

"That in the opinion of this Board persons who have been admitted three times within twelve months to the Lunatic Wards of the Workhouse, owing to the effects of alcohol, should be constituted offenders under the Inebriates Act, 1898, and that statutory power should be given to any Local Justice to send such persons, on their consenting, to Inebriates' Reformatories as established under that Act, or failing their consent, to commit them to the Sessions to be dealt with under the Act."

(G) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE GUARDIANS OF THE NUNEATON UNION, ON THE 11TH JULY, 1906.

"The chairman brought forward his second motion, viz. :—'That this Board is strongly of opinion that those unmarried mothers who are so mentally defective as to be a danger to themselves and to the community, should be placed under permanent custodial care; and urges the Royal Commission on the Care of the Feeble-Minded to recommend accordingly,' which was seconded by the Rev. Walter Satchwell. After discussion on the subject the chairman put the motion to the meeting, when eight voted in favour of it, and no one against it, and he thereupon declared the motion carried *nem. Con.*"

(H) COPY OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE AFTER-CARE CONFERENCE HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE FEEBLE-MINDED, DENISON HOUSE, ON THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, 1906.

1. That feeble-minded children found to be incapable of substantial improvement should, in the interests both of themselves and of the community, be subject to permanent supervision and control.

2. That After-Care Committees be established wherever Special Schools exist, keeping records on the "Uniform System", in order that their statistical results may be compared, and that the different localities may be kept closely in touch with one another.

(I) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS OF THE WEST DERBY UNION, HELD AT THE UNION OFFICES, BROUGHAM TERRACE, LIVERPOOL, ON THE 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1906.

RESOLVED :—

"That in the opinion of this Board, the expenses and delays incident to the present system of dealing with the estates and property of lunatics render an alteration in the present law urgently desirable with a view to the cheapening and simplification of the management of lunatics' property; and that it be a recommendation from this Board to the Royal Commission on the Feeble-minded, that the powers, in that respect, of the Lunacy Commissioners should be transferred to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice."

(J) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE GUARDIANS HELD AT THE LLANFYLLIN UNION WORKHOUSE ON THURSDAY, THE 27TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1906.

Pauper Lunatics.—A copy of the resolution passed by the Montgomery County Council on the 21st December, 1906, having been read and considered, it was proposed by W. Jones, Esq., that inasmuch as there are a large number of chronic feeble-minded patients who are at present in asylums who could be equally well cared for in workhouses or other establishments made suitable for the purpose, and at a less cost in building or supervision than what is now incurred in asylums, it is desirable that Parliament should give an increased grant to Boards of Guardians for the purpose of meeting such cases; and further, that one of the Montgomeryshire workhouses should be converted into an institution for the reception of imbeciles. This was seconded by Mr. Thos. Roberts and adopted.

(K) COPY OF RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF BARROW-IN-FURNESS HELD IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER AT THE TOWN-HALL, ON MONDAY, THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1907, PRESENT, THEOBALD FITZWALTER BUTLER, ESQ., MAYOR, IN THE CHAIR.

FEEBLE-MINDED PATIENTS.

Read letter from Colonel Pryce-Jones, forwarding copies of resolutions passed at a meeting of the Montgomeryshire County Council, with respect to the provision of accommodation in workhouses or other establishments for feeble-minded patients at present in asylums, and suggesting the desirability of this Council passing similar resolutions.

Resolved :—

"That, inasmuch as there are a large number of chronic feeble-minded patients who are at present in asylums who could be equally well cared for in work houses or other establishments made suitable for the purpose, and at a less cost in building or supervision than what is now incurred in asylums, it is desirable that Parliament should give an increased grant to boards of guardians for the purpose of meeting such cases."

And resolved :—

"That the town clerk forward a copy of this resolution to Colonel Pryce-Jones and to the secretary of the Royal Commission."

Extracted from the Proceedings, 10th January, 1907.

(L) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE SWANSEA TOWN COUNCIL ON THE 16TH JANUARY 1907.

"That inasmuch as there are a large number of chronic feeble-minded patients who are at present in asylums who could be equally well cared for in workhouses or other establishments made suitable for the purpose, and at a less cost in building or supervision than what is now incurred in asylums, it is desirable that Parliament should give an increased grant to boards of guardians for the purpose of meeting such cases."

(M) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE GUARDIANS OF THE PWLLHELI UNION, AT A MEETING HELD IN JANUARY, 1907.

RESOLVED :—

"That the guardians consider that in the case of "feeble-minded women of this class who cannot be "regarded as proper patients for a lunatic asylum, "it is desirable that an institution be established "and provided where they could be detained and "suitably treated, and that the Royal Commission "on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded, "now sitting, be urged to consider the advisability "of this."

(N) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE MANCHESTER BOARD OF GUARDIANS AT A MEETING HELD ON JANUARY 16TH, 1907.

RESOLVED :—

"That, in the opinion of this Board of Guardians, "the expenses and delays incident to the present "system of dealing with the estates and property of "lunatics render an alteration in the present law "urgently desirable with a view to the cheapening "and simplification of the management of lunatics' "property, and that it be a recommendation from "this Board to the Royal Commission on the Feeble-"minded that the powers in that respect of the "Lunacy Commissioners should be transferred to "the Chancery Division of the High Court of "Justice."

(O) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE FINANCE AND GENERAL PURPOSES COMMITTEE OF THE LANCASHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ON THE 17TH JANUARY, 1907.

At a meeting of the Finance and General Purposes Committee, held at the County Offices, in Preston, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1907. Present : County Alderman W. Scott Barrett, Chairman, &c., &c. Resolved : That the Lancashire Asylums Board as representing the whole geographical county of Lancaster beg to give their support to the proposal that has been made to transfer the powers of the Lunacy Commissioners in relation to the control and management of lunatics' estates to the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, as it will in their opinion tend largely to reduce the cost of administration and avoid delays

(P) COPY OF RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS OF ST. GILES, CAMBERWELL, ON THE 23RD JANUARY, 1907, AND COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE LUNACY COMMISSION WITH REFERENCE THERETO.

Parish of St. Giles, Camberwell,
Board of Guardians,
Offices : Peckham Road,
Camberwell, S.E.
1st February, 1907.

Sir,—I am directed by the Guardians to forward you the following copy of a Resolution which was adopted at their meeting held on the 23rd ultimo, viz. :—

"That this Board strongly disapproves of the methods adopted by the Lunacy Commissioners recently, with reference to two cases belonging to Camberwell Parish, detained in a private lunatic asylum, in response to this Board's request for an independent Report on the condition of certain patients in this particular asylum ; when instead of instituting an independent investigation, the Lunacy Commissioners simply called upon the medical superintendent of the private asylum for his report, and on that report founded their opinion as to the sanity of the patients in question."

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) CHARLES STEPHENS,
Clerk to the Guardians.

The Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded.
Royal Commission's House,
Westminster, S.W.
4th February, 1907.

Dear Sir,—I beg to enclose a copy of a Resolution forwarded to me by the Board of Guardians of St. Giles, Camberwell. Before circulating it to my Commissioners I think it possible that you may desire that I should send with the Resolution some Memorandum from the Lunacy Commissioners on the subject.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) HARTLEY B. N. MOTHERSOLE,
Secretary

A. H. Trevor, Esq., Secretary,
Lunacy Commission,
66, Victoria Street, S.W.

Lunacy Commission,
66, Victoria Street,
5th February, 1907.

Dear Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 4th instant enclosing a copy of a Resolution forwarded to your Commission by the Board of Guardians of St. Giles, Camberwell, I am directed by the Commissioners in Lunacy to say that, in view of the fact that under Section 73 of the Lunacy Act, 1890, the Guardians could themselves discharge the patients, or under section 201 send an independent medical man of their own appointment to examine them, and that special detailed reports obtained in the usual way has assured the Commissioners that the mental condition of the patients was not as described by the Guardians, but that they were still quite insane and unfit for discharge. It did not appear to the Commissioners to be necessary for them to adopt the unusual course of making a special visit to Fisherton House. They promised, however, that the cases should be carefully examined by the Commissioners who next visited Fisherton House.

Yours faithfully,
(Sgd.) A. H. TREVOR.
Secretary.

H. B. N. Mothersole, Esq.

(Q) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE NEWTOWN AND LLANIDLOES UNION AT A MEETING HELD ON JANUARY 23rd, 1907.

"Resolved that inasmuch as there are a large number "of chronic feeble-minded patients who are at present in "asylums who could be equally well cared for in Work-"houses or other establishments made suitable for the "purpose, and at a less cost in building or supervision "than what is now incurred in asylums, it is desirable "that Parliament should give an increased grant to "boards of guardians for the purpose of meeting such "cases."

(R) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE VISITING COMMITTEE OF THE LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND LUNATIC ASYLUM, FEBRUARY, 1907.

RESOLVED :—

"That inasmuch as there are a large number of chronic feeble-minded patients who are at present in asylums who could be equally well cared for in workhouses or other establishments made suitable for the purpose, and at a less cost in building or supervision than what is now incurred in asylums, it is desirable that Parliament should give a grant to boards of guardians for the purpose of meeting such cases."

(S) COPY RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF WALSALL, ON THE 4TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1907.

"That inasmuch as there are a large number of chronic feeble-minded patients who are at present in Asylums who could be equally well cared for in Workhouses or other Establishments made suitable for the purpose, and at a less cost in building or supervision than what is now incurred in Asylums, it is desirable that Parliament should give an increased grant to Boards of Guardians to enable them to make provision for such cases."

(T) COPY OF LETTER RECEIVED FROM THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL WITH REFERENCE TO THE PROVISION OF SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Education Offices,
Victoria Embankment, W.C.,
5th February, 1907.

Sir,—The attention of the council has been drawn to the great difficulty which is experienced in providing suitably for imbecile children who, in accordance with the provisions of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, are excluded from the Council's special schools.

In many instances no action whatever is taken by parents in regard to their imbecile children, who are consequently continually in the streets, a state of affairs which cannot conduce to their moral well-being. The Council is of opinion that such children, on exclusion from the Council's special schools should be admitted to some suitable institution, and I am accordingly to ask the Royal Commission, which has been appointed to consider the existing methods of dealing with idiots and epileptics and imbecile, feeble-minded or defective persons, to be so good as to consider the matter with a view to making recommendations as to the measures which should be adopted to provide suitable accommodation for the children in question. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

G. L. GOMME,
Clerk to the Council.

The Secretary,
Royal Commission on the
Care and Control of the Feeble-minded,
Royal Commission House,
Old Palace Yard, S.W.

(U) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE HALIFAX TOWN COUNCIL ON THE 6TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

RESOLVED :—

"That inasmuch as there are a large number of chronic feeble-minded patients who are at present in Asylums who could be equally well cared for in Workhouses or other Establishments made suitable for the purpose, and at less cost in building or supervision than what is now incurred in Asylums, it is desirable that Parliament should give an increased grant to Boards of Guardians for the purpose of meeting such cases."

(V) COPY OF A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE CARDIGANSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL AT A QUARTERLY MEETING HELD ON THE 14TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1907.

Resolved :—

(1) "That inasmuch as there are a large number of chronic and feeble-minded patients in asylums who are regarded as suitable for accommodation in separate institutions made suitable for the certifiable defective class, with less costly buildings and supervision than is necessary in the ordinary lunatic asylum, it is desirable that Parliament should increase the grant now made to boards of guardians and that the grant be extended to cases retained in such institutions.

(2) "That a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded."

H. C. FRYER,
Clerk to the County Council of Cardiganshire.

(W) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF STOCKPORT ON THE 15TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

"That inasmuch as there are a large number of "chronic feeble-minded patients who are at present "in asylums who could be equally well cared for in "workhouses or other establishments made suitable "for the purpose, and at a less cost in building or "supervision than what is now incurred in asylums, "it is desirable that Parliament should give an "increased grant to Boards of Guardians for the "purpose of meeting such cases."

(X) COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE COUNCIL OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS IN COMMITTEE, HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HALL, HASTINGS, ON FRIDAY, THE 15TH MARCH, 1907.

On the Motion of Alderman Eaton, seconded by Councillor Goddard, it was Resolved :—

"That inasmuch as there are a large number of chronic feeble-minded patients who are at present in Asylums who could be equally well cared for in Workhouses or other establishments made suitable for the purpose, and at a less cost in building or supervision than that incurred in the case of Asylums, it is desirable that Parliament should make an increased grant to Boards of Guardians for the purpose of meeting such cases."

(Y)—COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE SOMERSET COUNTY COUNCIL ON THE 9TH APRIL, 1907.

Clerk's Office,
3, Chapel Row,
Queen Square, Bath.
15th May, 1907.

Dear Sir,—I beg to inform you that the Somerset County Council, at their quarterly meeting held on the 9th ultimo, passed the following resolution :—

"That inasmuch as there are a large number of "chronic feeble-minded patients who are at present "in asylums who could be equally well cared for in "other establishments made suitable for the purpose, "and at a less cost in building or supervision than "what is now incurred in asylums, it is desirable "that Parliament should give an increased grant to "board of guardians for the purpose of meeting "such cases."

Yours faithfully,
G. I. SIMEY,
Clerk of the County Council.

The Secretary,
The Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded,
Royal Commissions' House,
Old Palace Yard, Westminster, S.W.

(Z).—COPY OF LETTER DATED 12TH APRIL, 1907, RECEIVED FROM THE TOWN CLERK OF THE BOROUGH OF WIMBLEDON.

Town Clerk's Office,
Wimbledon,
12th April, 1907.

SIR,—I beg to inform you that the Town Council of Wimbledon have recently had under consideration a resolution passed by the Montgomeryshire County Council on 21st December, 1906, respecting the retention of chronic feeble-minded patients in asylums, and they have directed me to write urging the desirability of boards of guardians being encouraged to retain chronic feeble-minded persons in the workhouses instead of sending them to asylums, which should be reserved for acute cases of insanity.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. STEELE SHELDON,
Town Clerk.

The Secretary,
Royal Commission on the Feeble-minded,
Local Government Board,
Whitehall, S.W.

(Aa).—COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED AT A MEETING OF THE ORSETT UNION, AUGUST, 1907.

RESOLVED :—

That the Board of Guardians of this Union are of opinion that it is desirable to establish Homes for Imbeciles, &c., with a view to relieving the present undue pressure on the accommodation of our Lunatic Asylums and Workhouses, believing, as this Board do, that such persons could be more adequately cared for in such Homes, and trained to do work which would be advantageous to the institutions as well as to the inmates.

That the Local Government Board be urged to bring some measure before the Government, having this most desirable reform in view.

(Ab).—COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED AT A CONFERENCE OF AFTER-CARE COMMITTEES HELD AT BIRMINGHAM, 8TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

CITY OF BIRMINGHAM.
Education Department.
Edmund Street.
November 15th, 1907.

SIR,—A Conference of After-Care Committees was held in Birmingham on Friday, the 8th day of November, 1907, and was attended by delegates from twenty-two Education Committees and seven Boards of Guardians, when the following resolution was passed, which I have been instructed to forward to you:—

"That special Institutions should be provided for the permanent care of the mentally-defective, and that powers be given to the proper authorities to commit defective cases to such Institutions, and to detain them therein."

The following is a list of the authorities represented:—

Education Committees.

Birmingham.
Bolton.
Bristol.
Burnley.
Darlington.
Derby.
Derbyshire.
Gateshead.
Hull.
King's Norton.
Leicester.
Liverpool.
London.
Manchester.
Northampton.
Oldham.
Oxford.
Plymouth.
Salford.
Smethwick.
Swindon.
Wolverhampton.

Boards of Guardians.

Aston.
Birmingham.
Chelsea.
Coventry.
King's Norton.
Salford.
Worksop.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JNO. ARTHUR PALMER.
Secretary.

H. B. N. Mothersole, Esq., M.A.,
Royal Commissions' House,
Old Palace Yard,
London.

(Ac).—COPY OF RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF POOR LAW UNIONS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, JANUARY 1908.

5, King's Bench Walk,
Temple, E.C.
January 20th, 1908.

DETENTION OF "INS-AND-OUTS."

SIR,—I am desired by my executive council to inform you that they have had under consideration the subject matter of the following resolution which has been submitted to the council for that purpose by one of the boards subscribing to this association:—

Copy Resolution.

"That the Local Government Board be asked to provide for extending the period of detention in workhouses of: (*a*) Paupers of a class of 'ins-and-outs,' who spend most of their time in the workhouse, but frequently take their discharge only to return in a few days or weeks out of health and in a filthy condition; and (*b*) partially weak-minded women who go out of the house and return to it pregnant; the new power of detention to be exercised by the guardians under an order of justices for such a period, not exceeding twelve months, as the character of the pauper and the circumstances of the case would justify."

I am to state that my council is of opinion that legislation in the direction suggested is desirable, and that power should be given to magistrates in open court, upon the application of boards of guardians, to make orders for the detention of such paupers, for a period, say, of six months, with power to renew such orders from time to time.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
(*Signed*) HERBERT DAVEY.

The Home Secretary,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W

12*a*.—STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY WILLIAM HENRY BROWN, Esq., M.A., OF WAKEFIELD.

I am Inspector of Elementary Education to the County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

The Education Act of 1902 came into operation in the West Riding on the 1st April, 1904, that being the "appointed day."

Prior to that date, the elementary education of the West Riding Educational Area was supervised by 225 different authorities, who were replaced by the West Riding County Council, by the operation of the Act.

A short time before the appointed day enquiries were addressed to clerks to school boards and urban and rural district councils as to defective children who were attending Special Classes or Schools under the provisions of the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, and replies were received stating that not one of the educational authorities in that portion of the Riding which was to come under the control of the county council for the purpose of elementary education had taken advantage of the Act.

The probable reasons for this state of affairs were that each authority had only a small number of children to deal with under the Act, and were unable to start special classes of their own. It followed, therefore, that in all, or nearly all, cases the children would have had to be dealt with by boarding-out, and the school boards and urban and rural district councils were afraid of the great cost which they would have incurred by the adoption of that system.

The West Riding Education Committee have from time to time had the subject under general consideration, but owing to the enormous magnitude of the task of putting into operation the Act of 1902 in their very wide and scattered area, they have not until recently been able to give the matter proper attention.

The West Riding Educational Area is about 2,540 square miles in extent, and comprises about 120 urban districts, varying in population from 331 to 18,449, and 514 townships, the latter of course forming the rural districts. The number of elementary schools is 877, and the number of children on the rolls is about 200,000, the average number in attendance being 173,000.

The Education Committee have recently, through the divisional clerks, school attendance officers, and head teachers, made enquiries as to the defective (physical and mental) children in their area, and the returns received to date show that there are 239 children who are strikingly defective and incapable of benefiting in any way by attendance at an ordinary elementary school. In addition to these, there are no doubt many children who would be better taught and receive more educational advantage in a special school, but the information as to this class has not yet been collected.

The 239 children may be classified as under :—

Physically *and* Mentally Defective - -	79
Physically Defective only - - - -	24
Mentally Defective only - - - -	136

Of the whole number, 196 cases may be considered to be of a severe type, whilst 43 are of such a nature as to verge on imbecility.

Up to now the Education Committee have dealt fully with 5 cases of defective children, and these have been sent to the Leeds Special Schools, under the powers conferred by Section 2 of the Act of 1899 at an annual cost to the Committee of £31 6s. per child. The children are boarded-out with foster parents in approved homes near the school, and are under the direct supervision of the Leeds Boarding-out Committee (a Committee specially appointed by the Leeds Education Committee) whose members visit the homes. Reports as to the children's progress and home life are forwarded to the County Council and to the children's parents once a month.

As regards epileptic children, inquiries have been made and the names of 35 children have been furnished as sufferers from severe epilepsy. A fair proportion of these children are described as "intelligent," whilst others are stated to be of moderate ability. Only one of these cases has hitherto been dealt with by the local education authority.

The County Borough Authorities are willing to afford facilities for the education of the West Riding children in their special schools, but the accommodation they have provided is limited, and the vacant places are consequently few. It is therefore not possible to rely on these authorities for any number of school places for defective children, and it is indeed open to grave doubt whether a town school is at all suitable for the treatment of these cases. It would appear that the children would lead far brighter and healthier lives, and would have a better chance of outgrowing their infirmities in country surroundings than in the close environment of a town, and this would apply more particularly to their out-door recreations. It must also be remembered that other authorities object to receive all but the most simple cases. As before explained, the children have to be boarded-out with families near the special school they are attending, and it is very difficult to find a home for a child who is suffering severely from physical or mental defects.

Efforts have been made to secure the admission of such children, but in every case, on learning full particulars, the several education authorities have declined to receive the child. As may be imagined, these defective children require a great deal of special care and attention on the part of the foster parents outside school hours, and this cannot be obtained in an ordinary working man's family, hence the difficulty in finding suitable homes, more especially for severe cases.

There are at present no special classes or schools for feeble-minded children within the West Riding area, and it will soon be necessary to consider the best means of providing accommodation for such children. Two ways of dealing with the question may be suggested :—

(1) Making arrangements for special classes as part of, but separate from, the ordinary elementary schools.

(2) Erecting special schools and building institutions in different parts of the Riding.

If the first method be adopted it is certain it can only be applied in the more urban parts of the Riding. I would draw the attention of the members of the Commission to the difficulty of making satisfactory arrangements for dealing with the comparatively small number of children who are scattered over such a wide area. It will, of course, be easy to form classes in populous urban districts, but the real trouble is in dealing with the children in rural districts. In the majority of cases, the children live so far apart that it is impracticable to make arrangements for their being conveyed to one of the special classes or schools, unless indeed they happen to reside in the immediate neighbourhood. Then as regards the urban districts, it is more than likely that a number of children will reside at a considerable distance from the special school, and special arrangements will probably have to be made for their conveyance. The second method is the only one possible for the majority of cases already notified. There are 15 non-county boroughs in the Riding, and it is possible that they might be willing to join the county council in the cost of erecting and maintaining homes in the country instead of sending the defective children in their area to town schools.

The expense of putting the Act into operation is bound to be heavy. If 250 children could be dealt with in the same way as those sent to Leeds, the annual cost of maintenance would be nearly £8,000, but as has already been pointed out, this is not possible, and it will be necessary, if the cases are to be dealt with at all, for the local education authority to erect schools and institutions of their now. The capital charges on this account will be heavy. The cost of providing an institution is variously estimated at from £150 to £180 per head, and the erection of special schools or classrooms will not be less than £20 per child, and probably will be more. For 250 children, it would therefore be necessary to contemplate a capital outlay of £40,000 to £50,000. Further, institutions for feeble-minded children should be limited, as to accommodation, to small numbers. It is clearly undesirable that these children should be brought together in large

numbers, and, in providing accommodation, the cottage home system would probably be found to be preferable to that of an institution, which brings many children together under one roof.

To give a suitable training to these children fewer children can be taught in a class than in an ordinary school, the staff charges are therefore higher, and as more floor space is required than is allowed in the case of Public Elementary Schools, the general charges for the upkeep of the building are correspondingly higher. As much of the instruction should be given in the form of manual training, more appliances and more rooms are required if the instruction is to be successful, and in all cases some provision for out-door work, in such subjects as cottage gardening, is very desirable.

It is estimated that the annual cost per child for

instruction in a Special School is	£11	0	0
Deduct the Government Grant of	4	5	0
leaves	£6	15	0

This balance of £6 15s. is the amount to be provided by the education authority out of the rates. When the child is boarded-out, a further annual sum of £25 at least will be required for maintenance, the total annual cost for education and maintenance being £31 15s. 0d.

Assuming that 250 children are to be dealt with by means of boarding-out in institutions the annual charge on the rates would be approximately £10,603 arrived at as under :—

Annual repayment of loan and interest on a capital outlay of £40,000		£2,666
(*a*) Education of 250 children at £6 15s. per head	£1,687	
(*b*) Boarding maintenance of 250 children at £25 per head	£6,250	
		£7,937
		£10,603

A child who is dealt with in this manner at the age of seven, and remains at the school until the age of sixteen will cost the local education authority not less than £285 for the period.

As regards the parents' contributions towards the cost of maintenance, in nearly every case they are of the labouring class, earning from 15s. to 25s. per week, and the contribution they are prepared to pay varies from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per week. Small as these sums are, great difficulty is experienced in collecting the amounts, and if the parent is once allowed to fall into arrear, it is almost impossible to recover any portion.

It will thus be seen that if the Act is put into operation it will involve an annual expenditure out of the rates of £10,600 at least, and this will be incurred in dealing with one section of feeble-minded children. The cost of educating 35 epileptic children noted above would not be less per head than in the case of the 250 children already taken into account. It is usually assumed that 1 per cent. of the children of school age are more or less defective, and unable to profit fully by the instruction given in an ordinary elementary school. If this proportion holds good for the West Riding, some 2,000 children are affected, and though at present not more than 285 have been considered there remains a balance of 1,715 children now attending the ordinary elementary day schools who would receive greater benefit by attendance at a special school if such provision existed. It need hardly be stated that the provision of a number of small classes covering the whole of the Riding would involve the Committee in considerable expenditure, and the difficulties of organising such classes would be very great.

In urban areas with a population of 10,000 to 20,000 there are in all probability sufficient children needing special treatment to form a special class; but in rural areas there seems no possibility of gathering together a sufficient number to justify the expense of providing a special room and staff.

Expenses such as have been foreshadowed in the preceding paragraphs will undoubtedly be a great addition to the charges which already press very heavily on the ratepayers who are now paying a rate of 10d. in the £ for ordinary educational purposes, and it is suggested that it is desirable to ask for further assistance from the Government in the shape of grants for building and maintenance, and an increased annual grant for the education given in special schools or classes.

12*b*.—STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY JAMES ROBERT KAYE, ESQ., M.B., D.P.H., F.G.S., ETC.

I am Medical Officer of Health for the administrative county of the West Riding of Yorkshire, and acting as medical adviser to the county education authority. Among other public appointments, I have held that of senior resident medical officer at the Birmingham Asylum, Rubery Hill.

I have given considerable thought to the question of the treatment of the feeble-minded—a subject which I regard as of the utmost importance in its relationship to the general fitness of the race. In my opinion an appreciable proportion of the constantly increasing inmates of lunatic asylums are the offspring of defective persons, and this consideration alone is sufficient to suggest that State attention should be systematically given to the large class of defectives who are not certified under the Lunacy laws. The necessary control should commence at about five or six years of age and should not terminate with the school age, its objects being (1) to alleviate the affliction as far as may be, (2) to produce such degree of usefulness as may be possible under proper training and control, (3) to protect posterity, to some extent, from the reproduction of defective types. I am conscious that the last heading involves a far-reaching proposal, but it is none the less important on that account.

Other witnesses from the West Riding of Yorkshire will submit figures showing the probable number of children as classified in the reference to the Commission. The present means of dealing with these various types may be summarised as follows :—

(1) *Idiots and Hopeless Imbeciles.*—In the majority of cases the parents or guardians take advantage of the provisions made by the poor law authorities, thus involving pauper disqualification Where, as in the West Riding, there is accommodation for idiots and imbeciles these are drafted there, being certified under the Lunacy Acts.

(2) *Imbeciles and low-grade Defectives,* after proving more or less hopeless under ordinary instruction, are usually left alone by the school attendance officers and settle down to a life of lounging and loitering about the house and neighbourhood in various degrees of misery, according to their physical state and environment, with parental discipline often fitful, and frequently wanting.

(3) *Feeble-minded Children* are a large and ill-defined class, bordering on the imbeciles at one end, and on the merely backward scholars at the other. They usually attend the ordinary school until the school period passes by, having made little or no progress. Some of those at the top of the scale may find some simple employment and lead useful lives, but most of the roads lead eventually to charitable homes, workhouses, asylums, or prisons. From a national point of view it is this class which is most important in view of its influence on posterity.

(4) *Other Defectives.*—Distributed amongst the three preceding classes, and also existing as separate types there are :

A. *Physically Defectives.*—These may be idiots imbeciles or merely feeble-minded, with defects of senses or movements; or they may be mentally

passable, yet by reason of their physical infirmity incapable of receiving ordinary instruction, and thus compelled to rank with the feeble-minded.

B. *Epileptics* fill a considerable place among each of the foregoing classes, their position in the scale being determined by the severity of their affliction. In after life many of these become inmates of asylums.

Whatever scheme be suggested for the care and control of these numerous classes, it needs to be so comprehensive as to include suitable provision for each type. If accommodation is made for one group only, it will be shared by those properly belonging to another category, and this is neither economical nor advantageous. For example, at present there are undoubtedly a large number of epileptics incarcerated in lunatic asylums who might be cared for at considerably less expense and, whilst employed at some productive work, might possibly lead happier and more useful lives. Similarly, the absence of suitable provision for imbeciles has led, in some cases, to their being retained in special classes for the feeble-minded, and *vice versa*, in the absence of special classes for the feeble-minded, children of this type have been certified as imbeciles and accommodated under the lunacy provisions. In the West Riding no provision has been made in the way of special classes, but some children, on whose condition I have reported, are being boarded out with other authorities possessing accommodation.

I do not suggest that it would be practicable for local authorities (even if they possessed the necessary legal powers) to at once make provision for dealing completely with all types and all ages; but I think it is desirable that a start should be made to deal on a comprehensive basis with certain of the defectives of school age, and, whilst continuing an interest in them during after life, to receive fresh cases recruited from time to time among the accruing infant population, and so prevent the admission of many unsuitable persons into workhouses and asylums.

Neither the Census figures nor the Lunacy Reports afford adequate information of the mentally defective population. It is usually calculated, however, that about 1·0 per cent. of school children are feeble-minded, but a large proportion of these are, no doubt, capable of being dealt with at ordinary elementary schools and are, in fact, so accommodated. In the West Riding education area there are, however, 250 ascertained cases of serious defect (including some epileptics and physically affected children) who are quite incapable of benefitting by ordinary teaching, and whose presence at school is a burden to the teachers, and sometimes injurious to the other scholars. If specific provision were made for this class, the numbers would, doubtless, be considerably augmented from the ranks of the 1,700 further children in the Riding who are, more or less, wanting in capacity, as already referred to.

Any reasonable proposal to establish special local classes throughout the West Riding for the care and control of these children would still leave many of them without provision owing to the large area over which their homes are scattered; and the distance would be too great to allow of their being conveyed to the nearest class. They might possibly be boarded out in the neighbourhood of these special schools, but that course would be very costly and would not yield the benefits which might be obtained by having complete supervision under a residential scheme.

Whilst I agree with the authorities who hold that for scholastic purposes children of this class ought not to be gathered together in large numbers, I think that rule need not be so closely observed if we substitute a colony or settlement in the country for a school in the town.

The advantages of a scheme of this kind over a special school for day attendance are obvious.

(1) The more complete supervision would protect the inmates from the evil influences, neglect, ill-treatment or irritation met with outside school—influences which often inhibit progress. (2) The better regulation of their diet, clothing, cleanliness, recreation, and other details of life would be favourable to their outgrowing their infirmities. (3) The constant discipline would provide the sensation of an outside will power which often proves so beneficial to persons of this class, enabling them to undertake work which would be quite beyond them in other circumstances. (4) Where the whole time of the scholars is at the disposal of the authorities there is more chance of their accomplishing some productive work and being placed in the way of partially, at all events, earning their own livelihood in the future.

Such a colony with its varied resources would comprise an administrative block, with detached homes under central control which would be partly medical. It would probably be necessary to have three departments affording accommodation for (1) teachable defectives, (2) epileptics, (3) adults not suitable for discharge after school age.

Uneducable imbeciles and degenerating epileptics, after being found unsuitable for the colony, would be drafted to the institutions for them elsewhere under the Lunacy Acts. The rest would be classified according to capabilities and temperament, and would receive instruction under the care of teachers who would be mostly women, having special sympathy and training in the work. The manual part of the instruction, which is often so attractive to the mentally defective, should be carried out by experienced practical men.

To prevent unreasonable disturbance in the educational work caused by parents prematurely withdrawing their children from the scheme it might be necessary to require some form of contract to be entered into previous to admission into the colony. Legislative powers would also be required to enforce detention in the colony beyond the school age, and so ultimately form an adult working settlement to which could be transferred those children who, if discharged, might fall on the rates or sink in vice. For economy's sake this should be part of the same colony, as already suggested.

The cost would be considerable, but towards this there ought to be a liberal grant from the Government and also some income from relatives in certain cases and from productive work. The State would be the gainer in regard to all those who were discharged capable of undertaking some simple employment, while in regard to those permanently detained there would be some advantage to posterity by reason of their inability to procreate.

JAMES ROBERT KAYE.

County Hall, Wakefield.
14*th March*, 1905.

12c.—STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY MISS LOUISA TWINING.

As it is forty-four years since I was called to give evidence on the first Poor Law Commission in 1861, it is not surprising that I feel unable to repeat the effort, and, therefore, am allowed to give it thus, as I was in the recent Commission on Poor Law Nursing in 1902.

As a guardian in two places, in Kensington and Tonbridge (1884–1900), I have had some opportunities of observing the great short-comings of our laws with regard to this class, in addition to more than fifty years' experience of workhouse management, and I may sum up my convictions thus, viz., the *want of the power of detention.* In the year 1887 I wrote a paper which I read at the S.E.P.L. Conference, at Exeter Hall, and in that my opinions are recorded that the sad and chief number of the illegitimate births are due to the liberty given to the feeble-minded inmates to discharge themselves at the age of sixteen, which is just the most dangerous period of their lives. They constantly came before the Board for admission as the result of their freedom and unprotected condition. Now there has long seemed to many of us only one practical method of combating this growing and costly evil, for no other remedy has been suggested or tried.

I know that the first objection urged will be its cost, and we must consider the ratepayers as well as the welfare of the class we are considering. But on this point we are convinced that it would be a saving of future generations of the helpless, whatever the first outlay would be. Those who have had experience of various kinds of "colonies" and industrial homes will be able to speak better than I can about them, but there can be no doubt that profitable work and employment of various kinds would make it, in great measure, remunerative, even if we leave out of consideration the *future* saving to which I have already alluded.

In conclusion, I may say that I believe this to be the only real suggestion that can be made, and I most earnestly desire to see it adopted and added to our Poor Law.

Of course if parents are able to contribute they should do so, but this is a minor consideration.

We are all aware that parental control and influence has seriously decreased, and, indeed, is hardly existent, and, therefore, is not to be taken into account in considering this most important problem of our social life. There would be no need to erect costly buildings, for if my suggestion of years ago were carried out, and the smaller country workhouses classified in *districts* instead of *unions*, and as now half empty, they could be filled by different classes collected from a larger area supplying each class, of which the defective, feeble-minded, and imbecile would be one.

It may, perhaps, be of interest in the history of the feeble-minded, if I add that my brother, Dr. William Twining, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in the year 1842 visited Interlachen, in Switzerland, where on the Abendberg the young Dr. Guggenbühl had started an Institution for Crètins, the first effort that had been made for these unfortunate children. On his return to England he wrote and published accounts of what he had seen, and also read a paper at Cambridge on the subject. He died in 1848. We believe that this was the first effort made in this country to draw public attention to idiots and imbeciles, or the feeble-minded, and soon afterwards an institution was started at Bath for their care and education, followed in after years by an ever increasing number, till the present effort, which is being made by means of the Royal Commission, to extend still further a wider and more complete knowledge of the subject in all its details and methods.

LOUISA TWINING.

68, Lansdowne Road, W.
October 10, 1905.

12d.—STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY PHILIP OWEN BUSWELL, ESQ., CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF HASTINGS EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

For some years past first the Hastings (United District) School Board then the County Borough of Hastings Education Committee have had under consideration the matter of making provision under the Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic Children) Act, 1899, for the Borough.

The following particulars show that the question has not been lost sight of, although no practical scheme has up to the present been established.

As far back as November, 1900, cases were brought to the notice of the School Board, and with the approval of the Board of Education Mr. George Locke, M.R.C.S., was appointed Medical Officer under Section 1 (3) of the Act to examine all cases to be dealt with.

In order to meet immediate cases, application was made in January, 1901, to the London School Board, and also to the Brighton School Board, asking whether the said Boards would receive two cases under the Boarding-out Regulations, but at that time the School Boards in question had only provided day schools.

In May, 1901, returns were received from the elementary schools of the borough showing the number of defective and epileptic children in attendance who, by reason of mental or physical defect, were incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction given in an ordinary public elementary school. The names of thirty-six children were included in the said returns, and with a view of obtaining further information on the matter, the School Board appointed a sub-committee to consider the whole question, with power to visit the special centre at Brighton, and to submit a scheme for the education of such children.

On the 14th May, 1901, the sub-committee visited the centre for feeble-minded at Brighton, and were very much impressed with the work being done—the children being well looked after as regards education both mentally and morally.

On the 8th June, 1901, a meeting of the sub-committee was held at which the parents of twenty-eight of the children included in the returns attended. The children were examined by Dr. Harvey (a member of the School Board).

The School Board on the 27th of June, 1901, instructed the sub-committee to consider the matter of obtaining proper accommodation. Several premises were inspected but nothing suitable found.

Towards the end of 1901 the whole question was postponed, but taken up again at the beginning of 1904.

On the 27th January, 1904, the matter was again discussed, and a sub-committee appointed by the Education Committee to consider and report.

In February, 1904, further returns were received from the head teachers of the elementary schools and attendance officers, showing the number of cases in which special treatment would probably be required, and on the 23rd of the month a further visit to the Brighton centre was made. At this visit the sub-committee were accompanied by Mr. George Locke (the medical officer appointed under the Act) and Dr. Scarlyn Wilson (medical officer of health for the Borough of Hastings).

On the 26th March, 1904, a meeting of the sub-committee was held at which nineteen children were examined by Mr. Locke and Dr. Wilson, twelve of whom were certified as requiring treatment in a special school, and at a meeting on the 23rd April five children were examined, three of whom required special provision.

Several cases were visited at the homes by Mr Locke and myself on the 29th April and 2nd May, and at a further meeting of the sub-committee held on the 5th May the following return was presented as the result of the examinations by the medical officer :—

Cases requiring treatment in a special school -	19
" Backward " cases, but suitable for an ordinary school - - - - - - - - -	14
Total - -	33

The following report was submitted by the sub-committee to the Education Committee on the 25th May, 1904, when it was ordered :—

> " That the matter be referred to the Finance Sub-committee, together with the other members of the Education Committee who are members of the special sub-committee, for consideration and report."

COPY OF REPORT.

County Borough of Hastings Education Committee.

***Report** of Sub-committee (The Chairman, Mr. Councillor Shoesmith, Mrs. Strickland, Mr. E. H. Jukes, Mr. W. Ransom, Mr. G. Locke, M.R.C.S., and Dr. A. Scarlyn Wilson) appointed by the Education Committee on the 27th January, 1904, to consider and Report on the Question of the Education of Defective and Epileptic Children in the Borough.*

The Sub-committee report that they have held five meetings, and considered returns from the head teachers of the several schools of children between the ages of seven and sixteen who, in their (the teachers') opinion, by reason of mental or physical defect, are incapable of receiving proper benefit from the instruction given in an ordinary public elementary school.

Meetings of the Sub-committee were held in the afternoons of Saturday, 26th March and 23rd April (at which Dr. A. Scarlyn Wilson was in attendance), in order to allow the parents to attend with the children for the purpose of making further inquiries into each particular case, and also for examination by Mr. George Locke, the medical officer approved by the Board of Education on the 20th December, 1900, under the provisions of the Act.

In accordance with the returns obtained, thirty-three cases have been interviewed and examined, and classed by the medical officer as follows :—

Cases requiring treatment in a special school -	19
" Backward " cases, but suitable for an ordinary elementary school - - - - - -	14
Total	33

From these figures it will be seen that there are at the present moment a sufficient number of cases known to the Committee (and they have every reason to believe that there are several children, not on the books of any particular school, for whom provision should be made) to form a special class.

With a view of gaining a practical insight into the working of a centre for defective children, four members of the Sub-committee (Mrs. Strickland, Mr. E. H. Jukes, Mr. George Locke, Dr. A. Scarlyn Wilson) together with the clerk visited the class at Brighton on the 23rd February, 1904. The class at present includes forty-six children. and the excellent work carried out by the Brighton Committee for the afflicted (thirty-eight) during the year ended 31st March, 1903, only cost to the rates £189 18s. 1d. (say £5 per head). The members of the Sub committee were greatly impressed with the manner in which the children are taught, and also the earnest desire of the staff to make the lives of the little ones under their charge as bright as possible

After very carefully considering the whole points bearing upon the education of defective children, and being of opinion that provision should be made for such children, the Sub-committee submit the following recommendation for consideration :—

" That the Education Committee take into consideration the matter of establishing a class for defective and epileptic children, at an early date, to meet present needs (about thirty children), inasmuch as the Sub-committee consider that the children listed as suitable for a special class are, by reason of their infirmities, a serious hindrance to the teaching of any ordinary school in which they may be found."

The Sub-committee are of opinion that suitable premises are available in the centre of the town, which may be hired at a reasonable annual rental.

In the event of the foregoing report receiving approval, the members of the Sub-committee are quite willing to render any further service which may be required.

At a meeting of the Education Committee held on the 29th June, 1904, the foregoing report was approved, and at a meeting of the Town Council on the 15th July it was ordered, "That the Council approve of a scheme for dealing with the education of defective and epileptic children in the borough."

Between September, 1904, and March, 1905, several meetings of the Sub-committee were held, and a number of premises inspected.

On the 5th May, 1905, it was reported that H.M. Inspector (Mr. Gardner) had visited premises known as " Manor House School," and the same premises were inspected by Dr. Eichholz on the 6th June. Negotiations were commenced with the owner of the building with a view to probable purchase or hire.

On the 28th June, 1905, a lengthy report was pre sented by the Sub-committee to the Education Committee, and it was decided to recommend the Town Council to purchase the property for the purpose of establishing a school for defective and epileptic children.

On the 26th July the Town Council decided not to approve the purchase, and the matter was referred back with a view to submitting some other scheme, and the Sub-committee at this date (December, 1905) still have the matter under consideration.

My object in setting forth the above particulars is to show the desire of the Education Committee to make provision for such children. The greatest difficulty which the Committee have had to face is the one of suitable premises. The majority of the buildings inspected lacked the necessary outside space so essential for playground purposes.

With reference to the general question of the instruction of the feeble-minded, as explained in my communication to the Town Clerk of Hastings, of the 6th November, 1905, I anticipate that the Commission require, in the main, evidence based upon practical experience, which unfortunately in Hastings to the present is " nil."

I suppose it is generally agreed that the ideal treatment in such cases (especially the feeble-minded) is that in which *full* charge of such children is undertaken by persons of wide experience and sympathy. This would mean the establishment of classes (boarding and instruction) where the children would always be under good influence. This course would probably meet with some opposition from the parents of children from the " better homes." It appears almost a waste of energy to instruct these afflicted mites for about four hours a day, and for them to return home and, in a good number of cases, lack the continuation of the sympathy and kind treatment meted out during the four hours in question. Of course the matter of expense will certainly be raised, but then it is one of those institutions in which the money would be well expended.

Again, the limiting of the age to sixteen is a debatable point. In some cases very little educational progress is made before they reach that age, and unless the good influence is continued in the home when these children are no longer under the control of the Education Authorities much of the good work is wasted.

I would like to suggest to the Commission that the grants made by the Board of Education are somewhat inadequate to meet the heavy expense in connection with the provision of suitable accommodation—perhaps pressure could be brought to bear upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to set a larger sum of money apart when the Education Estimates are being discussed.

Further, while every one interested in these children is anxious that the premises should be as near the ideal as possible, the rules of the Board of Education for the building of such centres are somewhat stringent, and in places where the rates are so high the guardians of the ratepayers are loth to spend money, however good the cause, unless absolutely necessary. Perhaps the Board of Education could be induced to relax the rules when good cause is shown that it is well nigh impossible to strictly adhere to the Regulations without entailing a very large expenditure.

I beg to tender my thanks to the Commission for sending (through the Town Clerk of Hastings) a Volume of the Evidence given to the 4th of August, etc., for my perusal, but through pressure of other duties I have only been able to spend but little time upon the interesting volumes, which appear to include, as for as I could judge in the time at my disposal, all the points (excepting those which are exclusively local) set forth in the preceding pages of this evidence.

If desired, I shall be pleased to attend as a witness before the Commission in January next, in accordance with the last paragraph contained in the Secretary's communication to the Town Clerk under date 13th November, 1905.

PHILIP O. BUSWELL,

Clerk of the Education Committee for the County Borough of Hastings.

December, 1905.

12*e*.—STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY THE ASSOCIATION FOR PROMOTING EMPLOYMENT OF THE MENTALLY OR PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE.

The work of the Association was begun in Fulham, November, 1901, by a few visitors who already knew the neighbourhood, and who tried to keep a record of the mentally or physically defective, not attending school, referred to them for help, and to promote, through the aid of relations, private charity, or the State, the training and employment of the defective and the after care of those leaving special schools. The Association now visits in Fulham, Chelsea, Hammersmith, and Kensington, a district including some of the worst streets in London. [Since September, 1905, the Secretary has also acted as secretary for the local after-care committees of managers, then formed for each group of special schools M.D.]

The mentally defective cases visited have been divided into two classes—

1. *Those trained in Special Schools.*—126, of whom 11 are over 21.

2. *Those without Sperial School Training or Excluded from Special Schools before* 14 *years of Age.*—These number 80, including 16 imbecile, 43 feeble-minded, 21 epileptics (of whom 8 are also feeble-minded). 33 are under 16 years of age and 19 over 21.

In 20 cases these are known to have obtained admission to institutions, but there is great need of arrangements for the transfer to other places of instruction of those excluded from special or elementary schools as imbecile or epileptic. At present it is difficult to persuade the parents to "put away" their children, or contribute towards their maintenance in a home, and for some there is no accommodation available.

The families we have visited might be divided roughly into three groups :—

A.—FAMILIES OF LOW TYPE.

Those of this group leaving the special schools seem often to obtain and keep work of a rough class fairly well, and, though they may seem to deteriorate on leaving school, it appears difficult to deal with the class except indirectly by raising the moral tone of the districts in which they live, and the factories, laundries, street markets, etc., in which they find employment.

B.—FAMILIES WHICH HAVE SUNK TO A LOW LEVEL MORALLY OR PHYSICALLY.

Many of those attending the special schools in the poorer parts especially Notting Dale belong to such families. Actual bad results reported to us are few, but complaints of failure to keep work, idleness, spending time in the streets, are frequent. Some of these had already left school some time when brought to our notice.

In some cases those belonging to these families appear capable of permanent improvement by admission to residential training homes between the age of 13 and 16. At present the education authority makes no provision in residential homes for London girls of this class.

C.—FAMILIES OF THE RESPECTABLE WORKING CLASS.

The cases referred to us would show that a large proportion of the most marked cases of mental defect, imbeciles, those untrained in special schools, and those who leave the special schools in most need of permanent care, occur in these families.

Many of those too defective to earn their living but of good disposition are at present living harmlessly at home under the care of relations, who appear able to provide for their protection, and it does not seem that much would be gained by throwing the burden of their support on the ratepayers, while their relations can look after them.

Our aim has been to promote the protection and employment of those living under the care of their relations, and we believe that much might be done by local associations of voluntary and paid visitors, who would keep in touch with those over school age, and report cases in which, for their own sake or that of others, admission to an institution became advisable, to some authority empowered to deal with them.

BERTHA C. ARNOULD,

Hon. Secretary Association for Promoting Employment of Mentally or Physically Defective (West London).

Approved by Committee,

P. S. G. PROPERT, *Chairman.*

12*t*.—STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY JOHN W. HAWKINS, ESQ., MASTER OF THE SUPREME COURT (RETIRED).

The Royal Commissioners on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded having expressed a desire that I should write a memorandum on the possibility of transferring the present jurisdiction of the Masters in Lunacy to the Chancery Division as sketched by Lord Justice Cozens-Hardy in his evidence before the Commission, I have pleasure in complying.

I have been furnished with and have read the evidence given by the Lord Justice, Masters Fischer and Ambrose, Mr. Keely, Mr. Christopher James, Sir James Crichton-Browne, Mr. Nicholson, and Mr. Winterbotham.

The Commissioners have in the evidence full particulars of the constitution and work of the Lunacy Department, and it is proper that they should be informed of that of the Chancery Division. There are six Judges who are linked in pairs. One of each pair hears for one sitting the actions set down before those "linked" Judges, the other in that sitting hears motions, adjourned summons petitions, and any interlocutory applications. Each pair of Judges so "linked" has four Masters of the Chancery Division attached to the pair.

All actions and matters assigned to each pair of Judges are divided among the four masters alphabetically according to the first letter of the alphabet with which the name of the first-mentioned person in the action or matter begins, thus A to D to one, E to K to another, L to R to another, and S to Z to the fourth, *e.g.*, an action Atkins *v.* Jones, or a matter entitled In the matter of John Atkins an Infant, or In the matter of the Trust of the will of John Brown to the master to whom is assigned the A to D cases and so on, each master hearing all applications in the action or matter so assigned to him so that each master is familiar with the action or matter, and in cases of infants with the circumstances of the infants, their relations and property.

Each master has two first-class, one second-class and one third-class clerk. The work done by the different clerks varies in the different chambers, the more important work being done by the two first-class clerks, to one of whom is entrusted the taxation of quite short and simple bills of cost; the rest of the work, such as drawing draft certificates, taking trustees' and executors' accounts, endorsing the summons where orders have to be drawn by a registrar, to one or the other of them. In my division I found it convenient to divide such work alphabetically between the two first-class clerks. The second-class clerk takes receivers' accounts and some other matters. The third-class clerk issues summonses, keeps the papers in order, prepares the master's list for the day, and gives appointments.

One of the Commissioners, Mr. Green (28066) seemed to think that it is strange that the clerk should be the judge how long a case may take, I may say that he knows from experience how many cases he can put in the master's list of applications for morning appointments, *i.e.*, from 11 to 1.30, and as to longer appointments for the afternoon, the persons asking for an appointment tell him what time they want and if he thinks they are asking too much time he would ask the master, but in practice he can fairly judge whether they ask for too much.

The clerks adjourn to the master any question they think he ought to decide and any question the parties attending wish to take the master's opinion upon.

A large number of applications are heard and decided by the masters without reference to the Judge, but any person attending may require the application to be adjourned to the Judge and the masters themselves adjourn any application involving points of law which they think the Judge ought to decide and certain applications; for instance, appointments of new trustees under the Trustee Act (which may include a vesting order) applications to release the restriction on a married woman's property restrained from anticipation under the Conveyancing Act, and some other applications to the Judge whether the parties desire it or not.

On all adjournments to the Judge the Master prepares a *précis* of the application and the application is heard by the Judge to whom for that sitting motions, adjourned summons, etc., are assigned, but there are cases of infants, release of restraint of married woman's property, etc., which the Judge who had first heard an application on that matter desires to retain, and in case of urgency the master arranges with the Judge to hear such cases notwithstanding that his Lordship in that sitting is hearing actions.

The Judges' room being inconveniently small, he "sits in chambers" in *the* Court not as "*in court*," and does not wear his robes and sits below the Bench, his Master sitting by his side. I mention this in reference to a remark of Master Fischer.

Master Fischer is in error in supposing that the Chancery Judges' chambers are open to the public. I served under Lord Romilly, Sir George Jessel, and Justices Chitty, Romer, Byrne, Buckley, and for a short time, Warrington, and I have known each of the first six-named Judges order a stranger he found in chambers to leave, and Lord Romilly and Sir George Jessel each ordered a man taking notes to give them to me to destroy.

The chief clerk and master also when a case was before them affecting an infant or application under the Conveyancing Act dealing with a married woman's power over her separate estate settled without power of anticipation would, if at all necessary, clear their room of strangers. I have very often done so.

All Chancery Judges chamber work is heard in *in camera* if necessary. For instance, I have always cleared my room of strangers when hearing an application for sale of heirlooms under the Settled Land Act (pictures, for instance).

Master Fischer appears to think (Answer 30055) that Chancery Judges "sit in" chambers "but not often." He appears to be unaware that three of them sit one whole day each week with an average now of say twenty and not long ago of, at least, thirty applications to each Judge.

My own experience in Lunacy as a practitioner was comprised in the period from 1848, when I was admitted a solicitor to 1864 when I was appointed Chief Clerk to the Rolls Court, but since my appointment I have been in touch with the Department from personal friendship with Master Barlow and his principal clerk, Mr. Francis James, and the late chief clerk, Mr. Stewart, and from having to see the Lunacy masters where lunatics and persons of unsound mind were parties to suits in my division.

Many years ago I had conversation with my colleague, Mr. Edmund Boyle Church, upon the subject of the administration of the property of lunatics being assigned to the Chancery Judges' Chambers, and some twenty or five and twenty years ago I prepared a memorandum on the subject, the draft of which I have not found and I am not sure that I ever submitted it to the Lord Chancellor. I know that I shewed it to Mr. Francis James who I believe shewed it to Master Barlow and I remember that Mr. James' opinion was that the Lord Chancellors were jealous of their ancient jurisdiction in Lunacy being interfered with.

I then as now thought that the administration of estates of lunatics was analogous to that of infants and that it could be dealt with by the Chancery Division in the same way as the estates of infants, and that where the persons of lunatics had to be dealt with the judges of the High Court could deal with the persons much as those of infants.

In the Judges' Chambers the management of real property of infants, such as letting land, where necessary, selling land, granting leases, repairing and rebuilding property, making vesting orders appointing new trustees, drainage, and in regard to personal property dealing with invest-

ments, appointing guardians, approving of schools and education, and in short overseeing the care of the infants and their property, taking and vouching the accounts of receivers and guardians of estates has been done since 1852 when the Court was reformed and the masters and their staffs are thoroughly used to such work, subject as I have stated to adjournment to the judge in all cases of importance and in some cases where so directed whether asked for or not, and I see no difference in thus dealing with the property and persons of lunatics and of infants.

It is suggested by the Lunacy masters that the taking accounts of the property of lunatics is more difficult than the accounts of infants, among other reasons that there is no one to attend and check the accounts, but this is the case in the majority of infants receivers and guardians of estates accounts where the same solicitor lodges the account and also represents the infant. The clerk charged with this duty is experienced in accounts and insists upon proper vouchers and reasons for payments being given.

Mr. Winterbotham (3168) thinks that the despatch of business is facilitated by it being done in one department, but in Lunacy the master and his clerks, of course, are in separate rooms and each has to be seen by the solicitors and the taxing officer is in a room on another floor of the building ing and at the northern side while the master's office is on the southern side and the transfer of the drawing up orders to the registrars would be the transfer of that important duty to a body of men of much larger experience in the work than the Lunacy Master's clerks. Mr. Winterbotham also fears that the more frequent employment of counsel in the Chancery Division would increase the expenses. The employment of counsel in infants' administration is rare and only in cases where questions of law or of great importance arise, and if counsel are improperly instructed the taxing officer can disallow the cost. In reference to a statement (28213) that Mr. Corley, the present taxing officer, had not had experience in taxation before he was appointed—which was by the Lord Chancellor not the master—to do this work, it is only proper that the Commissioners should be informed that he had been principal clerk to Mr. Bloxam, one of the most experienced of the Taxing Masters in Chancery.

Mr. Winterbotham thinks that the guardian of an infant cannot be made to account. I presume he means for the expenditure of the allowance for maintenance; where a guardian of estate is appointed he is always obliged to give security and to pass his accounts, but I imagine that few persons would undertake the duty of committee of a lunatic or guardian of the person of an infant if he were called upon to account for the sums spent in maintenance.

Lord Justice Cozens Hardy thinks (28438) that there are no percentages levied in the Chancery Division. There is a percentage of 1s. in the £100 upon sale or purchase of estates and 2s. in the £100 upon the residue of the estate of a deceased person and on taking accounts such percentage not to exceed £200 in any case.

I venture to state that in my humble judgment the percentage in lunacy is excessive and might be assimilated to the percentages in the Chancery Division applications by summons and other proceedings bearing stamps, in fact, bringing the practice into line in all particulars to the Chancery Division.

In reference to the question whether the Chancery masters and their staffs would be overburdened by the suggested transfer I abstain from giving statistics to show that since the transfer of the winding up of public companies to a special department and the diminution of administration of deceased persons estates by discouraging all but where it is shewn to be necessary the reduction of work in the Chancery Chambers has decreased to a remarkable extent. I abstain from doing this because my late colleague, Mr. Charles Burney, the senior master in J. J. Buckley and Warrington's Court, is, I am told, to give evidence before the Commissioners and he has prepared statistics.

In conclusion I may repeat that I see no reason why the jurisdiction now exercised by the Lunacy masters and their staff may not with advantage be transferred to the Chancery Division to be dealt with in a similar mode to that in which that division deals with infants and their property.

I abstain from referring to the question how the enquiry into the alleged lunatic's capability of governing himself and his affairs shall be conducted assuming that proper provision would be made for the enquiry to be conducted by the Judge of the High Court before whom the application would be brought. I venture however to suggest that such enquiry being a matter of such importance to the Subject should be before a judge and not, however skilled, before a Commissioner in Lunacy, and that power might be given to the judge to be assisted by a medical commissioner or visitor as the judge in Admiralty is assisted by Elder Brethren of the Trinity House.

I suggest that as a supersedeas is in effect a recession of an order of the Court it ought to be made by the Court, not, as suggested, by a Commissioner.

I may be permitted to add that from my knowledge of their work the duty of the Chancery visitors is most valuable and could not I venture to say be merged in the duties of the Lunacy Commissioners.

I am disposed to agree with Mr. Winterbotham that it is worthy of consideration whether some such visiting ought to be applied to infants' cases.

12*g*.—STATEMENT BY DR. HAYES NEWINGTON, CHAIRMAN OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE EAST SUSSEX ASYLUM AT HELLINGLY.

The figures given by Mr. Davy to the Commission, on which he appears to have formed his opinion of the East Sussex Asylum, require considerable correction. So far from each bed having cost £500 the finished cost for land, buildings, equipment, and incidentals will work out at about £330 when the 160 beds, for which administrative provision has been made and paid for, have been added to the present accommodation.

The amount borrowed by the county was not £409,000, being about £100,000 less.

In considering the total cost of the asylum as a test of extravagance it has to be remembered that the county made an agreement with the County Borough of Hastings to receive all its insane patients for a long term of years. The expense to which the county has been put in finding accommodation for this purpose is at least well covered by the rate paid by the borough. The proportion of the Hastings patients is about one-sixth of the total of patients belonging to both authorities. Soon after the county had taken the final step towards leaving Haywards Heath Asylum the South African War broke out. The cost of building was enormously increased in consequence, and it can be confidently stated that had it not been for this untoward circumstance the cost per bed would have come well within £300. The county was also put to more than usual expense in consequence of having to be self-dependent for drainage and lighting. It also had to build more than the usual proportion of cottages for its staff, since the neighbourhood provided but little housing. In the latter and similar directions the county sank capital to bring in some appreciable return. The county further incurred expense in making the asylum to a large extent fireproof, especially those portions where the sick, the infirm, and the less responsible patients are grouped. The subsequent fatality at Colney Hatch will not have lessened the committee's satisfaction at having taken this precaution. Then, too, some extra expense was incurred in

the provision of a hospital for the treatment of recent and curable cases apart from the general asylum population with a view to promote the frequency and rapidity of recovery. It also provides a separate and specially planned block for idiot children, who are apt to be both a trouble and source of danger in the adult wards. In both these departments success in attaining increased recovery in the one and improvement by training in the other is reported by Dr. Taylor, the Medical Superintendent, while in each the admission of private or out-county patients at remunerative rates helps to relieve excess in cost. In the last financial year the "excess over weekly charge" paid in respect of both classes amounted to over £5,000, and *pro tanto* exonerated the county.

The farm buildings, it was stated, were to have cost £13,000 in the first instance. The first estimate submitted to the county council was for £8,400, which was to provide an extensive range of buildings, granaries, stables, stores, dairy, boiler-house, as well as standing accommodation for a large number of cattle and pigs. Eventually the council, after rejecting many of the buildings, decided on grounds, not dependent entirely on expense, to do without cows, and allowed £2,600 for a well-appointed piggery, slaughter-house, etc. This was completed for £2,138.

It is not correct to say there are two mortuaries. There is one mortuary with two chambers for remains. These were provided instead of a single larger chamber to give facility in lessening the distress of relatives. As to the more serious allegations of extravagance on the part of the committee, led by the architect, the best answer is the verdict of the officials, councillors, guardians, and others interested in the rates. Several of these, who have heard rumours of wastefulness, have taken pains, after visitation, to say that at no point have they found extravagance practiced. Before the question of who should be the architect arose, the committee had by the direction of the council, produced a report containing an explicit series of recommendations as to the extent and scheme of the proposed asylum. Eventually this report was handed to Mr. Hine with directions to spend no money unnecessarily on outside effects. His designs were entirely guided by that report, as well, of course, as by the rules of the Lunacy Commission. As to the method in which the views of the committee and council were translated by Mr. Hine, it is right to state that the designs and detailed plans were repeatedly criticised and altered by the committee. Further, there happened to be on the committee several who, whether by their occupations or by the experience gained in the erection of large works, institutions, and so forth, were almost as conversant with the suitability, prices, and quality of materials as Mr. Hine himself is. The closeness of original estimates and of supervision in application of funds will be shown by the fact that in regard to the completed works the total saving on votes was £9,142, while the expenditure in excess was but £248.

With regard to the suggestion, contained in the evidence of Mr. Davy, of transferring the control of pauper lunacy to the Local Government Board, I venture to offer the following remarks in opposition.

The reasons for such a change supplied by Mr. Davy are, as regards the nature of pauper lunacy, founded on a serious fallacy. Pauper lunacy does not spring from pauperism as suggested. The total number of persons relieved, whether in door, out door, or casual, in England on January 1st, 1906, was 926,741, of whom 108,629 were insane. That is one in every nine paupers was insane as against a ratio for the total population of 1 in 281. The misleading nature of the term "pauper" in relation to rate-paid lunacy will appear when comparison is made between mental and zymotic diseases. For both classes of disorder it becomes necessary to segregate self-supporting individuals at the public expense when the persons affected cannot be appropriately taken care of at private charges. In both cases the public welfare enforces such segregation. But the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, and the Isolation Hospitals Act (1893) were careful to provide that rate-paid segregation should not inflict any disability on the subject. A study of the previous occupations of patients admitted into public asylums will at once demonstrate how far removed from ordinary pauperism are the great bulk of the sufferers who, are only pauperised *ad hoc* by the most expensive disease that can fall on a household. On these grounds it is submitted that, not only is the reason fallacious, but the facts, if they have any weight at all, would be against the control passing to an authority which has but little responsible knowledge of the class in whose management that control has to be exercised.

In the matter of the day-to-day cost of rate-paid patients no relief is to be looked for from any change in the paramount body. It does not matter whether the executive officers are to be called Lunacy Commissioners, Poor Law Inspectors, or by any other name. The standard of asylum treatment has been gradually set, and will be maintained by public opinion. The duty of calling up and administering public money required for the purpose is in the hands of those who are put in charge of it by public vote, who also have statutory and exclusive authority for expending that money in the way that seems best to them. Except in the case of obvious and reckless wastefulness, effective pressure, therefore, can never come from a central authority which has no power to enforce economy in details of expenditure. It can only come from below—from the ratepayers, who so far do not seem disposed to exert their power. Moreover, experience goes to show that the majority of visitors, who have the spending power, are satisfied by the present standard, and would not consent to any appreciable reduction in diet, care, or comfort. Any reduction in theatricals, recreation, ornaments, pictures, and similar amenities will, it is certain, not commend itself as a source of economy, either to those who now have, or to those who, under changed circumstances, would have the final voice in their provision.

Finally, as to economy in capital expenditure, public accounts seem to suggest that the present control in asylum cost compares favourably with the control exercised under corresponding circumstances by the Local Government Board. For the Metropolitan area, a first class asylum, Claybury, built under the lunacy law, cost about £240 per bed. The Tooting Bec Asylum, built under the Poor Law, has cost about £360. In neither case is the cost of equipment considered. Three fever hospitals in the same area, viz., the Grove, Park, and Brook, have cost to build £520, £500, and £565 respectively. On the surface it would appear that an asylum for the insane, with all its need for many single rooms, for its dining or recreation hall, for its enclosed gardens, etc., would be as costly as an institution used by sane patients, many of whom require but little more than their bed and their bed-space.

January, 1907.

12*h*.—STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY F. S. TOOGOOD, ESQ., M.D. (LOND.), BARRISTER-AT-LAW SECRETARY TO THE COMMITTEE ON LUNACY OF THE INFIRMARY MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS' SOCIETY.

My Lord, Madam and Gentlemen,

On behalf of the Imfirmary Medical Superintendents Society of London I beg to offer for your consideration a few observations upon the method of dealing with lunacy under the Poor Law.

1. The present method of procedure adopted in cases where the alleged lunatic cannot be adequately looked after at home, is as follows:—The relieving officer, either upon his own authority in obvious cases of mental derangement, or upon the direction of a justice of the peace after a medical examination in less apparent cases, conveys the alleged lunatic to the workhouse or infirmary, for detention until the justice decides whether the case is fit to be discharged or to be transferred to the county asylum. Opinions as to the legal extent of this preliminary detention vary. Some authorities regard seventeen days as the limit, whilst others maintain that it can be extended to thirty-one days.

2. The great majority of cases treated in these wards, although temporarily insane, and requiring control and observation, are not asylum cases, but patients suffering from delirium tremens, epileptics. imbeciles, dements and the many cases of acute delirium arising from patients who are being treated for some bodily disease in the ordinary wards of the infirmary. Even those cases which are ultimately transferred to an asylum, are benefited in mind and body by their temporary sojourn in the infirmary.

3. In 1902, out of 8,076 cases of alleged lunacy admitted to metropolitan infirmaries and workhouses, 3,920 were sent to lunatic asylums and 3,560 were discharged cured.

In 1903 the figures were 8,004 admissions, 3,792 sent to asylums and 3,443 discharged cured.

In 1904, 7,654 were admitted, 3,716 sent to asylums and 3,155 discharged cured.

In 1905, 7,322 were admitted, 3,583 sent to asylums and 2,877 discharged cured.

The reason of this large percentage of cures lies in the fact that the mental state is often merely a sympton of a disordered bodily condition, and clears up entirely when that condition is cured.

4. It is the deliberate opinion of the society that the alienist who confines his attention to, and whose horizon is bounded entirely by lunacy is not the best person to have the care of mental cases in their early stages. What is wanted is great general experience, both medical, surgical and mental, and in no body of practitioners does this combination exist more markedly than in the medical staff of the great Poor Law institutions. The fact that each infirmary or workhouse has but few mental cases at any one time enables a large amount of individual attention to be bestowed on each case. A special point to be remembered is that the nursing of mental cases under the present system in most institutions is undertaken by trained nurses as distinguished from asylum attendants.

5. The stigma of lunacy must not be forgotten. It is impossible to over-estimate the disadvantage in which a person is placed when it is known that he has been "put away" as a lunatic. But there is no stigma under the present system. A person taken to the infirmary for some mental trouble is simply a patient who has gone there for ill-health, and no odium of the asylum rests upon him. The friends of patients do not object to the detention in infirmaries or workhouses, but they have a very keen horror of an asylum.

6. The attendance of the patients' friends at the magisterial examination, and the customary visiting of the patient involve the minimum loss of time and expense, the institutions being always within a reasonable distance of the patient's home.

7. These cases are also under the immediate supervision of the guardians who, by the keen interest they take in the welfare of the cases coming from their respective districts, and by their visits to the mental wards, exercise a very beneficial influence upon the treatment of these unfortunate patients, and also ensure that there shall be no undue haste in hurrying them off to an asylum.

8. At the same time the present system is a great check upon possible errors of diagnosis, for the principle of allowing the same authority to have at once the control of lunatics and of "alleged cases of lunacy" is opposed to the spirit in which lunacy laws were framed. There is, at present, an independent examination of the "alleged lunatic," and if a mistake be made, it can be rectified when the patient is transferred to the asylum—a most important safeguard to the poorer class of patients.

9. The rigid physical examination which every patient undergoes when leaving the Poor Law institution, and again when entering the county asylum, at once detects any sign of injury, and places the responsibility upon the offending parties; we know there is not the same inducement to detect and make public these cases of injudicious restraint when all parties are the servants of the same authority.

10. There is room for improvement in the method adopted in some unions for the certification of an alleged lunatic; that is, in certain instances where the justice habitually calls in an outside medical practitioner to certify for cases after their admission to the mental wards of an infirmary or workhouse, to the exclusion of the medical officer of the institution. The outside practitioner has no responsibility beyond that pertaining to the accuracy of his certificate, and after a brief examination the patient is either certified for an asylum or is discharged, whilst the medical officer, who is in daily attendance and is responsible for the treatment and physical welfare of the patient, has no voice in determining the destination of the case, and there is a distinct risk that cases of transient mental aberration may be hurried off to an asylum. This practice entirely dissipates the advantages derived by the patient from his temporary detention in the infirmary or workhouse.

11. The society considers that, in the interests of the patient a certificate should always be required from the medical officer of the institution. Medical officers feel there is a hardship in the fact that although the fees they receive for examination of an alleged lunatic are taken into consideration and regarded as salary by the guardians these fees do not count as salary for the purpose of superannuation.

12. In other respects the present system works exceedingly well, and if any modification is required it is in the direction of giving statutory power to the guardians to enable them to detain suitable cases for a somewhat longer period than is now possible, and so prevent a further number of persons from being stigmatised and classed as lunatics.—I am,

Your obedient servant,

(*Signed*) T. S. TOOGOOD, M.D., (Lond.,)
Barrister-at-Law.

LEWISHAM INFIRMARY.

12*.—STATEMENT SUBMITTED BY THE MOST REVEREND DR. O'DWYER, BISHOP OF LIMERICK.

November 5th, 1906.

My Lord,—Referring to our interview on Thursday, September 27th, with you at the Limerick Asylum, I am desired by Sir George O'Farrell to ask you if you would favour the Commission with your opinion of the existing methods of dealing with idiots and epileptics, and with imbeciles and feeble-minded or defective persons not certified as such under the Lunacy Laws in Ireland. This classification includes habitual drunkards who are not criminal, the morally insane and facile women, who through defect of character are easily seduced, and passing in and out of workhouses become the mothers of several illegitimate children, who become charges on the public rates.—I am, my Lord,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,
(*Signed*) HARTLEY B. N. MOTHERSOLE,
Secretary.

The Most Reverend Dr. O'Dwyer,
Bishop of Limerick, Limerick.

The Palace,
Corbally,
Limerick.
January 12th, 1907.

Dear Sir,—With regard to the matters on which you are so good as to invite my opinion, I should that the Report of Mr. Mick's Commission covers a good deal of the ground, and wisely. Coming to the categories, seriatim, about which you inquire, my views would be as follows:—

(1). Idiots and epileptics:
For these a certain number of special institutions should be maintained. The workhouses are cruelly unfit places for them.

(2). Imbeciles and weak-minded:
As to these, I should make a clear distinction between town and country. In the latter they are not very badly off. Their lives are happy enough, and healthy; and they are engaged in simple occupations which help to compensate for their support. In towns and cities it is different, and I think it would be desirable to establish some institutions to which they might be sent. I think, too, that the danger that, in ordinary schools, they would be allowed to drop out of the work and grow up entirely untrained, makes it desirable to have special industrial schools for them up to 16 or 17 years of age. This last remark applies to all imbeciles, from town and country.

(3). Weak-minded and immoral women:
Those of them who were pronounced by competent medical opinion to be incapable of protecting themselves, and, as a fact, did not protect themselves, ought not to be allowed to range at large, but should be committed by magistrates to some such place as our Magdalen Asylums.

(4). Drunkards:
With sufficient precautions against abuse, I think that hopeless drunkards should be put under restraint for a prolonged period, say two years. I am satisfied, from a long experience, that, when the drink habit has been established for a considerable time, no other treatment is effectual. In "unfortunate" women I believe that the drink habit is the dominant factor in leading to their ruin, and preventing their conversion, and their treatment should be directed largely to removing them from the temptation of drink.

These are, in a very summary way, my views on the very difficult and important questions with which you have to deal.—I am, dear sir,

Very truly yours,
(*Signed*) E. T.
Bishop of Limerick.

Hartley B. N. Mothersole, Esq.,
Secretary,
Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded.

12*.—STATEMENT BY DAVID FLECK, ESQ., M.B., SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BRENTRY CERTIFIED INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, REGARDING INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES AND THE INMATES DETAINED THEREIN.

With regard to institutions established under the Inebriate Acts I may say I have but little experience concerning retreats or the class of people detained therein.

My experience has been chiefly confined to certified inebriate reformatories established under the Act of 1898. So far as the establishing of these institutions is concerned, and the regulations and conditions under which they are conducted, I have nothing to add to the evidence of Dr. Branthwaite, which I have carefully perused. The same I might also say of his opinions regarding inmates, except that being in closer practical touch daily with the persons under detention I may perhaps be justified in adding the results of my own observations.

Brentry Certified Inebriate Reformatory was first opened for the reception of inebriates early in 1899, and has, therefore, been running for over seven years; it is certified for the reception of 135 males and 105 females, so that it is the only large institution controlling both sexes. It was established by contributions made from twenty-four county and borough councils representing districts throughout England; the cases, therefore, sent to us are not of any special class or type, and fairly represent the average commital from both town and country districts, and therefore my remarks on the condition of inmates generally may be taken as applicable to the ordinary type of cases committed to certified reformatories. There would appear to be no special advantage in a separate consideration of sexes, the distinctive characteristics of both are practically the same; except that males as a whole are more difficult to control. This, however, is not due to actual difference in nature, but is largely owing to the fact that a man who is insubordinate is more inclined to carry his opinions through by brute force than is a woman. Taking all cases together there are certain definite physical and mental characteristics which are not met with, or only met with to a slight degree, amongst normal individuals. Those who are familiar with special schools for feeble-minded children, and asylums for idiots and imbeciles, are aware of the fact that amongst such persons stunted growth, irregularities in cranial formation, the acutely arched palate, arrested development in the upper and lower jaw bones causing peculiarities of facial contour, and a want of intelligence in facial expression are commonly met with. These are indications of imperfect

general development, and have become recognised as being associated with mental defect.

Although these physical peculiarities are not so evident amongst inebriates as they are amongst idiots and imbeciles, still an examination of our cases shows in less degree a tendency to similar deformities. This I have convinced myself is a very strong indication that many of the cases sent to me for care and treatment belong to the same class of defectives. Although this is undoubtedly the case it would be insufficient evidence of mental deficiency did not the actual mental condition of these cases confirm the physical indications.

Seven hundred and seventy-one cases have been committed to Brentry since the opening of the Institution, and a careful record has been kept concerning the character of all cases, with the result that certain types are prominent. In the absence of any exact standard for our guidance it is exceedingly difficult to draw hard and fast lines between those of defective mental condition and those of fair capacity; but as a rule no difficulty arises in discriminating between sound and unsound.

In my opinion about 30 per cent. may be considered of fair mental capacity, and capable, but for their drunken habits of earning their own living, so far as these cases are concerned we may eliminate them from further consideration.

With regard to the remaining 70 per cent. I cannot conceive the possibility of their ever acquiring sufficient self-control to be able to keep from drunkenness and support themselves. How far this unfortunate condition is due to original inherited defect, and how far to subsequent degeneration the result of alcoholism, is a vexed question and one which I find impossible to accurately determine. The cases come to us in an impaired condition without sufficient data to provide material for exact discrimination. In my opinion, however, nearly all these cases have started life handicapped, and have added to the original injury by their irregular habits.

The 70 per cent. of admissions described as defective amounts in round numbers to 540; of this number a small percentage has been found to be certifiably insane, and these have accordingly been sent to lunatic asylums for special treatment. The mental types of these have generally been forms of chronic mania, with acute exacerbations or melancholia with a tendency to suicide, and necessitated removal on account of their danger to themselves or others.

A further small percentage has been composed of epileptics requiring constant supervision and permanent control. With regard to the mental condition of the balance of our defectives some difficulty is met with in proper description; the actual defect is undoubted, but is evident in so many different ways in different individuals that no exact description applies to any one case. Generally speaking they are restless, excitable, wanting in reasoning power, unable to concentrate or keep to fixed ideas, impulsive in the extreme and suspicious to an extent almost amounting to delusion; refinements are masked, and the baser passions prevail, lying is common, and a tendency to deceive is always present.

Profanity, vile language and uncontrolled passion become evident on the least provocation; morbid sexual excitement, irregularity and perversion are not uncommon. Such are the main indications which lead us to look upon the condition of these inmates as one far from normal and akin to that of the idiot and imbecile.

For the same reason we are driven to the conclusion that very little real hope can be entertained of reformation. I have read Dr. Branthwaite's remarks concerning the association between mental defect and irreformability, and quite agree with the views he expresses; at the same time I am of opinion that in many cases which have come under my notice proper treatment at an early stage of their career would have saved them from losing on the handicap, and would probably have resulted in preserving them for lives of usefulness, and kept them from the depth of degradation to which they have fallen.

There is little doubt that in our work we have to contend to an enormous extent with the degrading influence of many years of prison life to which many of our inmates have been subjected before any chance of reformation has been offered them, and our work is much handicapped for want of better facilities for classification.

The results of our treatment on those of fair mental capacity are very encouraging, and I think satisfactory. Some of our inmates showing mental defect in milder form improve under treatment, and are, therefore, possibly reformable, but so far as the majority of our defectives are concerned there is little hope of reformation, the effort comes too late; they are, in my opinion, cases for an indeterminate sentence, or in other words they should be committed for permanent control, there being suitable provision for periodical revision of the sentence as the condition of each case warrants.

12*k*.—STATEMENT BY FRANK AUSTIN GILL, ESQ., M.D., DIRECTOR OF THE LANCASHIRE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, LANGHO, NEAR BLACKBURN, REGARDING INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES AND THE INMATES DETAINED THEREIN.

I consider that over 50 per cent. of the inmates committed to the Lancashire Inebriate Reformatory during 1 05 are mentally defective in some degree. One was a lunatic, three very feeble-minded, twenty-nine showed distinct indications of some mental defect, and a much larger number are mental degenerates. Analysis of the cases for the preceding year are practically the same. In some cases I believe their drunken habits are the result of their mental infirmity, in others their mental condition is no doubt the sequel to their habitual drunkenness, perhaps with occasional attacks of delirium tremens. The more or less permanent detention on the "Indeterminate Sentence System" referred to later on in this report, of a considerable proportion of reformatory inmates is desirable not only in the interests of the individual who has lost or never possessed the faculty of being able to take care of himself or herself, but in the interests of decency, morality, law, and economy.

Their detention must be accomplished as economically as possible, and if larger numbers were committed I see no reason why the cost per head should not be reduced to nearer that of our asylums and prisons. At present only the worst classes of inebriates are committed, and so long as that is so the percentage of reformations must be small. There are great numbers just commencing to drink to excess coming within the powers of the 98 Act, who are repeatedly convicted in Court and fined or sent to prison for short terms. This is the class that ought to be sent to reformatories for "Reformation," the others for "Control." I have on one or two occasions been told in conversations by justices of the peace, that commencing cases they think are not bad enough to be committed, while the older cases are too bad and hopeless, so that between the two reasons they are sent to prison or discharged.

Concerning Committals.

The definition of an habitual drunkard is sufficient for an alcoholic inebriate, but might be extended to include cases of inebriety due to other drugs. Much larger numbers of both early cases and confirmed old cases ought to be committed.

Cause of Non-Committal under Section II., Act 1898.

1. Apathy and indifference on the part of police or magistrates in certain areas.

2. Difficulty of proving previous convictions. Frequently the police do not prosecute under the 98 Act owing to the trouble and sometimes difficulty of proving the three previous convictions within twelve months. This is one reason why I think that the three previous convictions should not be necessary for committal to a

reformatory, provided the person can be proved an habitual drunkard. It would be one step towards facilitating prosecution under this section.

3. Necessity of obtaining the person's consent to be dealt with summarily, and, if refused, trial on indictment. Indictment to a higher Court involves delay, trouble, and considerable expense, and it is no wonder that magistrates prefer to inflict a sentence of imprisonment rather than indict cases. A second step towards facilitating the working of this section would be the abolition of the clause necessitating the accused's consent being obtained to be dealt with summarily. So many of the cases are feeble-minded, lunatic, or mental degenerates that they are not fit to be consulted on the point at all, especially on the morning after debauch.

4. *Expense Involved.*—I have reason to believe that some magistrates decline to commit on account of the expenses involved, overlooking the fact that it is not a new expense, as the person will probably have to be kept somewhere, if not in a reformatory then a prison, asylum, or the workhouse.

Section I., 98 Act.

The use which has been made of this section is absurdly small. Why this is so I cannot say. To a certain extent I believe the fault lies with the prosecution who do not prosecute under the 98 Act. The expense cannot be deterrent in this case, as the State bears the expense of the inmates' maintenance.

During my prison experience I saw many persons convicted and sent to prison for crime caused or contributed to by drink who might well have been sent to a reformatory. I remember one woman doing six weeks' imprisonment for attempted suicide, an habitual drunkard who had attempted suicide nine times previously while drunk. I think pressure ought to be brought to bear on our Courts to utilise this section to a great extent.

General Remarks.

It seems to me quite wrong that an habitual inebriate, possibly feeble-minded, and unable to take care of himself, can only qualify for admittance to a reformatory by breaking the law four times within one year. I think authority to commit to a reformatory might be extended so that habitual inebriates who are non-criminals, but who are likely to become so, might be committed forthwith. This I think might be done on the lines of a lunacy certificate, endorsed by one or more justices of the peace for the borough or county in which the person resides. Detention in a retreat as distinct from a reformatory should be obtained in the same way quite irrespective of the patient's consent in either case.

Relapses.

When a person relapses after one sentence in a reformatory four convictions within twelve months should not be necessary before he can be again committed; having been convicted under the 98 Act before, he is *ipso facto* an habitual drunkard, and if the report of the police is unfavourable regarding his conduct since his liberation he should on the first offence be re-committed for a longer time.

I strongly advocate committal to reformatories on the "Indeterminate Sentence System" in vogue in certain American and other States. By this system a person is committed to a reformatory for an indefinite period, the maximum being fixed by law and not to be exceeded, the minimum to be at the discretion of the managers, who, if they have good grounds for thinking the person is reformed and will do well, may order his discharge on parole or licence at any time. In the event of his relapse he is sent back to the reformatory and may be kept there for a further period or for the full time allowed by statute.

Under this system reformable cases would be liberated as soon as they were fit, while the feeble-minded and higher grade imbeciles would be kept for much longer periods. Seven years might be fixed as the maximum limit. With a representative board of managers, Government inspection, and the existing legislation for granting an inmate's release, there is not the slightest reason to fear that injustice would be done to any one committed.

121.—STATEMENT BY W. H. WINDER, Esq., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Camb.), SUPERINTENDENT OF THE STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, AYLESBURY, REGARDING STATE INEBRIATE REFORMATORIES AND THE INMATES DETAINED THEREIN.

In the first place, I would like to explain that I have had no experience of the working of the Inebriates Act of 1898, except such parts of it as apply to State Inebriate Reformatories, and am therefore unable to offer criticism on its general provisions. The same remark applies to the conduct of Retreats, and also to Certified Inebriate Reformatories. Any remarks I may make are, therefore, limited to the working of State Inebriate Reformatories, and more especially to the one establishment for females of which I am the Superintendent. I have held this office for rather more than three years, and during the previous eighteen months I acted as medical officer to the same institution.

The Inebriates Act of 1898 provides for Certified Inebriate Reformatories, and also for State Inebriate Reformatories. The former are intended for the treatment of reformable cases, whilst the latter are used as places of detention for violent, refractory, semi-lunatic, and feeble-minded inebriates who require for their control moderately strict discipline, and constant supervision. It will, therefore, be obvious that little or no permanent reformation can be hoped for amongst the class of inmate sent to a State Inebriate Reformatory, more especially when it is borne in mind that all methods of treatment in the way of kindness, and consideration have been tried on them in the certified reformatories before their removal to a State Reformatory. From my experience of the cases transferred here I am strongly of opinion that the curative work of the certified institutions could never be carried on without a place of detention for the refractory inmates such as is provided by State Reformatories.

The State Inebriate Reformatory for females dates from August 1901. Temporary accommodation was then found in an unused wing of Aylesbury Prison, provision being made for twenty-one inmates. This soon became inadequate for the requirements, so plans for a separate institution were prepared comprising an administration block of offices, surgery, stores, cookhouse and laundry, with three pavilions (each having accommodation for forty inmates). The administration block and one pavilion were completed in August 1903, and about two months later all the available beds were occupied; it was therefore decided to proceed at once with a second pavilion. About the same time a refractory block with accommodation for twenty inmates was commenced, as it was found that the most violent and noisy cases exercised a most injurious influence on those inmates who were inclined to behave well. A block of buildings to accommodate nineteen female attendants was commenced a short time afterwards. Owing to the baneful effect exercised by the worst cases of the semi-lunatic class of inmate a ward was specially prepared for them in the second pavilion. Immovable tables and seats are fixed in each inmates room, and the corridor windows are covered with wire-guards. A corrugated iron chapel has also been erected for the Church of England inmates, whilst those of the Roman Catholic religion attend the services at the chapel in the Prison which adjoins the Reformatory. At the present time the Reformatory contains eighty inmates. I may also mention that since the institution was opened in 1901, one hundred and sixty-seven inmates have been received.

It will be understood that the majority of our popula-

tion is recruited by transfer from Certified Reformatories, the chief offences necessitating removal being assaults on officers, fighting with other inmates, destroying Reformatory property—by which I mean breaking windows, tearing up clothing, etc.—escaping from Reformatories, and persistently noisy and abusive conduct. A few notoriously bad and violent cases have been sent direct from London Courts, their characters being such that they were deemed from the first to be quite unfit for the milder discipline of Certified Inebriate Reformatories. Only thirteen women convicted under Section I. of the Act have been admitted to this institution, the offences of which they were convicted (in addition to being habitual drunkards) being:—Attempted suicide, five; malicious damage to property, two; neglect of children, two; feloniously stealing, two; "felony," one; and receiving stolen goods, one. The percentage of persons, who, by reason of their bad and violent conduct, are unfit for treatment in a Certified Reformatory and require removal to a State Reformatory is, so far as I can ascertain, from 10 to 15. It will be gathered from the preceding remarks that the individuals sent here are the most violent and troublesome of all the cases committed under the Inebriates Act of 1898. The majority have been sent to prison for drunkenness and allied offences—such as assaulting the police and wilful damage to property—again and again for many years past. There are women here who have been convicted and have served terms of imprisonment as often as 300 times, and nearly all have been convicted on at least twenty occasions of criminal and other offences. The greatest difficulty is experienced in distinguishing between those cases who are violent and vicious as the result of mental instability, and those whose bad conduct is due entirely to their own evil courses. These conditions are so nearly allied, and the line of demarcation between them is so fine, that it appears impossible to fix on any one or more distinguishing signs which would locate an individual in one or other of these classes, but there is no doubt that mental aberration in a greater or less degree is found in nearly all the cases detained in this Reformatory. Certainly, not more than 2 to 3 per cent. of our inmates are of absolutely sound mental capacity.

With regard to the physical conditions and bodily health of our cases, it might well be thought that owing to the irregular and dissolute lives led by them, in most cases for many years past, that their physique must be of the worst and their constitutions utterly broken down. In some cases this is true, but in the case of a large number experience has shown that this is not altogether what has happened, and usually after a few months' detention a considerable amount of improvement occurs, and their state of health could reasonably be described as fairly satisfactory. It is interesting to note that no case of cirrhotic liver, of alcoholic paralysis, or of other forms of neuritis have been found amongst our inmates. In my opinion this condition of things is due to two causes, first on account of the morbid mental state of the majority of our cases, a very small amount of alcohol is sufficient to render them violent, excited and noisy, and in consequence they quickly fall into the hands of the police; and, secondly, by reason of the numerous and frequent terms of imprisonment they undergo, they are for the time being unable to obtain alcoholic liquor in any form, and some improvement in health is no doubt obtained in this way. It is known of one young woman—a notorious London case—that during a space of five years she was never out of prison for more than three or four consecutive days at any time; a very small amount of alcoholic liquor made her mad, and when in this condition she invariably committed violent assaults, the punishment for which was usually sentences of three or six months' imprisonment. She has been in asylums on several occasions, but has never been detained for any great length of time—usually only a few months.

The maladies which most frequently require treatment here are: chronic dyspepsia—the most common form of which is characterised by persistent vomiting of all food for several days—loss of appetite, insomnia, hysteria, and violent outbreaks of maniacal passion. The various forms of bromides, hyoscyamus, Indian hemp, and paraldehyde have all proved useful in the treatment of the neurotic diseases I have mentioned. Hyoscene, given hypodermically, has been used successfully in some cases where great violence and noisy conduct existed.

It may be noted that only one inmate has died in the Reformatory, out of 167 received, since the institution was opened in 1901, the cause of death in this case being tubercular disease of the lungs.

Concerning the mental states of the class of inebriate sent to this institution, they can well be divided into four classes, viz.:—

1. The insane.
2. The definitely feeble-minded.
3. The less marked cases of feeble-mindedness.
4. The sane.

Of the 167 cases received, ten have proved to be certifiably insane, and have been removed to asylums under the usual certificate. They were nearly all cases of delusional mania. In one case, however, the patient was melancholic and had strong suicidal tendencies.

Twenty-five per cent. of the total number are definitely and undoubtedly feeble-minded, high grade imbeciles for the most part, and lunatic in all but actual delusions. These are the cases segregated from their fellows. They are nearly all extremely noisy, violent, vicious, and destructive, so that their care and supervision at all times are most arduous and difficult.

If however the term "feeble-minded" is to be extended over a broader basis, and made to include all those individuals who are abnormably excitable, subject to attacks of uncontrollable temper, perverted morally, inconsequent in ideas, of feeble reasoning powers, and unable to acquire knowledge beyond the most rudimentary principles, then nearly all might be classed as feeble-minded, but certainly over 70 per cent. should be so defined. They are so mentally unstable as to be incapable of earning their livelihood on equal terms with their normal fellows.

The probable cause of the bad mental condition of those inmates who are practically irreformable is difficult to arrive at, it being in most cases impossible to differentiate between congenital defectives, and those who are degenerate. Some are more purely congenital, and some degenerate. In any case both are so utterly bad that treatment has little or no effect.

In my opinion there are many women here who are quite unfit for discharge on termination of sentence unless their relations will be responsible for them, but owing to their wayward moods and violent conduct this is usually impossible. Moreover, a large number of these cases have drifted away from their relatives, and are practically friendless. Some have been sent to homes, but unfortunately they can seldom be persuaded to remain for any length of time. Permanent detention, in my opinion, would be the most satisfactory way of dealing with these women, not only for their own sakes, but for the good of the community at large.

I would suggest here that some change in the law with respect to the re-committal of persons who have already undergone a period of detention in a certified, or State Inebriate Reformatory is strongly indicated. Instead of waiting for four convictions in twelve months as the law requires at present, inebriates should be liable for re-committal on the first offence after their discharge from a reformatory.

Hysteria, in a more or less degree, is found in the majority of our inmates, and is the exciting cause of most of the violent outbreaks which so frequently occur in women of this class, more especially those of the lowest grade of prostitute, a large number of whom are confined in this Reformatory.

As I mentioned earlier in this report, the proportion of inmates who are of absolutely sound mind does not exceed two or three per cent. of the total population.

Although the material with which we have to deal is so bad, every effort is used to develop and strengthen what little power of self-control remains, and to improve their bodily health and physical condition. This is brought about by careful clinical examination of each case, and medical treatment of any ailments from which they may be found to suffer, by regular life in the way of occupation and exercise, by a plentiful and well-arranged diet, and by simple education to those who are able and willing to learn.

With regard to occupation, I may say that inmates are employed in laundry work, in the cookhouse, in knitting, making mail-bags for the General Post Office, making and repairing clothing for the institution, making the female attendants' uniforms, making small Indian wool mats

for doorways, in the general work of the Reformatory, and in gardening. The latter form of labour has proved to be the most satisfactory for the able-bodied inmates. Fifteen women are now employed in the garden, which comprises rather more than one and a half acres of cultivated land, and which I hope to see increased in area in the course of time. The women so employed take much interest in their work, and it is seldom that any serious breach of the rules is made by any of them. The physical exertion and out-door life no doubt produces a proper amount of healthy fatigue, so that they have no desire to quarrel with their fellows, as is so often the case with so many of this class of individual.

The worst of the feeble-minded cases, who are segregated from the others, are kept at work as much as possible; they supply coal to the various parts of the institution, weed in the garden, and roll the gravel roads and paths. When indoors they are employed at sewing and re-making hair mattresses.

With regard to the staff of female attendants, I wish to say that the Commissioners of Prisons have taken much trouble in the selection of suitable persons, mostly with asylum training, to control the violent and semi-lunatic inmates of the Reformatory. They form a most excellent staff, and discipline is maintained by the exercise of tact, forbearance, and kindness, and, so far as possible, without punishment.

12*m*.—STATEMENT ON HEREDITY IN RELATION TO FEEBLE-MINDEDNESS, BY PROFESSOR SIR E. RAY LANKESTER, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.Sc., LL.D., ETC.

It is necessary in dealing with that particular form of amentia which is pointed to by the word "Feeble-mindedness" to separate from it, on the one hand the definite conditions known as idiocy—and on the other hand the cases of general weakness and inactivity of the organism due to defective nutrition and insanitary conditions of life, as also the mental lapse due to some kinds of brain disease acquired by infection or by violence. The characterless underfed "incompetents" differ from cases of specific feeble-mindedness not only in the general character of their mental processes—but also in the fact that good food, fresh air and a careful introduction to healthy conditions of work and orderly activity will bring about a complete restitution of healthy character and mental activity.

The feeble-minded, properly so-called, have an incompletely developed brain—which cannot by any treatment whatever be brought into a normal condition. There is every reason to regard this condition as a case of atavism—a relapse to a primitive animal condition of cerebral activity—memory, and with it self-control (depending very closely as it does on memory), is defective. Some savage races (*e.g.*, Australian blacks) are—as compared with more highly developed races—normally in a condition of feeble-mindedness.

Such throwing-back in brain character among the more advanced races of man is certainly transmitted to offspring, and there seems no properly based argument for the view that feeble-mindedness is not always congenital. In most cases it can be shewn (90 per cent of carefully examined cases) to be due to hereditary taint, although, as in other cases of reversion, it may from time to time appear as a "sport," that is to say, without any history of parental taint.

When I say "taint" I mean distinct specific atavism in the parental brain structure similar to that exhibited by the offspring. I use the word "parental" as including grand parents and collaterals.

There is, to the best of my knowledge and experience, no ground based upon biological observation or experiment in breeding, for supposing that true "feeble-mindedness" can be produced by syphilis or other disease, nor for stating that alcoholism in the parents is its cause (though often its concomitant); nor for maintaining that extreme youth in the parents, or extreme age, will result in the production of offspring with defective brain.

No facts are known which support these imaginative teachings; nor is it true that defective nutrition or unhealthy conditions of either parents or young, can be shown to result in such defective development of brain as is indicated by the term "feeble-mindedness." On the contrary, severe life conditions and insufficient food usually produce in those who survive those conditions a relatively high development of brain-power. And on the other hand, feeble-mindedness is as common in proportion to their numbers among the well nourished and well-to-do as among the ill-nourished and overcrowded. The chief difference in these two sections of the community in this matter is that whilst the feeble-minded of the poorer class will, so long as they are not protected, tend to sink and associate with the very poor, even when they have not come from the poorest class themselves, the feeble-minded of the better class population will be specially cared for and prevented from gravitating to the lowest strata of human society.

As to the danger of allowing feeble-minded persons to live in uncontrolled conditions and to reproduce either with one another or with normal individuals of the other sex, there can be no possible doubt in the mind of anyone acquainted with the ascertained facts of heredity, a certain proportion of their offspring will inherit the defective brain, and no nourishment, training or care will avail to make it anything but a defective brain.

By proper control of the feeble-minded so as to prevent them from reproducing, feeble-mindedness can with certainty be eliminated from the population. It may appear *de novo* in rare cases, but can never be exhibited in large proportion as at present if a check is placed upon procreation by the feeble-minded.

The notion that other causes such as nutrition, wasting diseases, improper period of parentage and alcoholism—have anything to do with the definite form of amentia called "Feeble-mindedness" is devoid of any shred of proof by statistics or observation. The teaching of biology in general is opposed to the possibility of such a connection.

The notion that such a connection exists can only be due to a confusion of true mental deficiency or feeble-mindedness with a functional weakness of the brain associated with other effects of poor nutrition.

The great need in this matter from a scientific point of view is a careful study and definition of true congenital feeble-mindness with such precision that it may be applied to diagnosis with certainty, and give no room for confusion of that condition with functional disorder.

When a proper criterion has been discovered, a vast amount of enquiry and tabulation of cases, and the history of cases, will be necessary. At present we have too much assertion and guess-work. But there is no reason whatever to suppose that true feeble-mindedness is anything but a congenital condition, due to heredity and to nothing else; a reversion of the brain to an earlier level of development. And as a general biological law it may be asserted that reversions, lapses from complex structure to more simple ancestral conditions, are *not* brought about by semi-starvation, nor by imperfect fertilization, nor any such causes. In nature, and among more primitive men the spread of mental reversion and amentia of all kinds is checked by the destruction of the ament before propagation. It is only civilised man who allows amentia to multiply and infiltrate the population.

The main points from the biological point of view are (1) that feeble-mindedness is a congenital reversion to an animal phase of the mind, or brain; (2) that reversions are not brought about by starvation or other such conditions, but more probably by easy conditions and absence of selective destruction.

12*n*.—NOTE ON THE HEREDITARY TRANSMISSION OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY. BY G. ARCHDALL REID, ESQ., M.B., F.R.S.E.

Intelligence depends on conscious and unconscious memory, on ability to learn, on capacity to profit by experience, Memory is not the whole of intelligence, but it is the basis of it. Without memory there could be feeling but no thought, for the materials of thought would be absent. Animals low in the scale of life, for example, most insects, appear to be completely, or almost completely, incapable of learning. They are guided by instincts, impulses to act in certain definite ways under certain definite circumstances. For this reason they are able to fend for themselves as well at the beginning of their lives as later. They need no parental guidance, and could not profit by it. Animals higher in the scale depend less on instinct (which undergoes retrogression) and more on stored experience. Therefore they need parental guidance, and are helpless at birth but correspondingly capable later. We always measure the intelligence of an animal by its power of profiting by experience. Thus the cat is more intelligent than the rabbit, because it can learn more. The dog is yet more intelligent. Of all animals the human being is the most helpless at birth, and the most capable later. He depends almost wholly on experience; hence the prolonged preliminary training before he is fitted for the battle of life. He learns to walk and to manipulate. He learns the words of a language and their relations and inflections. He learns to recognise and to love this or that particular woman, child, or friend. He learns his morals, his religion, his politics, his way of earning a living. He learns self-control, and in particular to control his instincts. He learns to reason. Reason is nothing other than an immense expansion of the intelligence of the dog, rendered possible and necessary by the vastness and complexity of the data man gathers from experience and learns through experience to utilise.

A little thought renders it evident that the feeble-minded person is always one with a defective memory. He is unable to profit like the normal individual from experience. This defect of memory may be, and usually is general, so that the individual is able to learn very little, or it may be limited to some particular; for example he may be unable to acquire the code of morals prevalent in the community in which he exists—an acquirement which on the average and in the long run would be of great advantage to him. The truth that the higher faculties are more often absent in the feeble-minded than the lower is due entirely to the fact that they can be acquired only by people whose receptive powers are well developed. In effect and in fact the feeble-minded person is an instance of reversion to a pre-human mental state. But the reversion is not complete; for while he loses some part of his power of profiting by experience, he regains no part of the lost power of being guided by instinct. Therefore he is correspondingly helpless as compared to a lower animal. The instincts (*e.g.*, the sexual) which normal human beings still possess often appear unduly prominent in him, but only because he cannot learn to control them.

The difficulty of obtaining accurate family histories which include a sufficient number of ancestors and collaterals renders it impossible to estimate on such evidence alone the part played by heredity in the causation of feeble-mindedness. But we have no reason to suppose that heredity in relation to mental defect differs from heredity in general. Indeed no one has ever suggested that it does. Nevertheless it is usually treated by experts in mental disease as a question apart—as one which is to be studied quite without reference to the mass of data which has been embodied in a very voluminous literature by professed students of the subject. It is altogether an error to suppose that we know very little about heredity. That statement is usually made by people who have given no real study to it, but who, hearing that certain points are in dispute, imagine that all points are in dispute. Much is perfectly clear. Certain facts, or "laws" have been verified in such a way as to place them beyond the reach of rational controversy. Many of them may be verified from our ordinary experience of human life.

Offspring resemble their parents on the whole, but differ from them in details. Thus the son of a man is always another human being, but never an exactly similar one. These differences may be "innate" or "acquired;" that is, the child may differ "by nature" from the parent or because the influences to which he has been subjected during development differed from those to which the parent was subjected. There is now general agreement that innate differences, *variations*, as they are termed, tend to be transmitted to offspring, but that acquirements are never transmitted. Thus, if a man be "by nature" more intelligent than his father, if he have naturally a better memory and better innate powers of utilising it, his children will tend to be more intelligent also. But if he be made more intelligent by study, his children will not benefit through inheritance. It must be borne in mind however that every human being has two parents. In any trait, for example, intelligence, the child may be a blend of the parents, or he may inherit more, or even exclusively from one parent. The so-called *Law of Healthy Birth* is nothing other than a way of stating the fact that comparatively rare peculiarities, such as feeble-mindedness, tend during the course of generations, to be swamped by blending. The fact that the variations of children from parents are transmissible to grandchildren and later descendants is the corner stone on which plant and animal breeders have based all their improvements. In some cases they have so changed domesticated races that the wild types cannot now be recognised. It follows that the question whether feeble-minded children, born to normal parents, are, as a rule, defective by nature or only by reason of acquirement caused by some mishap occurring, before or after birth, is of fundamental importance. If they are defective by acquirement the defect will not be inherited. If they are defective by nature it will tend to be inherited. The word "inherited," however, must not be taken as implying that all offspring will reproduce the defect in whole or part. It implies merely that the offspring and descendants of a defective person will be more likely—in the case of such a rare trait, immensely more likely—to be feeble-minded than people who have descended from an ancestry entirely normal. It implies, moreover, that the frequency of feeble-mindedness amongst descendants will be in some proportion to its frequency amongst ancestors.

I gather that the great majority of the witnesses who gave evidence before the Commission are of the opinion that feeble-mindedness, as distinguished from mere backwardness, is an innate not an acquired defect. Certainly it has every appearance of being a reversion, and reversions are always true variations. Injuries occurring at birth or in subsequent life can at most account for a very small proportion of cases. Probably injuries occurring during intra-uterine development account for a still smaller proportion. Injuries caused by the drunkenness of pregnant mothers or syphilis contracted *in utero* (both, of course acquirements) may sometimes be a cause of defective memory, and therefore of defective intelligence, but the evidence is very inconclusive. Women are often drunken or recklessly immoral because they are feeble-minded. Such women, if innately defective, would tend to bear defective offspring even if they were not drunken or diseased. One frequently sees people of good intelligence who manifest signs of congenital syphilis, or who were born of drunken mothers; whereas many defective children are born of mothers certainly not drunken nor syphilitic. Several witnesses insisted that feeble-minded children are relatively more numerous in rural districts than in towns; that is, they are said to be least numerous where drunkenness and syphilis most prevail. It seems, therefore,

that, even if maternal syphilis and drunkenness are sometimes causes of mental defect in offspring, they are not often causes of it. If Dr. Tredgold's declaration, that he had never seen a normal child born to a union in which both parents were defective, expresses a general truth, the proof that feeble-mindedness is an innate and inheritable character is decisive. On the whole the evidence indicates strongly that idiotcy, imbecility, and feeble-mindedness in their various degrees are always, or almost always, innate defects.

In this connection it is necessary to note a point of importance. When parents differ sharply with respect to some trait, the offspring tend not to blend the parental characters, but to reproduce the trait of only one parent. Thus if a person with black eyes mates with one whose eyes are blue, the offspring have black eyes *or* blue eyes, never eyes that are a blend of black and blue. So also the descendants of a normal individual and an albino are normal *or* albino, not a blend. But, though in such cases offspring reproduce the trait of one parent only, they really inherit the traits of both, one trait being patent in them and the other latent. Descendants, therefore, may reproduce the latent trait. This method of inheritance has been the principal topic of discussion for some years past amongst students of heredity. Now feeble-mindedness, especially when marked, is a sharp contrast to normality. Here, then, apparently we have an explanation of the well-known fact that while the children of a pair, one of whom is normal and the other mentally defective, may all be normal, yet amongst the descendants may appear individuals who are defective.

It appears, then, that the mental defect of a feeble-minded person is usually a reversion, an innate inheritable trait. The next question of importance is that of the causation of mental defect on its *first* appearance in a family hitherto normal. How does it happen that the descendant of a line of normal ancestors differs innately from them in such a way as to be feeble-minded? No doubt mental defect is often transmitted in a latent condition through normal progenitors to a feeble-minded descendant; but it is at least probable that in some instances it is not an inherited peculiarity, but one which originates in the individual in whom it appears. In any case, whether it be a new character or an inherited one, the question as to what causes it to appear or reappear is very important. This question, of course, is part of the general problem of the origin of variations. Usually, however, like the problem of heredity, it is treated as a thing apart. Medical men are accustomed to attribute it to deleterious agencies, disease, intemperance, privation, and the like, which produce "morbid" changes in parents, and much testimony to that effect has been given before the present and several other Royal Commissions. Sometimes, even, elaborate theories have been recited explaining precisely how "morbid" agencies devitalise the germ-plasm, and so render offspring defective. It is impossible however to insist too emphatically on the obvious fact that much of this testimony is founded on pure guess-work, or on inadequate observation, or on loose thinking. I express myself strongly, but the point is a vital one on which one Royal Commission after another has been misled. Medical men start with the preconception that whatever greatly affects the parent is likely to affect offspring subsequently born. On superficial examination this idea seems reasonable, it is part of popular philosophy, and has been incorporated without question into medical dogma. It is certainly wrong, however; and the methods by which medical men seek to confirm it cannot be trusted to give correct results. Statistics of defective people, their collaterals, and progenitors are collected. If in the opinion of the compilers alcohol, phthisis, syphilis, privation, or what not has been unduly prevalent amongst the ancestors, the defects of the descendants are promptly attributed to it. Obviously by such methods it would be easy to "demonstrate" that indulgence in beef or mutton, or the singing of hymns or anything else that takes the fancy of the observer is a cause of filial defect. Meat and salt were so demonstrated to be causes of cancer. Nobody believes these hypotheses now. I remember being impressed as a student with the fact that while one of my teachers, a temperance advocate, was thus able to prove to his own complete satisfaction that all his cases of paralysis were due to alcoholism, another, whose hobby was "purity," was equally successful in proving that they were due to "vice." As well indicated by Dr. Mercier, and as I myself have insisted times without number, no attempt is ever made to compare these statistics with others collected from the families of normal people in the same class of life, and so to ascertain whether morbid conditions are relatively more common amongst the ancestry of the feeble-minded. Even were the comparison successfully made, it would still remain a question whether the filial effect was due to the ancestral morbid condition, or to the inheritance and accentuation through ordinary variation, of innate mental defects which led originally to the acquirement of the morbid condition.

The subject is really too obscure and complex for statistical handling. The facts cannot be classified with any degree of accuracy. If, however, we compare races which have been much under the influence of this or that "morbid" condition with races that have been little or not at all subjected to it, we are able to arrive at definite conclusions which seemingly are incontrovertible, at any ratew hich have as yet never been successfully controverted. Malaria furnishes an example. This disease is caused by a microbe which multiplies to an enormous extent in the human body and produces a virulent toxin in which the germ-cells of the sufferer are literally soaked. It is a malady of long duration, and is so prevalent in some parts of the world that, speaking practically, every individual is infected and many perish. It is, therefore, a typical "morbid condition," which destroys individuals whose resisting power is low and enfeebles even the strong. Manifestly, if offspring are *not* enfeebled or otherwise injured by the sufferings of the parents, a race afflicted by malaria will grow resistant to it by the continued weeding out of the naturally weak against it. On the other hand, if offspring *are* enfeebled, if unfavourable variations *are* caused by the disease, the race will steadily deteriorate till it perishes. No survival of the fittest can then avail for every individual will be inferior to his parent. Now no race, no matter how long nor how severely afflicted by malaria, shows any signs of deterioration. On the contrary every race is resistant to the disease precisely in proportion to the length and severity of its past sufferings.

What is true of malaria is true of every disease and every morbid condition that afflicts not only man but all other types of living beings. Thus, races exposed to extreme heat or cold become resistant to heat or cold respectively. They do not deteriorate if exposed to hardship; they become hardy. If exposed to tuberculosis they become resistant. If exposed to the complex of morbid conditions found in the crowded cities they become capable of dwelling under such conditions. A Red Indian or an Australasian, for example, if exposed to slum conditions perishes quickly of drink or disease; a Jew or a Chinaman, a large proportion of whose ancestors for thousands of years have lived in cities, dwell immune. In fact it has long been recognised that races and species evolve and strengthen only when exposed to harmful conditions which weed out the unfit, and deteriorate only under conditions so beneficial that the unfit are preserved. I need hardly add that a harmful condition strengthens the race only against that particular condition. Thus racial experience of malaria or of cities confers only a power of surviving when exposed to one or the other. It does not increase the muscular power nor the ability to resist privation, fatigue, or dysentry. If, therefore, we abolish injurious conditions no harm results, for ability to resist them is useful only when they are prevalent.

It is not seriously disputed that races are resistant to morbid conditions in proportion to the extent to which they have been afflicted; and it is unthinkable that races should deteriorate in every generation, and yet as the final result emerge with no trace of deterioration, but, on the contrary, strengthened by the struggle. How is it conceivable, for example, that the Jews, a race of, not merely city, but slum-dwellers exposed for some two thousand years to every morbid condition cited by medical men, can now be robust, vigorous, sane, and keen-witted if they have undergone steady deterioration during all that time.

We have no option, therefore, but to believe that medical men are mistaken in supposing that morbid conditions affecting parents tend to render offspring degenerate. This may happen under every exceptional

circumstances or in very exceptional individuals, but it cannot be a common phenomenon; for all species of living beings are constantly exposed to morbid conditions and owe their evolution entirely to them. The wretched children which, for example, we see in slums are enfeebled not because their parents lived in slums, but because they themselves live in them. Their defects are acquired, not innate. They indicate not degeneracy of the race. but misfortune of the individual. Were they removed in early life to a rural environment they would, on the average, be as robust as country children. Moreover, we have no option but to accept the belief held by most students of heredity, that variations as distinguished from acquirements, are "spontaneous" in the sense that they are not due to morbid or other conditions, but to an innate tendency displayed by all living creatures to produce offspring that differ somewhat from themselves. It is owing to this tendency to vary spontaneously that Nature has been able by gradual steps to adapt African negroes to life in the United States where tuberculosis is prevalent, and the Creole descendants of Europeans to the tropics where malaria is rife. In effect a variation is an experimental attempt of blind Nature to produce an individual better adapted to the environment than the parent. Often the attempt is unsuccessful; sometimes it is successful, when it is made the starting point for fresh attempts. Usually spontaneous differences are small; occasionally they are greater, as when a child is born innately deformed physically or defective mentally.

Is the number of feeble-minded or otherwise mentally defective children increasing? The answer to this question depends on the answer to another. Have feeble-minded people under modern conditions of civilised life a better chance of reaching puberty, rearing offspring, and so of tainting the rest of the community than they had formerly? If the chances are better, then certainly mental defect is on the increase; for as we have just seen, innate mental defect, though spontaneous in its origin, is like any other variation and presumably in the same degree, transmissible to offspring and descendants. If it is on the increase, then, however much mental defect may be swamped by normality at present, it will be less and less swamped in the future. In other words the deterioration which accompanies cessation of selection will result.

120.—STATEMENT AS TO A PROPOSAL TO TRAIN TEACHERS FOR DEFECTIVE CHILDREN IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER, SUBMITTED BY J. J. FINDLAY, ESQ., PH. D., PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION IN THE UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The problem of how best to equip teachers for the special work of training the feeble-minded has been recently considered in this University, and a plan has now been approved by the University authorities and sanctioned, in its initial stages, by the Board of Education.

This plan may be outlined as follows:—First of all, it is intended to receive some fifteen or twenty women students each October to take a two years' course as teachers of young children. Hitherto, the University Department, technically called a Training College, has only received students (100 men and 100 women in all) for a course covering three years, and culminating in the attainment of a University degree. These students are all intended for service in the elementary schools, but it is obvious that their special attainments and interests will not, as a rule, lead them to care specifically for the lowest standards or for infant schools. Here and there a woman student has found her sphere specially in such a direction, but it is only after taking the degree course that such interests can find room for expansion.

Hence it has been felt that if this training college is to make any definite contribution towards the special problems involved in care for younger children, or in caring for defectives, it would be necessary to plan a course of training quite different from that followed by teachers of the ordinary elementary school type. These women students will not necessarily have passed a matriculation examination, but they will have received a good education, will enter the University at eighteen, after having passed one or other of the preliminary tests of general school education approved by the Board of Education in its Regulations for Training Colleges.

For this two years' course the training will be somewhat on the lines of that provided by the Frœbel Union Courses, and it will conclude with a special certificate, issued by the University, of fitness to teach young children (up to, say, the age of ten). Each student will, however, take in both years one or more courses of lectures in the faculties, arts, or science (such as history, literature, geography, mathematics), along with other University students; and the whole scheme will, of course, be under the supervision of the Senate, subject to control similar to that exercised over students of medicine, law, etc.

Now when this two years' course is completed, the Board of Education allows a student to offer for a third year of training, and it is this third year that the University designs to appropriate, for those students who may offer, as a year of special training as teachers of defectives. It will be observed that this year is definitely placed as a sequel to two years devoted to kindergarten and other training of a more general kind. It is not considered desirable that a teacher should devote herself to defectives until she has gained experience of a wider kind, and more particularly has gained acquaintance with the needs of young children and with those manual arts which play so large a part in the education of the very young.

If these proposals are realised, the first class of third-year students to be specially trained as teachers of defectives will be at work in the Session 1909–10. It cannot be formed at an earlier date, since the years 1907–8 and 1908–9 will be occupied with the two year course which precedes it. It is therefore premature to plan in any detail the lines on which the work will be carried out; but the main sources of help may be readily indicated. From the medical school assistance will be forthcoming on the side of physiology and experimental psychology, and the Manchester Education Committee will be asked to give opportunities for practice and observation in its three day schools for defectives; one of these in Embden Street is within five minutes of Owen College. The unique interest taken in this field of social reform by Miss Dendy and others in Manchester leads us to hope that we may find quite exceptional advantages in Manchester. Dr. Henry Ashby is a University lecturer on children's diseases, and his guidance in this work will be invaluable. Out of the twenty students who will each year complete the two years' course, one may expect that some ten may be glad to take up this special course for a third year, and a small class of ten will be quite sufficient with which to embark on a new field in the scientific training of teachers. It is probable that when the time approaches the University will appoint some teacher who has had experience with defectives, and has also had a training in hygiene and in education, to act as tutor to this group of students, but nothing further can be indicated until the time approaches. It may be that special funds will be required to initiate the work.

The main points of policy as regards the training of this class of teachers may therefore be summarised as follows:

(1) It may be taken for granted that although men (physicians and teachers both), may do, in the future as in the past, much of the work of research and of organisation, the daily task of training defectives will fall to women teachers.

(2) That the special type of woman who will take to this work will be found from those who are not specially inclined to academic pursuits, but nevertheless, have had a broad and cultured training, are quick in observation, and full of sympathy and kindly spirit.

(3) That any institution for such work needs the best possible oversight, both on the medical and the pedagogic side; and that therefore, it can be best undertaken in a university where a medical school and a department of education can co-operate.

(4) That this course of training needs to be prefaced by at least two years traning in the art and science of teaching young chidren from four to ten years of age.

13.—COPY OF CIRCULAR LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE CLERKS TO THE COMMITTEES OF VISITORS OF ASYLUMS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, AND REPLIES RECEIVED AND STATEMENTS SUBMITTED IN THOSE CASES WHERE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE COMMITTEES WERE NOT HEARD ORALLY.

Copy of Circular Letter addressed to Clerks of Visiting Committees in England and Wales.

Royal Commissions' House,
Old Palace Yard, Westminster.
November 16th, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—I am desired by my Commissioners to ask you whether your Committee have, as a result of their experience, formed any views which they would bring to the notice of this Commission as to the present system of supervising lunatics and mental defectives by the Lunacy Commission, the Masters in Lunacy, and the Lord Chancellor's Visitors in Lunacy, or the expediency of amending the same or adopting some other and what system. If so, would you be good enough to ask them send in a Statement of their views immediately, in order that the Royal Commission may decide whether it will be necessary to call a representative from them as a witness. The Statement above referred to must be submitted immediately as the Commission propose to decide forthwith as to the witnesses they will summon.

Yours faithfully,
(*Signed*) HARTLEY B. N. MOTHERSOLE,
Secretary.

To the Clerk to the Committee of Visitors of

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1. *Reply received from the Clerk to the Brecon and Radnor Asylum Visiting Committee.*

Brecon and Radnor Asylum,
Talgarth, R.S.O.
December 17th, 1906.

SIR,—In further reference to your letters of the 16th November and the 1st December, I beg to inform you that I have communicated by letter with the members of the Visiting Committee of this asylum and I now enclose herewith copies of the replies containing views on the present system of supervising lunatics.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
A. J. ASTBURY,
Clerk.

Hartley B. N. Mothersole, Esq.,
Secretary,
Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded.

BRECON AND RADNOR ASYLUM, TALGARTH, R.S.O.

Views expressed by Members of the Visiting Committee on the present system of Supervising Lunatics and Mental Defectives by the Lunacy Commission, etc.

The Old Court,
Whitney-on-the Wye, Herefordshire.
December 6th, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—In answer to yours of the 4th instant relative to the circular from the Royal Commission on the Feeble-minded, I am not prepared at such short notice to go into the question of whether the present system is or is not the best.

I am, however, inclined to think that the Commissioners do not at times sufficiently regard the expense of the alterations they suggest, more especially when, as in the case of county asylums, the great bulk of the patients are drawn from the poorer classes, and are maintained at the cost of the ratepayers, the majority of whom are by no means able to afford the comforts which their own relatives are enjoying in the asylum.

Yours faithfully,
WM. MORTIMER BAYLIS.

Cædryssu, Brecon,
December 13th, 1906.

Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to yours of the 4th instant, I should like to make the following suggestions.

At present there are many cases sent to our asylum which could and ought to be treated at our workhouses (cases of senile dementia) who, apart from a defect of memory, are not cases of insanity.

There are also the cases of young persons suffering from feeble-mindedness which could in my opinion be housed in a separate block apart from the main building, and taught some useful trade.

Many of the inmates of our workhouses not sufficiently bad enough for our asylums could be sent to such home.

That the present staff of Lunacy Commissioners should be increased, together with an architect, a Welsh-speaking barrister and medical man.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID POWELL.

Estate Office, Penmyarth, Crickhowell.
December 15th, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 4th instant, I should like to make the following suggestions :—

There are many cases sent to the asylum at present which could be adequately treated at our workhouses if proper provision were made which there is not in the small country workhouses. These are cases of senile dementia, who apart from a defect of memory, are not cases of insanity.

There are a certain number of cases of young persons suffering from feeble-mindedness in our county asylum. These could be housed in a separate block some distance from the main building, as we have a large farm well situated away from any population and convenient to a railway service, and could be taught some useful trade. In addition there are many of these cases in our various unions who cannot be certified but could be sent to a home on the asylum estate.

I also think that the present staff of Lunacy Commissioners is inadequate, especially taking into consideration the steady growth of our insane population. I beg to suggest the addition to the Lunacy Commission of an architect, a Welsh-speaking barrister, and medical man.

Yours faithfully,
S. H. COWPER COLES.

Letter received from the Visiting Committee of the Brecon and Radnor Asylum.

Brecon and Radnor Asylum,
Talgarth, R.S.O.,
January 22nd, 1907.

Sir,—It would be desirable if provision could be made for patients either congenital or senile to be housed by themselves in certain portions of a workhouse, but where practicable it would be better for them to be housed in an institution by themselves; and it may be a matter of consideration as to whether the cost of lunacy ought not to be made an Imperial charge. It is highly desirable that one of the Medical Commissioners should have a knowledge of the Welsh language.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. S. MILLER,
Chairman of the Visiting Committee.

Hartley B. N. Mothersole, Esq.,
Royal Commission House, Old Palace Yard,
Westminster, S.W.

2. *Reply and Statement received from the Visiting Committee of the Bristol and County Asylum.*

City and County Asylum,
Fishponds, Bristol.
December 31st, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—Referring to your letter dated the 15th instant, addressed to Edmund J. Taylor, Esq., Clerk to the Visiting Committee, The Council House, Bristol, on the subject of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded, I am directed by my Committee to forward to you herewith, for the information of the Commission, a statement as to the evidence which I should be prepared to give if required to attend as a witness before your Commission.

Yours faithfully,
J. V. BLACHFORD,
Medical Superintendent.

Hartley B. N. Mothersole, Esq.,
Secretary,
The Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded.

Statement made by Dr. James Vincent Blachford, Medical Superintendent of Bristol City and County Asylum.

I am M.D., B.S. of Durham, M.R.C.S. Eng., and L.R.C.P. Lond., and hold the certificate of the Medico-Psychological Association of Great Britain and Ireland.

From January, 1889 until February, 1894, I acted as Assistant Medical Officer of Lambeth Infirmary and Workhouse, and during that time I had considerable experience in dealing with the mentally defective who came into the workhouse as alleged lunatics for examination and certification, these averaging 300 per year.

From February, 1894, until the present time I have successively held the appointments of Junior Medical Officer, Assistant Medical Officer and Medical Superintendent of the City and County Asylum, Bristol, being appointed to the latter post in October, 1904.

I consider the supervision by the present Commission is satisfactory and do not desire to see any other system take its place. I think, generally speaking, it works well, and with a minimum of friction as far as the patients and asylums are concerned.

I think that if the number of Commissioners were slightly increased it might be of advantage.

I am of opinion that one visit per year by the Commissioners is sufficient for inspection for general purposes, having regard to the inspection by the Committee of Visitors once a month and also the inspection by the guardians once in each year.

My experience is that guardians take a great interest in their patients and their visit is thorough and effective in its inspection.

As to the working of the Masters in Lunacy, the Lord Chancellor's Visitors, and the patients under their control who are known as Chancery lunatics, my experience has been small, and therefore I do not consider that I am justified in expressing an opinion as to that branch of the administration.

I am of opinion that if the chronically insane and mentally defective at present in workhouses and asylums were taken over entirely by the various visiting committees of the lunatic asylums and placed in asylums for their special reception under the control of the visitors instead of allowing them to remain in ordinary workhouses and asylums, the work of the Lunacy Commissioners would be considerably reduced.

I am of opinion that under such conditions the patients themselves would be better treated and cared for, and that such a system would permit of numerous hopeless cases at present treated in acute asylums, and helping to retard the recovery of more recent cases, being placed in such special asylums.

I am further of opinion that such a system would effect economy in dealing with the insane and at the same time result in general comfort and well-being.

I suggest that each county or borough should provide an asylum for each of the classes into which I would divide the insane and feeble-minded, viz. :—

(*a*) Acute, recoverable, and chronic cases who appreciate their surroundings.

(*b*) Congenital idiots, advanced epileptics, and dements who cannot appreciate their surroundings.

Cases in class (*b*) would then be separated from those in class (*a*) with whose comfort they very seriously interfere by their violence, noise, and filthy habits, and whose surroundings they frequently spoil and make uncomfortable by their destructiveness, and I am of opinion that an institution for patients in class (*b*) could and should be worked on more economical lines as regards decoration and appointments than are devoted to class (*a*).

With regard to the latter class, although, in my opinion, the decoration of asylums has reached far too high a pitch, it must be particularly remembered that as it is the only home that many sensible and, in many cases, highly sensitive patients are likely to have, the comforts, more especially in the matter of food and dress, ought to receive every attention.

System of Cottage Homes.

If these homes are situated close together as is the case in some of the so-called "scattered homes" for pauper children I can see no advantage over the asylum system. The cost of maintenance must be very materially increased and at the same time the supervision exercised must be less direct and therefore less effectual.

On the other hand were the homes really "scattered" the cost of administration and maintenance must be even more expensive.

Boarding-out Congenitally Defective and Mild Cases.

I have had very little experience of this system, but from the little I have heard should say it is a very undesirable one as it is next to impossible to have efficient supervision, and therefore this system acts on the one hand as a means of providing cheap servants to cottagers, etc., at a premium, and on the other hand does not sufficiently protect the weak-minded against the results of their own indiscretions.

There is one point upon which I should like to express an opinion and that is as to the custody of very old persons, say from seventy years upwards who become mentally incapable.

I believe that there is a very strong feeling amongst some asylum authorities against these old patients being sent into asylums for two special reasons:—(1) That their admission is more likely to increase the mortality rate; and (2) that it tends to diminish the recovery rate, and there may be a further objection on the score of expense.

As regards the special objections above set out I regard them as being made chiefly in the interests of the statistics of individual asylums, and on the expense question I regard the possible additional charge to be so slight as to be a negligible consideration.

I also think that those who have as ratepayers contributed, probably for many years, to the support of an asylum should be entitled to the advantages of asylum treatment, when, on account of old age, they become irresponsible for their actions. Considering these old cases are apt to be very troublesome and require very patient and careful attention, they are more likely to receive this in a properly equipped asylum than in workhouses, where it might happen that they would be left to the care of inmates.

The proper place for their care and treatment is, undoubtedly, an asylum.

I am of opinion that additional supervision is not required.

From my experience of the system of casual visits made by guardians deputed by their board to visit workhouses, and other Poor Law institutions, I am very strongly of opinion that such a system, if applied to asylums, would neither be conducive to contentment amongst the patients nor to good discipline amongst the staff.

If on the other hand medical men or retired superintendents of asylums were appointed to make visits there would be a great tendency for them to interfere unduly in the details of management, with which the Commissioners either do not attempt to deal or, if they do at all, only do so by suggestions to the medical superintendents.

In case of such visits being made I am of opinion that the risk of friction would far outweigh any possible advantage derived therefrom.

I venture to submit that the rules framed from time to time by the Commissioners should, as heretofore, have regard solely to the treatment of the patients with respect to seclusion, mechanical restraint, sanitation, etc., and

should in no way affect the details of management of an asylum.

The administration of asylums is continually changing and, I hope, improving, and the action of the medical superintendents, anxious as they are for the welfare of those in the institutions under their control, should not, I respectfully suggest, be hampered by advice on details from any persons unaccustomed to such administration in each particular locality, however experienced they might be in the general working and administration of the Lunacy Act throughout the country, and I think that any interference in their discretion would tend to thwart the energies and fetter the action of medical superintendents in the asylums for the management of which they are so deeply responsible.

I believe it would be a matter of impossibility for any average standard of efficiency to be fixed by any central board for all the asylums in the country. Such a standard could only apply locally, the conditions obtaining in some districts being such as to render it impossible to attain the average standard of cleanliness and efficiency reached in others.

In the event of the guardians ceasing to maintain from the poor rates the inmates in asylums their visits of inspection would, I assume, cease, but as long as the funds are provided from the poor rate the guardians should continue their supervision as at present.

I make these statements after consultation with the Chairman and Deputy-Chairman of the Visiting Committee of the Bristol City and County Asylum, both of whom concur in the suggestions.

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3. *Reply received from the Clerk to the Visiting Committee of the Cheshire County Asylum, Parkside.*

Cheshire County Asylum, Parkside,
23, King Edward Street, Macclesfield.
December 12th, 1906.

SIR.—Referring to your letters of the 16th ult. and 10th inst., I now enclose the views of the House Committee after consultation with Dr. Sheldon, their medical superintendent, on the points referred to in your first-mentioned letter. I regret they have not been sent before.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
ARTHUR C. PROCTER,
Clerk to the Committee.

Hartley B. N. Mothersole, Esq.,
Secretary,
Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded.

Views of the House Committee of the Cheshire County Lunatic Asylum at Parkside, Macclesfield, on the points referred to in a letter from the Secretary of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded to the Clerk to the said Committee dated November 16th, 1906.

1. With regard to the Commissioners in Lunacy, the present number of Visiting Commissioners, viz., six, is the same as when the Commission was first appointed about sixty years ago, and, as their work now consists of the supervision of about 120,000 lunatics, it would seem that this number is quite inadequate for the work they have to do. In former times two days were usually spent by the Visiting Commissioners in inspecting and reporting on the Parkside asylum, when the numbers were considerably less than they are now. The visitations are now compressed into a few hours in one day, no doubt as much time as can be spared by the two Commissioners who visit, but not sufficient to test thoroughly the value of the work done or the quality of the means used.

2. The Commissioners in England always visit public asylums in pairs, a practice which does not exist in either Scotland or Ireland, and which further diminishes the strength of the Commission. If they visited singly, the strength of the Commission would be almost at once doubled.

3. It would be desirable, in the opinion of the house committee, to strengthen the Commission on the medical side. In Ireland there is no Legal Commissioner, and in Scotland the proportion of Medical Commissioners to Legal Commissioners is four to two, but the house committee are not aware that any visiting is done by the Legal Commissioners. The house committee suggest whether the legal element could not be sufficiently provided by a legal secretary in London alone.

4. It would be of great assistance, if the Commissioners, in addition to offering criticism, were prepared to give more active advice on all the great questions of the day relating to lunacy legislation and the treatment and accommodation of the insane.

5. The house committee would suggest that "lunacy" districts be created and a Medical Commissioner appointed for each district something in the same manner as the Auditors of the Local Government Board. Probably London would require say two Commissioners, but one would be sufficient for four counties such as Cheshire, Lancashire, Cumberland and Westmoreland. By this means the following advantages would be obtained:—

(*a*) The Commissioner would know the weak and strong points of each institution visited by him, and would be able to make useful and helpful comparisons.

(*b*) He would be brought more in contact with the committees and the medical staff.

(*c*) By means of more frequent visits, he would be able to recognise individual patients.

Under the present system, where the visits are as a rule only once a year, and where in some cases several years may elapse before the same Commissioner again visits any particular asylum, it is impracticable for a Commissioner to remember to any great extent the special points which occurred to him on his previous visit.

6. If the suggestions contained in Par. 5 were adopted, each Commissioner could make a yearly report based on his impressions received from his visits during the year. At intervals the Board could meet in London, as they do now, and consider the reports of each individual Commissioner and deal with the same and with important questions affecting more or less the whole country.

ARTHUR C. PROCTER,
Clerk to the Committee.

December 12th, 1906.

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4. *Reply received from the Clerk to the Visiting Committee of the Derby Borough Asylum.*

Town Clerk's Office,
15, Tenant Street, Derby.
December 6th, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—With reference to your circular letter of the 16th ulto., I have to inform you that the Committee of Visitors of the Derby Borough Asylum are of opinion that the Lunacy Commission who supervise the care of lunatics and mental defectives might be made more effective by an increase in the number of Medical Commissioners. They further think that more frequent inspection of public asylums would be helpful, both to the patients who are detained there, and also conducive to better administration of these institutions.

If the Royal Commission desire to know the opinion of this committee in more detail, my committee would suggest that their medical superintendent (Dr. Macphail) be asked to give evidence before them.

Yours faithfully,
W. H. BAILEY,
Deputy Town Clerk.

Hartley B. N. Mothersole, Esq.,
Secretary,
Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded.

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5. *Reply received from the Clerk to the Visiting Committee of the Leicestershire County Asylum.*

Office of the Leicestershire County Council,
10, New Street, Leicester.
December 13th, 1906.

SIR,—At the meeting of the Visiting Committee yester day, I was desired to inform you that having regard to the

limited extension of the terms of reference, there are several matters they wished to bring forward which would not now be applicable, but I am requested to mention three points which, in their judgment, should receive attention.

1. That the Lunacy Commission should be increased by two more medical members.

2. That the architect to the Commission should be an independent man and not draw up plans himself.

3. That there should be a greater uniformity in the decisions given by the Commissioners.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
WM. J. FREER.

Hartley B. N. Mothersole, Esq.,
Secretary,
Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded.

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6. *Reply received from the Clerk to the Visiting Committee of the Leicester Borough Lunatic Asylum.*

Town Hall, Leicester,
Town Clerk's Office.
December 5th, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—Your letter of the 16th inst. has been considered by the Leicester Borough Lunatic Asylum Visiting Committee and I am directed to make the following suggestions :—

1. Since the time when it was first decided to appoint six Commissioners to visit the whole of the asylums in England and Wales, the number of asylums has materially increased and it is suggested that there should be a proportionate addition to the staff of Lunacy Commissioners. The Commissioners should be qualified medical men with a thorough educational training in mental diseases and experienced in asylum management not only in England, but abroad.

The committee wish it to be distinctly understood that they have no complaint to make regarding the valuable work hitherto carried on by the Commissioners.

2. The provision of an intermediate institution for :—(*a*) Early mental breakdown cases ; (*b*) feeble-minded who are dangerous to themselves and others ; and (*c*) mentally deficient children. These classes of patients could then be specially trained instead of being admitted into general asylums where there is no special training, but where they are classified with adult and other patients.

3. The provision of a special asylum on the lines of Broadmoor, though less costly, for the treatment of time-expired criminal lunatics. This class of patient should be kept apart from other patients.

4. They are also of opinion that the powers possessed by authorities for granting pensions should be compulsory and not permissive as at present. The committee have adopted a pension scheme under which each officer and servant can claim a pension, when entitled, provided they have contributed to the fund established under the scheme.

I am desired by Alderman Clifton, Chairman of the Committee for sixteen years, and who is a Justice of the Peace and a medical man, to give his private opinion—endorsed by many members of the committee—that the discharge of patients to friends before cure or when apparently cured is a grave and increasing national danger as such patients are unfit to beget offspring. He considers that all those having a definite hereditary taint—criminal lunatics and all cases of organic mental disease—should be kept in asylums or certainly not released until after examination by a competent board. Only by means of sterilisation does he consider it possible to stop the degeneration of the race.

The chairman or the medical superintendent will be pleased to give any further information the Commission may require.—I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
E. V. HILEY,
Town Clerk.

Hartley B. N. Mothersole, Esq.,
Secretary,
Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded.

7. *Reply received from the Clerk to the County of London Asylums Committee.*

County of London,
Asylums Committee Office,
6, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.
December 13th, 1906.

SIR,—By direction of the Asylums Committee, I now forward a statement of their views upon the only point in connection with the present method of supervising lunatics and mental defectives to which they think it necessary to call the attention of the Royal Commission in response to your Commissioners' invitation.—I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
H. F. KEENE,
Clerk of the Asylums Committee.

Hartley B. N. Mothersole, Esq.,
Secretary,
Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded.

County of London,
Asylums Committee Office,
6, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.
December 4th, 1906.

Statement for the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded.

The Asylums Committee in response to the invitation of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded, that they should lay before the Commission a statement of their views as to the present method of supervising lunatics and mental defectives, desire to call attention to the present position of architectural adviser to the Lunacy Commission.

The Asylums Committee are strongly of opinion that the gentleman who holds such an appointment should be a permanent official and not engaged in private practice. They think it unnecessary to point out to the Royal Commission how desirable this is to secure that all plans placed before the Lunacy Commission should be subject to the same impartial criticism.

H. P. KEENE,
Clerk of the Asylums Committee.

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8. *Reply received from the Clerk to the Visiting Committee of Wells Asylum.*

Somerset and Bath Asylum,
Wells, Somerset.
December 8th, 1906.

SIR,—I am directed by the Visiting Committee of this asylum to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 16th ultimo, respecting the present system of supervising lunatics and mental defectives, by the Lunacy Commissioners and others ; also, to state (having regard to the short time allowed for consideration) that the following are the Committee's views on the subject of your letter :—

1. That it is desirable that the Lunacy Commissioners should, if possible, pay more frequent visits to patients in asylums, and other institutions for lunatics.

2. That the Commission should be numerically increased to enable more visits to be made.

3. That the office of assistant medical officers of asylums should be recognised by the Lunacy Act, and that they be held responsible under the Commissioners' Rules, for the performance of certain duties such as the efficient keeping of entries in journals, case books, etc., which are at present kept by them,—I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
JOHN COATES,
Clerk to the Visiting Committee of Wells Asylum.

Hartley B. N. Mothersole, Esq.,
Secretary,
Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded.

9. *Reply received from the Visiting Committee of the West Ham Borough Asylum.*

West Ham Borough Asylum,
Goodmayes,
Ilford, Essex.
December 7th, 1906.

DEAR SIR,—Your communications of the 16th and 23rd ultimo addressed to Dr. Hilleary have been considered by the Committee of Visitors, by whom I am desired to say that they would welcome an addition to the number of Lunacy Commissioners, so that the Commission could take up increased responsibility.

The Committee would like to see more uniform conditions prevailing throughout the country as regards the dietary and accommodation for the patients, and also as regards the pay, dietary, etc., of staff in public asylums.

The Committee are strongly of opinion that a change is desirable in the lunacy laws as to the care of aged persons suffering from ordinary senile dementia, and would also welcome increased attention being paid to the question of the deplorable influence of heredity, as exemplified by the great number of idiots and imbeciles whose mental defect is directly due to a tainted parentage.—Yours faithfully,

DAVID HUNTER,
Medical Superintendent.

Hartley B. N. Mothersole, Esq.,
Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded,

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10. *Reply and Statement received from the Visiting Committee of the Bicton Asylum and of the Montgomery County Council.*

At a Meeting of the Council held at Welshpool on Friday, the 21st day of December, 1906, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved on the motion of Colonel Pryce-Jones, seconded by Councillor E. Green—That inasmuch as there are a large number of chronic feeble-minded patients who are at present in asylums who could be equally well cared for in workhouses or other establishments made suitable for the purpose, and at a less cost in building or supervision than what is now incurred in asylums, it is desirable that Parliament should give an increased grant to boards of guardians for the purpose of meeting such cases.

Resolved that Colonel Pryce-Jones and Mr. Richard Lloyd be requested to give evidence upon the subject before the Royal Commission now sitting, and that the clerk send copies of the resolution to the Secretary of the Royal Commission, to the joint asylum, and to the boards of guardians throughout the county.

D. H. MYTTON,
Chairman.

STATEMENT OF EVIDENCE.

We are of opinion that if a Government grant were given to the board of guardians to retain in the workhouses the docile insane instead of passing them into the asylums, a large number at present in asylums would be in the different workhouses throughout the country.

In Montgomeryshire there are four workhouses, and these are only partially filled, there being ample accommodation for large numbers of feeble-minded patients.

If the Commission would recommend legislation in this direction it would mean a considerable saving to Montgomeryshire by:—

(1) It would prevent the proposed enlargement of Bicton Asylum.

(2) It would cause better use to be made of the existing large workhouses, and

(3) It would be better for the feeble-minded to be nearer their homes and friends.

RICHARD LLOYD,
E. PRICE-JONES,
} Members of the Visiting Committee, Bicton Asylum, and of the County Council.

January, 7th, 1907.

14.—CORRESPONDENCE RECEIVED FROM MR. DAVID THOMAS, CLERK TO THE BETHNAL GREEN BOARD OF GUARDIANS, RESPECTING THE WANT OF ACCOMMODATION FOR CERTAIN BOYS NOW CHARGEABLE TO THE GUARDIANS OF THAT PARISH, WHO ARE SO PHYSICALLY OR MENTALLY DEFECTIVE AS TO BE INELIGIBLE FOR ORDINARY VOCATIONS IN LIFE.

Offices: Bishop's Road,
Victoria Park, N.E.
Enclosure. 15*th December*, 1905.

SIR,—I am directed by the School Committee of the Bethnal Green Guardians to inform you that they have had for some time under consideration the question of the want of accommodation for certain boys now chargeable to the guardians of this parish, who are so physically or mentally defective as to be ineligible for ordinary vocations in life.

The School Committee desire to bring this matter before your Commissioners with a view of the same receiving consideration, as at present the guardians appear to be quite helpless in this matter, and unless some provision is made there seems to be no alternative but that these lads should end their days in the workhouse.

The guardians have been in communication with the Salvation Army, the Church Army, and have endeavoured to get the lads on farms, but without success. The only outlet they know of at present is the Lingfield Colony, but they have doubts as to the suitability of the Colony for the lads.

I enclose a few details as to the lads in question. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,
D. THOMAS,
Clerk to the Guardians.

To the Secretary,
Royal Commission *re* Feeble-minded.

REPORT OF MR. W. N. HAMILTON, HON. VISITING OFFICER TO BOYS.

Name.	Age.	Parentage.	Observations.
Frederick Medcraft - -	Born 1891	Orphan	Was admitted to Boys' School for third time, December, 1898. Knew absolutely nothing when admitted. Trying him in Standard I. Feeble-minded. Reported several times to the Committee 22/4/01 H. B. WARNER, Schoolmaster. Sent to the Working Boys' Home, Pelham House, on the 18th August, 1905. Returned to the schools 4/10/05. Employer stated he could do nothing with him, and the Superintendent of the Home regarded him as hopeless to fight his way in the City.
James Jessum - - -	Born 1891	Deserted by parents.	In the Hanwell and Swanley Schools from September, 1900, to October, 1903, Schoolmaster reports lad intelligent, conduct fairly good. This lad is incontinent and dirty, and all attempts to cure him have failed.
James Holt - - -	Born 1886	Father died in infirmary Mother still in infirmary.	15th April, 1901, schoolmaster reports boy admitted to Boys' School on the 24th October, 1898. Said to have passed Standard II., but had to be put in Primers, as he scarcely knew anything. Just passed Standard I. Now left school as over fourteen years, to work all day. Reported to the Committee as feeble-minded. This boy was emigrated to Canada in 1903, but was returned in July, 1905, as being unsuitable.
Russell Barker - - - -	Born 1891	This lad was born in Canada, being the illegetimate child of a domestic servant there, who, on her return to England, deserted him.	Schoolmaster reports that the lad is stupid and very dull and slovenly. Admission for this lad was applied for at Lingfield Colony, but they declined to take him. The lad was sent to the training ship "Exmouth," but they declined to keep him.
Albert Williams - - -	Born 1887	Father died 1895 Mother died 1893.	This lad has been to the National Industrial Home for Cripple Lads, Wright's Lane, Kensington, and to the Feeble-minded Home at Hendon, but has been returned to the workhouse, as they could do nothing with him.
Henry Cooper - -	Born 1891	Deserted by Father, Mother dead.	Lad was sent to Working Boys' Home, Pelham House, and transferred to Fournier House, but the superintendent was unable to do anything with him, on account of his being defective and dull. Lad is now in the workhouse.
Alfred Dunn - - -	Born 1889	Orphan.	Admitted to school, May 14th, 1900. Schoolmaster's report—Education neglected in Primers. Now in Standard II. Dull but plodding. Conduct good. 2nd April, 1901. Sent to Pelham House, Working Boys' Home, 18th September, 1903. Lad returned to workhouse, January, 1904, as they were unable to do anything with him.

15.—COPY OF LETTER FROM THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

[COPY.]

Royal Courts of Justice,
Strand, W.C.
21st June, 1905.

The Right Honourable
The Home Secretary, M.P.,
Home Office, S.W.

Dear Home Secretary,—At a meeting of the Judges of the King's Bench Division yesterday I brought before them the memorandum of Mr. Byrne addressed to Mr. Chalmers as to the question which has been raised before the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded.

The Judges are unanimously of opinion that it is not desirable that any question should be raised before juries respecting the class of people described as "feeble-minded" analogous to that which is raised under the Trial of Lunatics Act, 1883, or under the Inebriates Act 1898.

They think that any question of mental condition, other than that of lunacy, or habitual drunkenness, should be considered either by the Judge in determining the sentence which should be awarded, or by the Home Secretary under his general power for the control and disposal of the prisoners. Cases of habitual criminals might well form a ground for the application of the modified scheme of punishment which was the subject of a memorandum agreed to by His Majesty's Judges some twelve months ago.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
(Signed) ALVERSTONE,
Chief Justice.

16.—MEMORANDUM ON RETURNS OF 1901 SCOTTISH CENSUS REGARDING FEEBLE-MINDED.

BY J. C. DUNLOP, ESQ., M.D.

The questions on the schedules used in Scotland were practically identical with those used in England and Wales. Mental infirmities were divided into four (1) lunatic, (2) lunatic from childhood, (3) imbecile or feeble-minded, and (4) imbecile or feeble-minded from childhood. Those returned as lunatic other than from childhood numbered 13,559, as lunatic from childhood 109, as imbecile or feeble-minded other than from childhood 5,242, and as imbecile or feeble-minded from childhood 1,381. Thus in all 6,623 were returned as imbecile or feeble-minded. It is with these 6,623 that this memorandum deals.

The numbers returned as imbecile or feeble-minded, and the rates per 10,000 of the population in each of the counties is shown in table 1. The rate for Scotland amounted to 15 per 10,000; of the male population to 15, and of the female population to 14 per 10,000. The rate in the counties ranged from 37 in Shetland and Kinross, 35 in Sutherland, 34 in Ross and Cromarty, Inverness and Stirling, and 31 in Orkney and Argyll; to 8 in Lanark, 9 in Renfrew, 10 in Edinburgh and Selkirk, and 11 in Dumbarton. It is noteworthy that it is in those counties in which the population is largely rural that the highest rates are found, and in those counties in which the population is largely urban that the lowest rates occur. Stirling is an exception, but that is due to the existence of Tarbert Imbecile Asylum in it.

TABLE I.

Showing Imbeciles, &c., in Scotland and in Counties.

—	Population.	Imbeciles and Feeble-minded.	Imbeciles, &c., per 10,000 of population.
SCOTLAND	4,472,103	6,623	15
Shetland	28,166	105	37
Kinross	6,981	26	37
Sutherland	21,440	75	35
Ross and Cromarty	76,450	257	34
Inverness	90,104	310	34
Stirling	142,291	489	34
Orkney	28,699	91	31
Argyll	73,642	227	31
Caithness	33,870	91	27
Nairn	9,291	23	25
Bute	18,787	47	25
Wigtown	32,685	82	25
Banff	61,488	148	24
Perth	123,283	297	24
Roxburgh	48,804	113	23
Berwick	30,824	61	20
Elgin	44,800	86	19
Kirkcudbright	39,383	73	19
Aberdeen	304,439	489	16
Kincardine	40,923	64	16
Forfar	284,082	455	16
Fife	218,840	381	15
Haddington	38,665	59	15
Clackmannan	32,029	45	14
Ayr	254,468	346	14
Peebles	15,066	19	13
Dumfries	72,571	96	13
Linlithgow	65,708	79	12
Dumbarton	113,865	127	11
Edinburgh	488,796	497	10
Selkirk	23,356	23	10
Renfrew	286,980	254	9
Lanark	1,339,327	1,088	8

The residences of the imbeciles and feeble-minded are shown in Table II. Of these 211 were in poorhouses, 852 in other public institutions, 67 in private institutions, 4,370 were living with relatives, and 1,123 were otherwise provided for, the majority being returned on the census schedules as boarders.

Imbeciles and feeble-minded were reported from the poorhouses of eleven counties, and not from those of twenty-two counties. This is one of the evident flaws of these returns, as sufferers from these infirmities are known to be almost universally present in these institutions, and not only so, but to occur in them in considerable numbers. The total number of imbeciles, etc., returned from poorhouses, 211, amounts to only 1 in 56 of the population of those institutions, a proportion which experience shows is too small to be reliable.

Returns from other "public institutions" include those from infirmaries and hospitals, asylums, lunatic wards of poorhouses, blind asylums, deaf and dumb asylums, prisons, reformatory and industrial schools, lodging-houses, barracks, and institutions for the healthy. The returns are thus too complicated to analyse shortly. One noteworthy point however is that 470 of the 852 returned are in the counties of Forfar and Stirling, the only two counties in which there exists licensed imbecile asylums.

Imbeciles in private institutions numbered 67; of them 49 were returned from convents and other church charitable institutions, and 18 from houses of refuge and other such places. Of the 67, 25 were under twenty years of age, 13 between twenty and thirty, 14 between thirty and forty, 7 between forty and sixty, and 8 more than sixty.

Imbeciles and feeble-minded living with relatives or as boarders other than in public or private institutions numbered 4,493, which amounts to 10 per 100,000 of the population. In the counties this rate ranged from 37 in Shetland and Kinross, 35 in Sutherland, 34 in Ross and Cromarty, 31 in Orkney, and 30 in Inverness; to 7 in Lanark, 8 in Dumbarton, Renfrew, and Edinburgh, 9 in Forfar, and 10 in Linlithgow and Selkirk. This rate is highest in those counties which have relatively the largest rural populations and lowest in those with the highest urban populations; it is even more universally so than the rate per 100 of the population of all imbeciles and feeble-minded reported in the census. These rates are shown in Table III.

TABLE II.

Showing the residence of the imbeciles and feeble-minded included in the census in each county.

County and Population.	In Poor-houses.	In other Public Institutions.	In Private Institutions.	Living with Relatives.	Others.	Total.
Shetland—28,166	–	–	–	95	10	105
Orkney—28,699	–	–	–	77	14	91
Caithness—33,870	–	3	–	73	15	91
Sutherland—21,440	–	–	–	70	5	75
Ross and Cromarty—76,450	–	–	–	223	34	257
Inverness—90,104	–	41	–	208	61	310
Nairn—9,291	1	–	–	21	1	23
Elgin—44,800	–	9	–	62	15	86
Banff—61,488	–	14	–	103	31	148
Aberdeen—304,439	11	7	11	379	81	489
Kincardine—40,923	7	–	–	46	11	64
Forfar—284,082	12	176	4	222	41	455
Perth—123,283	9	42	–	146	100	297
Fife—218,840	–	22	–	177	182	381
Kinross—6,981	–	–	–	1	25	26
Clackmannan—32,029	–	–	–	36	9	45
Stirling—142,291	–	294	–	117	78	489
Dumbarton—113,865	–	31	–	82	14	127
Argyll—73,642	4	31	–	143	49	227
Bute—18,787	–	–	–	17	30	47
Renfrew—286,980	7	22	3	205	17	254
Ayr—254,468	4	13	–	247	82	346
Lanark—1,339,327	130	14	39	826	79	1,088
Linlithgow—65,708	–	11	–	60	8	79
Edinburgh—488,796	24	74	10	326	63	497
Haddington—38,665	–	2	–	50	7	59
Berwick—30,824	–	–	–	51	10	61
Peebles—15,066	–	–	–	14	5	19
Selkirk—23,356	–	–	–	23	–	23
Roxburgh—48,804	2	33	–	72	6	113
Dumfries—72,571	..	–	–	76	20	96
Kirkcudbright—39,383	–	–	–	61	12	73
Wigtown—32,685	–	13	–	61	8	82
Scotland—4,472,103	211	852	67	4,370	1,123	6,623

TABLE III.

Showing rate per 10,000 of Population of Imbeciles, &c., not in Institutions.

Shetland	37	Banff	22	Clackmannan	14
Kinross	37	Wigtown	21	Stirling	14
Sutherland	35	Perth	20	Ayr	13
Ross and Cromarty	34	Berwick	20	Peebles	13
Orkney	31	Kirkcudbright	19	Linlithgow	10
Inverness	30	Elgin	17	Selkirk	10
Caithness	26	Fife	16	Forfar	9
Argyll	26	Roxburgh	16	Dumbarton	8
Bute	25	Aberdeen	15	Renfrew	8
Nairn	23	Haddington	15	Edinburgh	8
Dumfries	23	Kincardine	14	Lanark	7

The ages of persons returned as imbecile or feeble-minded and rates per 10,000 of population of each age period are shown in Table IV. The more notable features of that table are the very small proportion of the population under five returned as feeble-minded, that the proportion from birth up to twenty was an increasing quantity, that the proportion from twenty to forty-five was practically constant, and that after forty-five it markedly increased and decidedly so after fifty-five. From these facts it may be deduced (1) that the returns of the younger ages are erroneous, and (2) that the term feeble-minded as popularly understood is not restricted to those of congenital weak intellect but includes acquired defect. The first of these deductions is evident when it is considered that it is general knowledge that imbeciles tend to die young and are subject to a heavy death-rate, a death-rate much in excess of the generality of children. A true return would undoubtedly show a large or considerable proportion in the youngest ages and a diminishing quantity up to adolescence. The returns regarding children are like the returns regarding inmates of poorhouses, evidently wrong. The second deduction, that acquired defect of insanity was described as feeble-mindedness is also very evident; it is incredible that the congenitally mentally defective persons as a class could have longer lives than the normals, and sufficiently so to explain the great increase of the proportion of feeble-minded after forty-five and more especially after seventy-five, and the only conclusion which can possibly be conceived is that the class of feeble-minded as years went on was being added to by sufferers from acquired insanity.

TABLE IV.

IMBECILES AND FEEBLE-MINDED IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Periods.	Population.	Imbeciles, &c.	Imbeciles, &c. per 10,000 of Population.
0— 5	533,033	51	1
5—10	492,747	351	7
10—15	469,322	634	14
15—20	456,035	776	17
20—25	433,288	654	15
25—35	694,182	1,106	16
35—45	523,329	913	17
45—55	385,339	796	21
55—65	208,371	639	31
65—75	150,922	435	29
75—85	57,140	211	37
85+	8,395	56	67

The occupations, or former occupations, of the imbeciles and feeble-minded as returned in the census are shown in Table V. The fact that 628 of the males and 364 of the females had at the time of the census, or had had previously to that, an occupation supports the contention previously set forth that acquired as well as congenital defect was included in the returns.

TABLE V.

Occupations, or former occupations, of Imbeciles and Feeble-Minded aged 15 and upwards.

Groups of Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Government	4	—
Defence of Country	3	—
Professions	10	5
Domestic	3	196
Commercial	10	—
Conveyance	51	—
Agriculture	179	53
Fishing	16	—
Mines and Quarries	38	—
Engineering, etc.	41	—
Jewellers	1	—
Building	51	—
Furniture Woodwork	13	2
Brick and Glass Making	5	2
Leather, Hair, etc.	4	2
Paper, Printing, etc.	3	3
Textile Fabrics	20	50
Dress	19	30
Food, Tobacco, Drink, etc.	28	5
Other Workers and Dealers	123	15
Unoccupied	2,039	2,555
Total	2,667	2,919

To recapitulate, it may be stated that the returns are obviously incorrect in two essential points—the one, the obvious imperfection of the returns from poorhouses; the other, the obvious imperfection of the returns regarding children; but it may be stated that the obvious differences are such as to show that this class of person exists in relatively larger numbers in rural than in urban districts. To eradicate the obvious error and examine the second conclusion, Table VI. has been prepared; in it imbeciles, etc., of over fifteen and not resident in poorhouses are dealt with, and in it will be seen that such imbeciles, etc., amount to 18 per 10,000 of the population of over fifteen, that that rate ranges from 53 in Kinross, 47 in Shetland, 46 in Inverness, and 45 in Sutherland, to 9 in Lanark, 12 in Renfrew and Edinburgh, and 13 in Dumbarton and Selkirk, figures which uphold the previous conclusion that there are more mentally defective perons not certified as lunatics in counties whose population is mostly rural than in counties whose population is largely urban.

TABLE VI.

Showing number of Imbeciles and Feeble-minded over 15 and not in Poorhouses.

———	Population over 15.	Imbeciles, &c., over 15 and not in poorhouses.	Rate per 10,000.
SCOTLAND :	2,977,001	5,396	18
Shetland	20,143	94	47
Orkney	20,638	80	39
Caithness	22,764	80	35
Sutherland	15,243	68	45
Ross and Cromarty	51,966	229	44
Inverness	62,267	284	46
Nairn	6,425	20	33
Elgin	29,579	78	26
Banff	38,708	132	34
Aberdeen	198,121	401	20
Kincardine	26,033	52	20
Forfar	193,019	338	17
Perth	86,614	264	30
Fife	144,757	340	23
Kinross	4,739	25	53
Clackmannan	21,192	36	17
Stirling	90,942	302	33
Dumbarton	74,190	97	13
Argyll	51,318	205	40
Bute	13,388	44	33
Renfrew	177,612	206	12
Ayr	162,920	299	18
Lanark	877,961	772	9
Linlithgow	40,302	66	16
Edinburgh	33,212	416	12
Haddington	25,968	51	20
Berwick	21,623	50	23
Peebles	10,671	16	15
Selkirk	16,457	21	13
Roxburgh	34,482	99	28
Dumfries	49,479	82	17
Kirkcudbright	26,687	62	23
Wigtown	21,678	71	33

16A.—MEMORANDUM UNANIMOUSLY AGREED ON BY THE IRISH DIVISION OF THE MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, AT THEIR MEETING HELD ON THURSDAY, APRIL 11TH, 1907. SENT IN BY W. R. DAWSON, ESQ., M.D., DUBLIN, HON. SECRETARY.

It being a matter of common report that a Bill to amend the Government of Ireland is at present being drafted, the Irish Division of the Medico-Psychological Association desire respectfully to urge the importance of considering in connection with the said Bill the following points affecting the lunacy administration of Ireland:—

I.—In order to check retrograde or otherwise undesirable movements there should be a strong Commission at the head of the lunacy administration of the country, possessed of ample powers, which should not be merged with any other Government Department.

The numbers of this Commission would require to be greater than those of the present inspectors, not only because of their increased powers and duties, but in view of the possible introduction of a system of "boarding out."

II.—The Bill itself should, however, definitely settle the following points, viz.:—

A.—Points concerning the patients more directly:—

(1) Amendment of the mode of admission of patients to district asylums.

(2) In the event of any legislation dealing with Irish lunacy matters, an enactment should be introduced to extend to Ireland the provisions of the Act of Settlement in the matter of deportation of pauper lunatics.

(3) Legal power to admit patients as voluntary boarders into all Irish asylums, public and private.

(This was approved by the Irish Division of the Medico-Psychological Association on April 24th, 1906.)

(4) Legalisation of "boarding out," or some similar system of family care.

(Approved by the Irish Division of the Medico-Psychological Association on above date, and also previously, and by the Conference of Irish Asylum Committees in 1903.)

(5) In event of any other system for dealing with the so-called "harmless insane" being considered necessary, as, for example, by "auxiliary asylums," a committee of the Irish Division of the Medico-Psychological Association has declared that any measure of success likely to be met with "would be in the direction of creating the auxiliaries as special departments of the existing district asylums. The combination of establishment charges, the facilities for more specialised treatment of the different classes of the insane, and the utilisation of an experienced resident medical staff, would tend to a higher degree of efficiency and would result in a possibility of . . . economy . . . . ." It has been demonstrated at Downpatrick Asylum that suitable wards, well-built, and furnished, can be provided on this system at about £95 a bed.

(6) An Act on the lines of the English Idiots Act (49 and 50 Vict. c. 25) should be passed for Ireland.

(This has also been [previously] approved by the Irish Division of the Medico-Psychological Association.)

B.—Points primarily concerning asylum officials:—

(7) The enactments of the Local Government (Ireland) Act of 1898 with reference to the qualifications and mode of election of asylum medical officers (61 and 62 Vict., c. 37, Sec. 84) should be retained.

(8) In the interests of the insane, the functions of the resident medical superintendents as chief executive officials should be accurately defined and safeguarded.

(9) Provision for the *assured* superannuation, on liberal terms, of all asylum officials, as is already sanctioned by the existing Superannuation Act [53 and 54 Vict., c. 31].

(10) In event of legislative changes, provisions should be introduced for the safeguarding of the rights of existing asylum officials.

In connection with the above suggestions, the question of converting the asylum service into a national service might well receive consideration. Weighty arguments have been brought forward lately in support of this step in the case of the Poor Law service; and any such arguments, on the grounds of justice, efficiency, and economy, may be urged with even greater force regarding the asylum service.

17.—A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE FARM OF CARLOW DISTRICT ASYLUM, AND THE PROFIT MADE IN ITS WORKING.

The Asylum Farm, on 31st March, 1906, measured 44 acres 2 roods 13 perches. It is in close proximity to the asylum, which is built on one corner of it. The soil is light in many parts, not more than 18 inches in depth, resting everywhere on what is practically a sandbank. On this account, and for other reasons, the land has to be heavily manured, whilst to balance this disadvantage it can, however, be very easily tilled.

Three-fourths of the asylum estate is tilled, the spade work of the patients being utilised as far as possible. The portion under grass, walks, buildings, etc., not exceeding 10 acres. The part under grass constitutes the recreation grounds for the inmates (male and female), and is about 6 acres 2 roods in area. This land affords partial support to eight cows, and is never tilled. Walks, buildings, etc., occupy the remaining 3½ acres. The tilled portion has to be kept under cultivation from year to year, but the nature of the crop in the various fields is changed yearly. Last year we had 20 acres of potatoes, 9 acres of barley and oats, and 5½ acres of vegetables and roots.

The farm is managed by the asylum steward, who receives general guidance from the Asylum Committee. This body, fortunately, includes several gentlemen of great experience and intelligence in the management of agricultural matters, their advice is always most cheerfully afforded, oftentimes indeed at the expense of considerable personal inconvenience. The great value of this advice, the energy of the farm steward, and last, but not least, the utilisation of the labour of the inmates, combined, have enabled us to raise on the farm, crops, etc., that have materially reduced the cost of this asylum. It is true that other factors, besides increased farm profits, have contributed to the reduction in the cost of this asylum that has occurred during recent years, but, and it is noteworthy, an examination of these factors shows that in many instances the increased utilisation of the labours of the patients and staff stand prominently forth. Enclosed Reports A and B deal with this matter in detail.

The offal from the asylum is utilised in feeding pigs and fowls and is not charged against the farm account.

The patients and their attendants, together with two horses, all under the control of the farm steward, work the farm. No outside labour excepting that required to drive the threshing machine at harvest time, is employed. This labour for the year 1905–6 cost £8 9s. The asylum district being mainly an agricultural one, it follows that the great majority of our male patients have, prior to admission here, worked on the land, in consequence we have often half our male patients engaged at work on the farm. Many of the patients may not do much, but others prove excellent workmen, and I regard the farm, with the occupation, fresh air and congenial surroundings it affords, as the most potent remedy at my disposal for combating the mentally diseased conditions of those entrusted to my charge. Every square yard of the farm is utilised, and sometimes three or even four crops in the year are taken from portions of the land. The crops, etc., raised are as far as possible such as can be consumed by the patients; this, besides providing the inmates with wholesome food, does much to stimulate their interest in the working of the farm, a most desirable consummation from the medical point of view. The attendants suvervising the patients have also to actively engage in any work that the patients may have in hand.

During the past two years every potato used in the asylum has been raised on the farm. To effect this we "boxed" our seed; this means that the potatoes, when planted in the spring, were uncut and already sprouted, having been kept for months in the boxes in a darkened loft. During growth the crop is sprayed with sulphate of copper solution, at least twice. This manner of growing potatoes requires a large amount of labour, which in our case can, however, be had for the asking. Twenty acres were planted last year, and yielded 22,842 stones of first-class table potatoes, valued (4½d. per stone) at £428 5s. 9d. The small potatoes are utilised for pig-feeding. The "Up-to-date" variety proved the most satisfactory here.

About 100 pigs are maintained daily; they in great part are raised in the asylum, a boar purchased from the Department of Agriculture being kept for breeding purposes. A number of the pigs, when fit for the butcher, and weather permitting, are slaughtered and turned into bacon. During the year 1905–6 the patients and staff consumed 9,595 lbs. of this asylum-cured bacon, valued (7d. per lb.) at £279 17s. 4d. In addition £147 16s. 3d. was received for pigs, sold, when the weather was unsuitable for curing operations. I expect to provide refrigerating apparatus in time.

The pig manure, a valuable commodity, is used as a fertiliser. A large amount of stable and artificial manure is also purchased yearly.

The eight cows produced 3,777 gallons of new milk, valued (6½d. per gallon) at £102 5s. 10d.

A large number of fowl, about 600, are also kept, raised in great part by incubation, and during the year 21,037 fresh eggs were supplied.

Fresh vegetables are provided daily for the patients and staff.

In examining the enclosed farm and garden account for the year 1905–6, I think it proper to draw attention to the fact that there is no charge made for the patient's *labour*, and that the main expense in working the farm, under this head, is the steward's salary and allowances, £92 per annum.

The Asylum Committee, encouraged by the marked success of our farming operations, have recently purchased 59 acres, 7 perches of additional land. I expect that the produce from this will reduce the large amount we have had in the past to pay for fodder and feeding stuffs, whilst the land will allow a proper rotation of crops. The asylum farm is now 103 acres, 2 roods, 20 perches in extent. Our patients, male and female, number 465. Authorities on the subject consider 1 rood per patient as the amount of land suitable to an asylum.

During the year 1905–6 the average number of patients in residence was 433 and the farm profit £544 13s. 9d. I am hopeful of considerably increasing this amount in the near future. The net average cost per head for maintenance here, for the year 1905–6, amounts to £20 12s. 5d., so that the profits of the asylum farm have reduced the cost about 6 per cent., or £1 5s. 2d. per head. Judging by our results, how difficult to expect institutions such as ours ever to become self-supporting!

J. J. FITZGERALD,
Resident Medical Superintendent, Carlow Asylum.
Medical Investigator to the Royal Commission, Care and Control of the Feeble-minded.

11th October, 1906.

TABLE XXX. CARLOW ASYLUM.

FARM AND GARDEN ACCOUNT—Showing the Produce of the Asylum Farm and Garden, and the outlay thereon, during the Year ended 31st March, 1906.

RECEIPTS.				EXPENDITURE.			
—	† Sold.	Consumed.	Total.	—	‡Cash Expenditure shown under "Farm and Garden Expenses" in Table XXIX.	Cash Expenditure shown under other headings in Table XXIX., together with other charges not shown in the Cash Account.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Potatoes	—	428 5 9	428 5 9	Value of Stock on 1st April, 1905	—	—	436 18 0
Other Root Crops	—	46 1 2	46 1 2	Value of Produce on 1st April, 1905	—	—	356 11 4
Other Vegetables	14 11 2	195 8 9	209 19 11	Rent*	53 14 6	—	53 14 6
Grain	83 15 7	—	83 15 7	Paid Labour (*a*)	—	92 0 0	100 9 0
Hay and Straw				Manures	85 4 10	—	85 4 10
Pigs	147 16 3	—	147 16 3	Implements and Harness (*b*)	37 2 9	—	37 2 9
Other Live Stock	46 14 0	1 2 0	47 16 0	Seeds and Plants	47 10 8	—	47 10 8
Milk	—	102 5 10	102 5 10	Pigs (*c*)	25 16 0	—	25 16 0
Bacon	5 1 3	274 16 1	279 17 4	Other Live Stock (*d*)	45 15 6	—	45 15 6
Butcher's Meat	—	15 17 8	15 17 8	Fodder and Feeding Stuffs	383 15 5	—	383 15 5
Hides, Skins, and Wool				Miscellaneous	17 16 9	—	17 16 9
Miscellaneous	30 10 7	101 7 11	131 18 6				
Value of Stock on hand on 31st March, 1906.	—	—	447 18 6				
Value of Produce on hand on 31st March, 1906.	—	—	193 16 0				
Net Loss				Net Profit	—	—	544 13 9
Total	328 8 10	1,165 5 2	2,135 8 6	Total	705 5 5	92 0 0	2,135 8 6

† The total of this column should agree with the amount shown under Farm and Garden on the receipt side of Table XXIX.

‡ The total of this column should agree with the amount shown under Farm and Garden on the expenditure side of Table XXIX.

* Under this heading is to be entered the estimated rent of the whole of the Farm and Garden. In cases where whole or any part is held on lease the actual rent can be shown, but where the land, or part thereof, has been purchased outright, the estimated rental can be fixed either on the basis of the usual rent for such land in the locality, or at an annual sum calculated on the purchase money at the ordinary rate of interest at which the Committee can borrow. The Asylum grounds and ornamental gardens are not to be regarded as Farm land. The latter should, however, include vegetable gardens, bog, &c. The Asylum grounds shall be held to include all land not acquired and used exclusively for agricultural purposes.

(*a*) Under this heading is to be entered the salary and value of allowances of the land steward, or any other official employed in the farm and garden, such as a gardener, ploughman, farmyardman, &c. The salary, &c., of any attendant in charge of the patients while working on the farm or garden, or of any other official whose services would be required in the institution apart from the farm or garden should *not* be included under this head. The amount paid for shoeing horses, killing pigs, &c., should also be shown under "Paid Labour."

(*b*) Under this heading is to be entered the amount paid for hire of thrashing machines, &c., as well as the cost of machines purchased.

(*c*) and (*d*) The amounts paid for services of bull, boar, &c., should be shown under the Live Stock to which they refer.

18.—INVESTIGATION INTO THE FAMILY HISTORY AND SURROUNDINGS OF A HUNDRED CONSECUTIVE CASES OF MENTAL DEFICIENCY OCCURRING IN THE SCHOOLS FOR MENTALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN IN LONDON, BY DR. ETTIE SAYER, ONE OF THE ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS (EDUCATION) OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Inquiries were made by Dr. Ettie Sayer, one of the Assistant Medical Officers (Education) of the London County Council, into the family history and surroundings of 100 consecutive cases of mental deficiency occurring in the schools for mentally defective children in London. Then in order to make a comparison between the conditions of life of the mentally defective and of the normal child, similar inquiries were made concerning 100 children from corresponding ordinary schools. In order to avoid selection every seventh name on the register was chosen. Careful inquiries at the homes and the compilation of a genealogical tree for every child, assigning all the facts that could be obtained from the inquiry, afforded the data for the statements following.

Reason was found why the mentally defective child should to its own disadvantage vary from the normal in 98 per cent. of cases.

Causes Assigned.

	Per cent.
Accident in childhood involving injury to head	4
Repeated illnesses (damaging special senses and preventing attendance at school)	5
Difficult labour (in each case lasting three days and being terminated by instruments. One head still bears strong evidence of delayed face presentation)	3
Accident to or illness of mother during pregnancy. Severe fall 2 per cent. Typhoid 1 per cent. (7 other children and parents all normal). Ecbolics 1 per cent., other illnesses 4 per cent.	
Cruelty (knocked about by drunken husband) 6 per cent.	14
One parent mentally defective	34
One parent insane	2
One parent epileptic	3
One parent drunkard	42
One parent syphilitic	6

Additional disadvantages from which the mentally defective child suffers will shown to be poverty, hereditary diseases, and exhaustion of the mother owing to the rapidity with which an abnormally large number of children are born.

Home Surroundings.—In 4 per cent. of normal and in 40 per cent. of mentally defective there is a history of abject poverty occasionally, and notably at the time of the birth of the child. By this is meant the father being out of work, family living in one room on insufficient food, the mother earning some money by doing "odd jobs." In several cases the woman said she did not have enough to eat during the whole of the pregnancy.

Size of Family.—The following tables show that the average normal family is five, whereas in families where mentally defective cases occur it is 7·6. (N.B.—These figures are not final as the mothers interviewed were of all ages from twenty-four years or so onward).

100 Families.	No. of Children alive.	* No. M.D.	No. Imb.	No. Tubercular.	No. Dead.	Cause of death.					Still-born.	Miscarriages.	Total.
						Specific Fevers.	Convulsions, Teething.	Tubercle.	Consumptive Bowels.	Various Causes.			
Normal	387	—	—	?	84	33	19	1	3	28	12	23	506
M. D.	467	24	4	10	176	26	48	13	14	75	17	101	761

* Not including patients.

The mothers of mentally defective children thus have larger families, but a larger percentage die ; the majority of these doing so in the first year of life, a much smaller proportion (14:39) dying of specific fevers later. In addition to the increased chance of becoming *enciente* (especially in those families where there is poverty, drunkenness or mental deficiency of the parents) there is a greater likelihood to miscarry (13:4).

Among the sisters and brothers of the 100 mentally defective children there were four imbeciles and twenty-four other mentally defectives.

Parents.

	M.D.	Insanity.	Suicide.	Epilepsy.	Alcohol.	Consumption.	Heart.	Cancer.	Delicate.	Poverty.	Syphilis.
Normal children—											
Parents	2	—	—	—	6	3	2	2	14	4	—
Family history (excluding brothers and sisters)	—	7	2	6	1	36	8	13	—	—	—
Mentally defective children—											
Parents	34	2	2	3	42	13	3	—	18	40	6
Family history (excluding brothers and sisters)	3	29	5	8	7	53	10	8	—	—	1

Sixty-five per cent. normal children have both parents normal in intelligence and physique.
Twenty-two per cent. mentally defective children have both parents normal in intelligence and physique. (Some of the latter debilitated by poverty but organically sound.)

Mental Deficiency.—Thirty-four of mentally defective children have one parent mentally defective, *i.e.*, obviously below the average in general intelligence, and although they had been to school were unable to read and write at all, or only very little. Two of these cases suffer from delusions and their sanity is doubtful. Two per cent. more died insane. Two per cent. committed suicide. Three per cent. epileptic.

Alcoholism.—A definite history of drunkenness of one parent obtainable in 6 per cent. normal, and 42 per cent. mentally defective children.

Consumption.—Two per cent. of the normal and 3 per cent. mentally defective children have one parent in consumption (of the latter eight are already dead).

Family History.—Owing to the greater intelligence of the informants this can usually be obtained further back and with greater completeness in the normal cases.

Especially more prevalent among the relations (not counting brothers and sisters) of mentally defective children one finds consumption (53:36) and insanity (29:7).

Among normal children there are more cases of death from old age, bronchitis, heart failure, and also cancer.

19.—EXTRACTS FROM A PAPER ON "EDUCATION OF FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN IN GERMANY" BY J. G. R. LEWIS, ESQ., M.A., OXON, HEAD-MASTER, WOOLASTON SCHOOL, NANTWICH.

Germany is covered with a network of institutions (auxiliary schools) for the treatment of feeble-minded children and has added to the elementary school, in many places, a system of special classes (auxiliary classes) in which the feebly endowed are instructed.

In 1903 6·1 per 1,000 and in 1904 7·1 per 1,000 of the children attending Berlin's elementary schools were in the auxiliary classes.

In the course of the year 572 movements of pupils took place in the auxiliary classes. Thirty children were moved back into the elementary schools; nineteen were transferred to institutions for idiots; five were dismissed as epileptics; twenty-three were sent to other educational institutions; 292 were promoted in the system of auxiliary classes itself; and 203 moved owing to change of abode on the part of parents.

A number of resolutions regulating procedure with regard to the auxiliary classes has been adopted by the education authorities during the past six years.

If a child is proposed for inclusion in an auxiliary class by reason of physical defect, and particularly defect of the organs of sense, the child must be examined by the school doctor at his house, in the presence of the parents, and the doctor must make a report on a specified form.

A personal statement upon each child in an auxiliary class is made under supervision of the headmaster. These statements, which are continued in the form of reports from half-year to half-year, remain in the school which the child is attending. If a child leaves an auxiliary class or changes from one school to another the papers referring to the child (personal statement and others) are sent in to the education office and thence to the headmaster of the school to which the child is proceeding, or if the child is leaving school, they are retained for ten years after its departure at the school it last attended.

No child can be a candidate for the auxiliary instruction until he has been two years in an elementary school. The number proposed for admission to auxiliary classes is great, but by medical examination and the operation of school inspection this number is carefully sifted.

The personal statement or form which has to be filled up in connection with every child in an auxiliary class contains the life history and the condition of the child at the time of entering the auxiliary class together with a report by teacher and school doctor arranged in half yearly periods; and an appendix leaves room for a statement on the subsequent fate of the child; the calling he adopted or his entry into a school, continuation school or institute for idiots.

As the auxiliary school system is still in the making the difficulties with which the teachers contend are enormous. The authority still allows pupils to pass into the auxiliary school from the elementary school at other than stated times of the year—or more often than once in the year. The auxiliary classes themselves are therefore somewhat apt to show the presence of pupils who are taking no part in the proceedings.

The curriculum indicates an ideal course of instruction for an auxiliary school of seven classes, a preparatory class and three standards with two classes in each. It is, as it stands, a monument of care and of the application of scientific principles to a difficult work. Beginning with the preparatory standard it lays down maxims definitive of the object in view in this part of the school. While premising that the main work is to make the classes capable of instruction and not so much to impart knowledge, it lays stress on the importance of consecutive teaching and the use of coherent material for the purpose, and offers a selection of it in religion, German, observation, arithmetic, singing, gymnastics and manual work. Particular stress is laid upon the general exercises and body movements which are more or less the concomitant of all lessons, but which are listed under observation, and have for their specific purpose the production of self-control and easy rhythmical movement of the limbs on the part of the children. With reference to the three standards of the auxiliary school the curriculum asserts the necessity of applying the concentric principle to the instruction, and invites particular care in the handling of the material offered for the middle classes especially, as there will always be a number of pupils who will never reach the upper standard, whose opportunities of instruction close, therefore, in the middle part of the school. The curriculum carefully states the purpose to be served by each subject or lesson in the time-table of the auxiliary school and shows how they severally contribute to the intellectual or moral instruction of the children.

The subjects are: religion, history, German, observation, drawing, arithmetic, singing, gymnastics and manual work. Religion trains the moral religious sentiment; history develops the moral feeling and also the practical intelligence; German, besides crowning the careful practice of clear articulation which belongs to every lesson, gives the children mastery in the spoken and written expression of their own language; observation is to make the children understand their immediate environment and move as if they were at home in it, give them correct sense impressions and make consistent purposeful activities follow; drawing is to train the hand in the dexterous reproduction of forms perceived through the eye and the eye in exact perception; manual work teaches eye and hand to work together in the service of self and others, and develops the powers of the hand in such a way as to fit the children for the activities and pursuits of practical life; arithmetic qualifies them for simple transactions; singing and gymnastics train the musical sentiment or the bodily powers and are jointly generative of lively spirits and a cheerful temperament.

The ordinary auxiliary school is an adjunct of the Elementary School of Berlin. The children attend daily and live at home. Those who for any reason cannot attend a day-school are sent to the residential institute at Dalldorf, a suburb of Berlin, which can accommodate 210 and in March 1905 contained 178 children (129 boys and forty-nine girls) arranged in six standards and twelve classes.

The number of classes in a standard varies from time to time. The children are supposed to be capable of instruction, there are, of course, the usual asylums for hopeless cases.

The teaching staff consists of five men and four women teachers with eight men and seventeen women instructors in the technical and manual subjects. The latter have charge of the children in out-of-school hours.

The syllabus and curriculum for Dalldorf has been worked out by Inspector Piper in the most minute detail. It is a far more extensive work than the syllabus circulated to teachers in auxiliary schools of Berlin. The clay modelling, for instance, which is represented by one word in the latter is drawn out in three grades with four or five or organically arranged sub-divisions in each in the Dalldorf programme. This subject was introduced there at Easter 1904, and an experience of nearly two years has shown it to be most valuable in its influence on the hand muscles, eye, sense of form, imagination and self-consciousness of the feeble-minded.

The manual work at Dalldoff takes various forms, bookbinding, basket-making, carpentry, glazing, shoe-making, tailoring, gardening, cane chairs are recaned, furniture repaired, windows and forcing frames reglazed, boots, shoes and clothes made good for the inmates; for instance, 103 pairs of shoes and 113 window-panes were dealt with in 1904. The bookbinding shop turns out a quantity of work for the school committee; 26,000 writing books are mentioned among other items in the report of its work. The girls with their embroidery, knitting and sewing provided, amongst other things, 1,065 pocket-handkerchiefs, 947 neckerchiefs and a similar number of house flannels, kitchen cloths, etc. The gardening is intensely practical and the work of the children is made use of on the estate. The manual work classes turned over altogether £175 in 1904. Finally every class is free one or two lessons a week and does house work in the inside of the building.

The Institute was opened in 1881, and has since then been under Inspector Hermann Piper. His attention was drawn to the work of teaching the feeble-minded when, in his days, of training as an elementary teacher, he found a feeble-minded boy in one of the classes. He took up the subject privately and has pursued it ever since. He is very fertile and dexterous in inventing means to remove the difficulties of his pupils. He takes observation as his standpoint. His principle is that the children can only do what they see and describe what they see. Observation is to the intellect in training what physical exercises are to the body. His pictures to illustrate the numbers one, two, three up to ten are remarkable; not less so the frames for showing how to stitch, how to lace boots and similar things. His system of copybooks for writing was exhibited at St. Louis. They are graduated series of six. (*a*) Double-lined large hand for letters going neither above or below the line. (*b*) Double-lined medium hand for the same; (*c*) The same with a line above for letters reaching above the line; (*d*) Double-lines with a line below for letters reaching below the line; (*e*) Double lines with lines above and below for all letters; (*f*) Everything combined, the bottom line of one set of quadruple rulings serving as top line of the next. Dr Piper has formed at the Institute a small teacher's library bearing upon the instruction of the feeble-minded which will soon be complete and is probably unique in its kind. He has put the observations of twenty-five years of experience at Dalldorf into his work on the ætiology of imbecility and has conducted a series of investigations upon the organs of articulation and their abnormalities in the feeble-minded. A large collection of models of mouths illustrative of the subject constructed by himself from life adorns his study.

The residential school obtains a much better result in the education of the feeble-minded than the day-school. Only in the former can the children have that constant personal supervision and stimulus which is so vitally essential. Naturally enough, however, the residential provision is limited in extent and the inmates of Dalldorf are those whose parents are incapable of assisting in any way in the care of the children, those who are morally defective and those who have physical troubles which cripple them to such an extent as to prevent their attending a day-school.

In a residential school, nourishment, often a difficulty at home, is regularly and well provided, the physically crippled can be helped about, and the morally weak watched. Of the latter the worst are put into grey smocks and wear slippers only so that if they run away they are known in the neighbourhood and brought back again, and the lightness of their foot-gear would prevent them going far.

The girls and boys have separate quarters except that they take meals together. There is no direct connection between the dining hall and the kitchen, but the food for all the institutes which are grouped together at Dalldorf is brought up in portions from one canteen. This system has its drawbacks. It is difficult to discriminate in serving the food between boys and girls and between individual children; and a quantity of house-work is lost for educative purposes which would undoubtedly be of the highest value.

The feeble-minded who attend the auxiliary schools remain under the care of their parents or guardians and when they are withdrawn from attendance at the school the parents make provision for them and find them what occupations are suitable. But the significant feature of this work of the Dalldorf Institute is the further supervision of its pupils which is arranged, where necessary, after they have left. Between March, 1904, and March, 1905, there were seventy-eight removals of inmates (fifty-three boys and twenty-five girls). Of these, nineteen went to the lunatic asylum at Dalldorf, six to the Wuhlgarten Home for Epileptics, and three to the Emperor and Empress Frederick Children's Hospital. These twenty-eight must be considered as given up for hopeless. Of the other fifty, two died, twenty-one were restored to their homes, and twenty-seven were placed out by the institute. The figures imply that at the end of the period of teaching at Dalldorf there seems a reasonable hope that 35 per cent. of the inmates will be permanently rescued.

The plan for continued supervision of the pupils who leave Dalldorf not to return to parents or to pass into other institutions is to find private persons who will take them in Berlin or other towns near Berlin or in country districts. Forty-nine such situations were ready in towns in 1904. Nineteen of them were in the capital.

Thirty-eight other places were available in twenty-four rural districts near. Payment is made at the rate of £1 a month for board less what the services of the pupil may be worth. In 1904 the total number of those placed out in this way was eighty-two (fifty-nine lads, twenty three girls). During the year nineteen were accounted for in the following manner:—Relegated to the guardians, nine; apprenticed, one; sent back from their place, three; taken back as unsuitably placed, four; taken over by parents, one; died, one. Two of the lads were earning the whole of their keep, six were earning five shillings a month towards it, three were earning three, and two, two shillings. The lads were engaged as basket-makers, tailors, gardeners, book-binders, shoe-makers, joiners, watch-makers, wood-cutters, or in general work about house or farm as were the twenty-three girls. Inspector Piper as Director of the Dalldorf Institute makes two journeys a year during which he visits all the places where his pupils are to be found and reports upon their individual condition on his return. The facts and statistics given here are from his reports of 1904–5. The supervision is continued until the pupils are thought fit to be released from it or until the twenty-third or twenty-fourth year of their age. The result of the plan is that if feeble-minded children are taken over by the town of Berlin, and lodged at Dalldorf when eight years old, fifteen years are spent in training or supervision to equip them for a part in life. Eight or ten in the classes at the institute and seven when they are in places with selected and trustworthy persons subject to half-yearly inspection. In the course of this time some lapse as hopeless to the various asylums, some can be restored to friends and relatives, but the rest, and this a considerable part of the original number, are taught, placed and maintained till they can practically be reckoned as independent members of the social order providing themselves with a home and living wage.

21.—REPORTS MADE IN 1898 BY INVESTIGATORS, ON BEHALF OF THE DAVID LEWIS TRUST AFTER VISITS PAID TO SEVERAL GERMAN COLONIES, IN VIEW OF A PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH AN EPILEPTIC COLONY IN ENGLAND.

17, Tokenhouse Yard,
E.C.

To B. W. Levy, Esq.,
Chairman,
David Lewis Trust.

DEAR MR. LEVY,—In accordance with the arrangement Mr. Graham, Dr. Head and myself left London on September 14th last for the purpose of visiting certain establishments in Germany where epileptics are under treatment.

The institutes or colonies visited were:—

Bielefeld in Westphalia
Dalldorf and Wuhlgarten, both near Berlin
Alt Scherbitz, Schkeuditz, near Halle
Uchtspringe, near Stendal

There is no Institution in Germany for the care of epileptics answering to the one which it is proposed to establish, nor with the exception of Bielefeld (to which reference follows hereafter) has any provision been made in establishments of a public character for the treatment of sane epileptics. What has been done in Germany is to differentiate between ordinary dements and epileptic imbeciles and lunatics.

However, the adoption of the "colony" system in greater or less degree in each of the establishments visited enabled us to obtain information as to the experience gained in the working of such a system which should prove very useful. We also obtained a considerable mass of statistics which are at present in the hands of Dr. Head, and which I do not propose to deal with in this place, beyond remarking that so far as questions of cost are concerned, the difference in prices prevailing in Germany and of the standard of living make any comparison of figures under this head very unreliable.

I understand that Dr. Head proposes to send you a report dealing with the medical aspect of the question, and Mr. Graham upon the architectural features, but it may perhaps not be amiss if I add a few remarks upon the subject generally, so far as my own opportunities of observation and enquiry extended.

All the authorities that we saw agreed that epilepsy was "scientifically" incurable, that is to say that there must always be present to the eye of the medical scientist some manifestations of the disease, but that in many cases it was so amenable to treatment as to enable the sufferer to engage in the ordinary avocations of life, the manifestations above referred to taking no more serious or disqualifying form than, for instance, periodic headaches. Moreover in the acuter cases there appears to be no doubt whatever that proper treatment exercises a most beneficial effect, preventing the patient from lapsing into the chronic invalid, and enabling him to lead a useful and contented, if restricted, existence.

The primary requirements for successful treatment appear to be healthy surroundings—suitable and interesting occupation, adapted as far as may be to the individual equipment of the patient, and as far as possible n the open air—regular habits of life—abundance of wholesome and nourishing, though of course plain food—absence of excitement—the withdrawal of all stimulants, and frequent opportunities of healthy recreation. In this connection dancing is much recommended. Further there should be no fussing over the patients when fits or convulsions occur, and beyond making provision against injury the fits should be treated as a mere incident. A fussy exhibition of solicitude by relatives on such occasions tends to weaken the slight powers of self-control which the sufferer may possess.

It may here be of interest to mention that when in the reports of such institutions as we have visited the number of patients discharged "cured" is quoted, it usually means that a whole twelvemonth has elapsed without a fit or recourse having been had to bromides. Of course some of those so discharged break down again under the strain of life and eventually find their way back again to the colony.

Bielefeld.—The colony of Bielefeld established more than thirty years ago is highly interesting as being the first organised attempt to deal with the class of sufferers for whom it is now desired to make provision, but it has long since outgrown its original scope and intention, and though the treatment of epileptics is still a prominent feature it is combined with asylums for the nervous, hysterical and mentally disordered, retreats for dipsomaniacs, and a large labour colony. Much of this activity may perhaps be traced to the fact that it relies in a great measure on the gifts of the charitable for much of its revenue, and to the great energy displayed in collecting subscriptions by the director and practical founder Herr Pastor von Bodelschwingh. A remark which he made on the occasion of our visit may perhaps illustrate this. He said that in founding an institution the greater factor to secure success was "trust in the Lord and £50,000 of debt."

This colony numbers altogether 3,000 and the organisation is very complex, comprising in addition to the philanthropic work, an institute of deaconesses, and a brotherhood of deacons who undertake the care of the epileptics. The sisters are under vows and spend their lives attached to the colony, or in private nursing. They are not paid, with the exception of a mere trifle for pocket money, and the sums received on account of the sisters who undertake private nursing go to the general funds of the institution. When past work they remain and are cared for in a special home attached to the institute. The brothers are under similar conditions of service and perform all the housework and attendance in the houses where male epileptics are received. As vacancies occur in the houses presided over by a house father and house mother certain of the deacons are permitted to marry and receive these appointments. The whole of the colony is on a distinctly religious basis, religious pictures and emblems are everywhere apparent, and a somewhat unctuous evangelicism is the pervading atmosphere. One was irresistibly reminded of the methods of the Salvation Army, the resemblance not being lessened by the apparent disinclination hereafter referred to to furnish full details of receipts and expenditure. The system of grouping the patients into houses under the care of a house father and house mother appeared to work well. The couples whom we saw appeared worthy folk, who, so far as we could judge, were regarded with affection by the inmates and that it was more than a mere pretence of family life.

The payments at Bielefeld are as under:—

Class I.	about	£100	per annum.
Class II.	„	£60	„ „
Class III.	„	£25	„ „

We were told that there were never really any vacancies in the accommodation for Class III., seldom in Class II. and not very frequently in Class I., though of course the accommodation provided for this class is comparatively small. Mr. Graham and I attended a weekly service in the large church belonging to the colony, about 700 or 800 being present. The church is a somewhat handsome building in the form of a cross—the men occupied the nave and the women the transepts. One man, at least, had a severe fit during the service, and was carried out shrieking and struggling. But it appeared to have no disturbing affect on the other members of the congregation, those in the immediate vicinity not even looking round.

We lunched at the Hospice belonging to the colony where a common table was kept for the pastor, medicals, and administrative staff, but it is doubtful whether the viands or service would find much favour with a similar class in England.

The expenses of the colony must be very heavy, and bearing in mind the extensive additions and large building operations now proceeding there must be a very considerable wages bill. But it appeared to us that there was a decided disinclination to give much information on financial details, and we saw no central office steward or book-keeper. The workshops are interesting, almost every trade being represented, but the desire to be continually adding to the establishment seems to be responsible for certain mistakes, as for instance the establishment of a large smithy, the work of which is obviously unsuited to epileptics, and imported labour has accordingly to be employed. This was admitted to be a mistake.

Certainly one of the most interesting features was a store and adjacent range of workshops, where apparently waste materials were turned to profitable account. They receive from all over the country parcels of old clothes, umbrellas, gloves, etc., and these are sorted, renovated, repaired and sold to good advantage. There were casks full of tips of cigars cut off in the machines used for this purpose. These were utilised for making snuff. Also there were thousands of old biscuit, meat, sardine and other tins of every description. Machines were used for cleaning, straightening and cutting these and then all sorts of children's toys were made from the material. Herr von Bodelschwingh stated that the receipts for sales in this department was over £4,000 last year. Shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, basket-making and bookbinding were well represented. The cultivation of flower and other seeds, for which they have a large sale, affords an excellent occupation as well as ordinary farming operations.

A large recreation hall with a flat roof forming a promenade has recently been built.

Dalldorf.—This is now an ordinary asylum pure and simple, the epileptics who used formerly to be treated here being sent to Wuhlgarten.

Wuhlgarten.—This is very similar in arrangement to Dalldorf. It has cost a quarter of a million of money and is in many ways on a very extravagant scale. The maintenance is also said to be very costly. Although it has many interesting features I do not think there is anything to specially refer to here, so will pass on to.

Alt Scherbitz.—Although this too is an asylum it was perhaps the most interesting one we visited, as the colony system has been carried here a step further than any of the others. According to the severity of the malady the patients are in houses entirely under restraint, under partial restraint, or entirely free. As their condition improves they are advanced from one grade to the other, and the fear of being put back under lock and key is said to have a wonderful effect in restraining outbreaks. The colony is very attractively situated on pleasant undulating ground through which runs the River Elster, and though a great many of the patients could easily obtain access to the water no accident has occurred. There is a large farm, and most of the patients, women and men, work in the fields, dairy, poultry yard, or garden. The old Manor House or Château of the estate, with its picturesque gardens, occupied by the Director, and the surrounding farm buildings have been admirably adapted as residences for those employed in connection with the farm. There was an entire absence of "officialism" so apparent at Dalldorf and Wuhlgarten. No uniforms were worn, and it appeared to be the custom for the doctors, overseers, and farm bailiffs to gather together in the yard on each occasion when the patients went out to work, and each in this way came informally under the observation of the medical man, and their suitability for the particular work determined.

The colony houses, none of which contained more than thirty inmates (and generally not so many) were exact counterparts in furniture and appointments of German houses of the same class, and no two were exactly alike either in externals or furniture. The appearance of freedom even in the houses where constraint was necessary, was carried to what one might be inclined at first to consider a frivolous excess, for instance the ordinary German window casement had the common bar and catch attached, although it was under the control of the key of the attendant. Another device was a venetian blind which permitted of the window being opened, for though the blind was in appearance exactly like any other, it could not be pulled up by the patient, nor could the slates be separated for more than a very slight distance.

Each dormitory was furnished with a movable stand about five feet high, mounted on small india-rubber tyred wheels, and with a row of pegs on either side for the patients to hang up their clothes. When they were in bed this stand was wheeled out on the balcony or other place where they could be aired and not left in the dormitories all night.

A full description of this asylum will be found in a book published by the director, Dr. Paetz "Colonisering der Geisteskranken."

Uchtspringe.—This is practically a replica of Alt Scherbitz, an interesting feature in the administration being that certain patients are boarded out in the houses of married attendants, three being allotted to each couple. The arrangement was made with a view to securing a better class of attendant than ordinary, and the experiment is said to have been attended with success, the plan being much appreciated by both attendants and patients.

Since our return Mr. Graham and I have paid a visit to the Colony of Chalfont St. Peter, which has been established under the auspices of the National Society for the Employment of Epileptics.

It is strange to note that whilst the houses first built followed to some extent the German model, those more recently erected are further remoked from the type considered best there. Moreover, nothing is done there to provide recreation for the patients upon which the Germans lay so much stress.—Yours faithfully,

E. C. HITCHINGS.

October, 1898.

Carlton Chambers,
4, Regent Street, S.W.,
22nd October, 1898.

DEAR MR. LEVY,—I have the pleasure to enclose my Report upon your proposal to establish an epileptic colony in this country.

The statements and suggestions made in the Report are based upon the knowledge acquired during a recent visit to many of the leading institutions in North Germany where epileptics are under care and treatment.

The draft of the Report was written before my visit last Tuesday to the colony now in formation at Chalfont, accompanied by Mr. Hitchings. I saw nothing there, either in the type or arrangements of the houses, that could induce me to alter a single line of what I had previously penned. After full consideration of the whole subject I am strongly of opinion that the type of buildings to be found in the North German epileptic institutions can be adapted, with slight modifications, to suit English habits and an English climate.

I will not speak of the satisfactory results of the colony system in Germany and elsewhere. You will obtain full tabulated information from the many published works on the subject. But I will add my testimony to the fact that the buildings erected in Germany on the colony principle have been well thought out, and are well adapted to the requirements of a colony for epileptics and feeble-minded persons.

With regard to the cost of the several buildings, which I have given approximately in an Appendix, I have been obliged to assume that all the required buildings will be entirely new, and that the estate on which they may be erected has no houses on the site capable of adaptation to the requirements of the colony. Should there be any such buildings of substantial construction, the estimate I have given might be much reduced.

There are, probably, many points in my Report that require fuller explanation. I need scarcely say that it will be a great pleasure to me to call upon you some morning at your convenience, in order to furnish you with every information in my power. Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

ALEXANDER GRAHAM.

Carlton Chambers,
4. Regent Street, S.W.,
21*st October*, 1898.

B. W. LEVY, Esq.,
17, Tokenhouse Yard,

DEAR SIR,—In compliance with the favour of your instructions to visit and report upon the principal institutions in North Germany, where epileptic colonies have been founded, I beg to report that I have recently visited the following: Bielefeld in Upper Westphalia; Uchtspringe situated midway between Hanover and Berlin; Dalldorf near Berlin, Wuhlgarten also near Berlin; and Alt Scherbitz, situated between Halle and Leipsic.

The colony system for the sole treatment and care of epileptics and imbeciles, who are not physically incapable does not exist in North Germany. The asylum element in all cases is conspicuous and, with one exception, predominates.

The establishment at Bielefeld was initiated as an epileptic colony, but has outgrown the intentions of its founder, and is rapidly becoming a vast asylum where inmates exhibit every type and degree of mental derangement. The asylum element will, year by year, become more apparent.

In all the establishments the colony principle has been recognised by providing detached houses of moderate dimensions, mostly two storeys in height, for the accommodation of a limited number of persons, both male and female, who are capable of performing various kinds of manual labour. No two houses are alike, The inmates vary from 3 to 38, the sexes, in the case of adults, being kept apart.

The asylum at Wuhlgarten, of comparatively recent construction, was originally intended for the care and treatment of epileptics only, but it has since developed into an institution for epileptic insane, drafted off from Dalldorf and other asylums. In the colony part of the establishment there are twelve houses for men and twelve for women, with from twenty to thirty-eight men or women in each house. The latter number is the largest in any one building.

The chief object of the colony system being to give a home-like character to the buildings and their surroundings and convey to the inmates the impression that they are members of a village community, under restrictions that are not too apparent—the presence of warders in livery appears to defeat this intention. Such warders may be seen at all the establishments in North Germany except at Bielefeld and Alt-Scherbitz.

The institution at Bielefeld is the only one on a large scale where the homelike features have been in a great measure preserved, and where the aspect of a village is made apparent. But these characteristics are mainly due to the peculiar formation of the institution, which has a religious basis, and is under the entire control of deacons and deaconesses, all members of an influential Westphalian order. All indications of state or municipal control are entirely absent throughout this very extensive colony.

The system adopted at Bielefeld, (which may be regarded as the parent institution) has been improved upon and extended at Alt-Scherbitz. So far as the type of houses is concerned and the general arrangement of the estate, this institution affords excellent examples of planning, easily adaptable to an English climate. The houses are substantial, of good appearance, and devoid of meaningless ornament. The rooms are spacious and cheerful. A broad verandah, in some cases with a balcony over it, is a marked feature on the sunny side of each dwelling. Flowers are cultivated round the walls, and creepers of various kinds are allowed to trail up the brickwork. The authorities of this institution have tried an interesting experiment with undoubted success. Although it is an asylum for the reception of insane with the usual restrictions, yet, as the inmates improve under treatment or partially recover their mental balance, they are drafted into houses which are half open, and where a great many restrictions have been removed. Finally, during a further stage of mental improvement, they are placed in houses which are entirely open. It is stated that this system, which has been adopted in recent years, has been attended with excellent results. The fear of removal back to the asylum acts as a stimulant upon the inmates, and tends to prevent a recurrence of violent attacks or frequent outbursts.

A still further improvement in this direction has been effected at Uchtspringe where the houses are all open. The estate comprising about 500 acres intersected by a main road is without enclosures or boundaries of any kind. It should be observed, however, that this institution is situated in an undulating well-wooded country thinly populated, and at a considerable distance from any town or village. The married male attendants of the asylum, who are mostly warders in livery, reside in detached or semi-detached cottages about half a mile distant. Each cottage contains six or seven rooms on two floors, the inmates consisting of the warder with the wife and family, and three epileptics under their charge, who are capable of daily outdoor work on the estate. There are ten blocks of houses, affording accommodation for a considerable number of epileptics. This scheme is said to be attended with very satisfactory results.

In all the asylums the children's department forms an important element of a colony. Class rooms are small, in no case providing for more than twenty children of both sexes. Attached to the schoolhouse or home for boys and girls a gymnasium is provided in most institutions, fitted with simple appliances such as parallel bars, swings, and ropes and rings. It may here be mentioned that the recreation most favoured by children, especially girls, is flower culture, or some elementary form of garden work.

For the purposes of an epileptic colony where the inmates are not on the verge of insanity, or dirty in their habits or violent in their conduct, but rather to be classed as feeble-minded and the victims of occasional attacks, the following points should be observed in designing the necessary buildings for their accommodation and for their proper care and administration:—

1. Dwelling houses or homes for epileptics ought not to exceed two storeys in height. They should be well raised up above the surface of the ground and should have no basement rooms.

2. Each house should be built, as far as possible, with fire-resisting materials. Hollow external walls are desirable, with a view to securing permanent dryness internally.

3. No dwelling-house for adults should contain more than twenty-four inmates. This number is easily controlled by one nurse or person in charge.

4. All staircases should be of easy gradient and well-lighted. No winding steps are permissible. The landings at the bottom and top of the stairs should be broad.

5. There should be a verandah, facing south, attached to each home. In no case should it be less than seven feet in width, allowing ample space for reclining chairs or portable bedsteads.

6. Floors of dwelling-rooms, such as day rooms, sitting-rooms and dormitories should be of hard wood, dull polished. Where soft wood is used the surfaces should be covered with linoleum or other floor-covering. It is pleasanter to walk upon, more agreeable to the eye than bare boards, and saves much hand labour. Floors of lavatories, and corridors should be of hard granitic material, set solid with cement.

7. The internal walls and ceilings may be of hard plaster, but there should be a dado of cement in all cases not less than four feet in height above the floor. Bright cheerful colours internally for decorative purposes are preferable to mouldings in wood or plaster, which harbour dust and are often difficult to keep clean.

8. All fittings should be of a simple but home-like character. There should be no cupboards in places not exposed to the light and no ill-lighted or winding passages.

9. Open fire-places for coal as fuel are admissible. But they should be completely screened by strong metal guards under the charge of a nurse or other attendant.

10. For the purpose of warming the passages, staircases and lavatories of the several detached houses, a small boiler with circulating pipes to a series of radiators would be more economical than a supply of steam or hot

water from a central boiler-house. The institutions in North Germany being mostly of an asylum character, central boiler houses on a large scale are provided, and a complete system of warming by artificial means. Open fire-places, it may be observed, are not customary in any part of Germany.

11. Food should be supplied to the several houses from a cetral kitchen. But each dwelling-house or home should have a small kitchen with a range, where food could be warmed, tea and coffee prepared, crockery and other utensils cleaned and stored, and hot water supplied when required.

12. All the washing for the establishment should be done at a central wash-house and laundry, fully equipped with all the requisite machinery. A gas or oil engine of moderate power would suffice for all mechanical requirements, in connection with duplicate boilers for supplying steam to the central kitchen and wash-house.

In all dwelling-houses or homes an airing closet for linen should be provided in addition to a drying chamber in the central laundry. This could be fitted in the linenry.

The wash-house for officials and administrative staff should be a separate room of moderate dimensions.

13. The general aspect of all the buildings internally and externally should be cheerful.

For a colony of 200 inmates, exclusive of superintendents and nurses, as well as male attendants on the estate, the following buidings are considered necessary:—

A. An administrative block, containing on the ground floor a waiting or ante-room, a secretary's office and registry, which may be used as a Committee room, a medical officer's room, and a store-keeper's office. Also a superintendent's office and a series of three or four dwelling rooms for a superintendent or matron, with separate external access. On the first and second floors should be a series of dormitories for nurses and attendants off duty, with suitable dining and recreation rooms. These should also have separate external entrances and staircases.

B.—A receiving or observation house, where the mental condition of applicants can be watched for a limited period before being drafted off to one of the Epileptic homes, or dismissed as unsuitable for residence in the Colony. 8 beds would probably be found sufficient.

C.—Attached to the last-mentioned building by a covered way may be a small Infirmary with Isolation rooms, for males and females. Both buildings may be under the charge of the same nurse or attendant. A small surgery, which may also serve the purpose of a drug store for dressing wounds or bruises arising from accidents on the estate, will be found desirable in connection with the Infirmary.

D.—Buildings in the form of homes, providing accommodation for twenty-four inmates each, both for males and females, should be provided on the Estate. They should be detached, and grouped in such a way that no one building overlooks another. Some of the homes where the inmates are not subject to constantly-recurring attacks, and where constant supervision is less necessary, may be two storeys in height. Others, where such supervision is absolutely necessary, should be one storey only, all the interior being on one level.

E.—Provision should be made for a higher class of inmates than those referred to in the last paragraph, who would be of the lower middle class, and might be designated as Class 3. For classes 1 and 2 a better kind of accommodation, varying with the scale of remuneration paid by each inmate, should be provided. One home for twenty first and second class males, in equal proportions, and a somewhat similar one for twenty first and second class females would probably be sufficient.

F.—Three or more semi-detached cottages for married attendants, each having charge of two or three epileptics capable of daily out-door work, may be advantageously erected on the estate. Each cottage would contain a good-sized living room, kitchen, larder, and two bedrooms for the attendant and his family, all on the ground floor. On the upper floor should be two rooms communicating, one accommodating one epileptic, the other two epileptics. The outbuildings should be such as are usual in good class country cottages.

G.—A recreation room of suitable proportions is desirable. This should have seating room for 150 adults on separate chairs, with a small gallery for officials, stage for dramatic and other performances, two dressing-rooms, a refreshment room and a store room for chairs and other effects. The recreation room may also serve as a chapel, if there is no chapel on the estate. This building may be attached to the block of buildings for administration (see A), but with separate external access for inmates.

H.—The laundry and wash-house with their appliances, receiving and sorting rooms, mending rooms, bedding and linen stores; also a small machine-room, and coal-store. Also the central kitchen, larders, stores, scullery and serving lobby for distributing food to the several buildings, may be conveniently and economically placed under one roof in as central a position as the site will allow.

I.—A gymnasium of moderate dimensions, with two small rooms attached, and a narrow covered bowling alley constructed on one side of it are desirable.

K.—A school-house or home for a limited number of children, say eighteen boys and eighteen girls, with class rooms, dormitories, master's room and day rooms may be conveniently arranged under one roof, but with separate entrances.

L.—A series of workshops, for working carpentry and joinery, mat and basket making, tailoring, boot-mending, and general repairs, as well as a shop or store for the sale of any goods manufactured or produced on the estate, will be found a remunerative adjunct of the Colony.

M.—If the soil on the estate is suitable for flower culture or fruit production, greenhouses and forcing pits of economical make should be provided, as well as potting-sheds and the ordinary appliances of a market garden.

N.—The rearing of poultry may be also taken into consideration, affording agreeable outdoor employment for women and children, as well as a source of profit in the administration of the Colony. Any buildings required for this purpose will be of the simplest form and may be constructed of wood to be found on the estate.

O.—It may be assumed that adequate farm buildings will be found on any estate that may be selected for establishing any proposed Colony. The cost of such buildings need not, therefore, be taken into consideration. —I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(*Signed*) ALEXANDER GRAHAM, F.S.A.

DATA TOWARDS A COLONY FOR 200 EPILEPTICS.

THE MATERIALS WITH WHICH AN EPILEPTIC COLONY HAS TO DEAL, AND RESULTS OBTAINED BY THE COLONIES VISITED.

Section 1. There is no institution abroad on exactly the lines of the proposed colony. The nearest approach, in the voluntary character of the institution, is Bielefeld. But this colony differs materially in that it is conducted on religious lines, and all the attendants are vowed to a semi-religious life. Uchtspringe and Wuhlgarten, which were founded by the State for the reception of epileptics, take a class of patient which would not be admitted to the proposed colony.

Moreover, the bulk of the epileptics and imbeciles in the colonies that we have visited, belong more nearly to the class seen in our asylums. They are sent to the institution under what is known as the law of 1891, by which the state is made responsible for the care of certain

classes of the community including the insane and epileptic. Epileptics reach such colonies in the following manner:—

(1) They are sent by the local authorities in exactly the same way as our lunatics are sent to an asylum from the workhouse.

(2) They are sent by the police on account of some act against the public welfare.

(3) They are sent by their friends.

Thus, although there are a considerable number who would in England be under certificates, a fair proportion are such as could not be certified under our present law.

No selection is made, and imbeciles and patients suffering from organic disease of the nervous system are not refused even at a voluntary colony like Bielefeld. Thus, all statistics showing the number of recoveries and the number of patients employed in such colonies will bring out a lower percentage than would be the case where imbecile and organic epileptics excluded as in the proposed colony.

The characteristics of the epileptic from the point of view of an institution.

An epileptic even when sane is more difficult to manage in an institution than an insane person. For, before the onset of his fits, he is frequently extremely irritable and liable to be excited to violence by trivial causes. Male epileptics are much given to fighting with one another, and female epileptics are malignant gossips.

Then again, it may happen that a fit does not manifest itself in the ordinary convulsions, but appears in an altered form as a profound temporary alteration in the patient's temper or mental state. In this condition an epileptic will perform acts against others and against his own safety which are quite opposed to his ordinary conduct. Thus, an epileptic in this condition threw himself off a balcony (Uchtspringe), another drowned himself (Wuhlgarten), and several attempted suicide more than once during this condition. At Uchtspringe an apparently sane epileptic who had been much teased by another patient suddenly killed his tormentor with a pocket knife. Almost immediately afterwards he was attacked with an extremely severe bout of fits.

Alcohol has the most profound influence on all epileptics. Under the influence of an amount of alcohol quite insufficient to cause intoxication in an ordinary person, the mental processes of an epileptic undergo a profound change and he is capable of acts for which he is not responsible. Moreover, if alcohol in all forms is absolutely withheld the number of fits materially decreases. Each epileptic at Wuhlgarten was at first allowed a small quantity of beer daily, but this has now been stopped with the best results. At Bielefeld all alcohol is prohibited, at Uchtspringe beer is only given to non-epileptic patients.

Under ordinary circumstances epileptics are an orderly class with fair working powers. They are peculiarly helpful to one another in their fits, and seem to take a pride in helping a fellow sufferer. This is the universal experience at Bielefeld. During the service that we attended one of the congregation had a fit, but his two neighbours immediately loosened his clothes and carried him out into the neighbouring alcove (containing the floor mattress in universal use) and then returned to the hymn they were singing as if nothing had happened. No one in the congregation showed the slightest discomposure.

When living at home in a family an epileptic is either despised and not permitted to take part in the social and other festivities for fear he may upset everything by a fit, or he is pampered and spoiled in every possible way because of his affliction.

In the first case he becomes morbid and melancholic, in the second an egoist. In a colony, on the other hand, he is thrown entirely with people whose life is lived under the same conditions as his own—he can participate in every amusement without fear of causing trouble by the fit, and should he have an attack no one pays more attention to him than to any other member of the community under like conditions.*

Thus all the life in the colony has a strong mental and moral effect for good upon an epileptic.

Why does an epileptic drift into an asylum?

The life history of an epileptic belonging to the lower classes in England is somewhat as follows:

(1.) He receives no education; for a teacher will not have an epileptic child at school. Several of my out-patients at the London Hospital have come to me because they have been sent away from school and a considerable number of my adult patients have told me that they were forced by their teacher to leave school sooner than would otherwise have been the case because of the fits.

(2.) No epileptic can keep in regular employment. All my epileptic out-patients have lost one or more situations on account of fits, for a master cannot keep an epileptic workman, and the English working man will not work with an epileptic colleague.

(3.) He is badly fed owing to his poverty and he is liable to take drink. Epileptics are notoriously peculiarly susceptible to alcohol, and if they take alcohol to ward off a fit, the fit is peculiarly liable to be followed by marked mental symptoms.

(4.) He thus gets into a workhouse and while there is unemployed, loafs away his time and tends to degenerate mentally and physically.

(5.) Then he is sent to an asylum where he herds with lunatics. There he remains, in spite of long periods of sanity. For no superintendent dares to discharge an epileptic who is still having fits if he has been violent in the post-epileptic period.

In this way many epileptics degenerate who would otherwise remain sane and capable of fair work.

What number of epileptics become insane or demented

It is certainly not true that all epileptics tend to become insane or demented to an extent that would necessitate treatment in an asylum. All epileptics are excitable and subject to periods of mental deterioration, but it is well known to practitioners that among the better classes there are many epileptics holding positions of trust and influence.

Provision will have to be made in any colony for temporary alterations in mental condition and it would be a great hardship if an otherwise sane epileptic were sent from the colony because once or more a year one of his fits was followed by some abnormal mental state.

Of the 1,000 epileptics now in Wuhlgarten (accepted without selection) 300 are of such intelligence that they have no right to be in an asylum for the insane. The same story was told me at Bielefeld where I saw many epileptics who had been in the colony for ten to fifteen years engaged on useful work. Only eight out of 1,500 epileptics were transferred to an asylum during the last eighteen months.

It is quite true that however intelligent an epileptic may be before the onset of his fits, his mind degenerates somewhat in the direction of loss of control, but there is no necessity that he should become insane or demented.

No conclusion can be drawn from the condition of epileptics in our huge English barrack asylums where they are exposed to the worst possible mental surroundings and where each feels himself an outcast and a prisoner, under lock and key day and night. For under such conditions a patient must degenerate. On the other hand, in a well managed colony where he feels himself one of a family, in a home where he is given work and some object in life, he may sink somewhat below the usual intelligence but certainly need not become demented.

The great want in most epileptics is initiative. Many an insane person can conduct the operation of gardening and grooming with even greater assiduity and success than a normal person. This is never the case with an epileptic, who always requires to be guided and led. Thus the management of such patients requires consummate tact and patience on the part of the medical man and attendants.

Recovery Rate.

None of the institutions we visited were carried out on the lines of the proposed colony. For the three colonies devoted especially to epileptics (Bielefeld, Wuhlgarten, Uchtspringe), all accept such as are demented and imbecile. In fact Uchtspringe started by taking over from other institutions all the imbecile and demented epileptics of the province, and even Bielefeld, a purely voluntary colony, makes no selection. Thus the statistics of recovery at these institutions are of little use in attempting to estimate the likelihood of recovery in a colony where the patients are to be carefully selected so as to exclude the imbecile and the demented.

Yet in spite of these disadvantages a certain number actually leave the institutions improved. At Bielefeld in any one year about 2 to 3 per cent. of the epileptics are discharged cured. When an epileptic is discharged

* This was laid stress on both at Bielefeld and Uchtspringe.

cured it is understood that he has remained for at least a year without a fit untreated by any drug.

In 1892, there were 1,400 epileptics and imbeciles under care. One hundred and twenty-seven left the institution otherwise than by death. Of these twenty-four were cured, forty-six were improved, fifty-seven were unchanged. Since 1867, 3,717 epileptics have been under care, and of these 1,826 have been discharged, 258 were cured, 841 were better, 727 in *statu quo*.

Several of these have returned to the colony finding that they can live satisfactory healthy lives in the colony, but that they are unable to live in the world outside.

In 1897 Wuhlgarten, out of 312 epileptics discharged, sent 199 to their relatives or to other families as cured or no longer requiring treatment in an institution.

Thus, although epilepsy is scient fically incurable, for practicable purposes about 2 per cent admitted to the German colonies can be discharged as sufficiently well to live comfortably in the world outside.

But apart from actual recovery a very large number of the patients who remain in such colonies :—

(1) Are improved and rendered capable of remunerative work.

(2) Are prevented from relapsing into insanity and dementia.

(3) Show a marked diminution in the number of fits.

The frequency of the grave condition known as " Status epilepticus " is markedly diminished, and the fits tend to take on a much lighter form. (Uchtspringe.)

The discharges at Wuhlgarten are probably too rapid.

Means of Discriminating Suitable Patients for Admission to the Proposed Colony.

Section 2. In all the institutions which we visited, epileptics were accepted practically without discrimination. It is true that at Bielefeld a form has to be filled up before admission, but all the questions asked are directed to elucidating the medical history of the case, and are not in any way used for selection.

Moreover, wherever questions are asked of applicants for admission to an institution, it is found that they are not answered correctly. If a medical certificate is demanded some practitioner is called in to sign it who, seeing the patient for the first time, fills it up in a way that he would not have done had the patient been under his care for a longer period. Thus, excepting in the broadest details, such questions are useless as a means of selecting suitable cases. I append, however, a set of questions which might be asked, before any case were considered for admission.

Certificate to be filled up by the usual Medical Attendant.

Patient's name, age, dwelling, social state.

(1) At what age did the fits come on ?
(2) How frequently the fits occur ?
(3) Is the patient sane ?
Has he ever been in asylum ?
Is he an idiot or an imbecile ?
(4) Is he subject to attacks of violence before or after his fits ?
(5) Is he permanently paralysed or subject to any gross nervous disease ?
(6) Is he clean in his habits ?
Does he pass his water or his motions involuntarily at other times than during the absolute duration of the fit ?

The most effective method of selecting suitable cases would be to admit each case to the colony for a month on trial; during that month he could be at any time discharged, if found unsuitable. During this time he should not live in any of the cottage homes but be kept in the central hospital under the constant supervision of the medical man in charge. At the end of one month he should be admitted to the ordinary life of the colony, but should only be finally accepted at the end of three months.

Extent and Character of the Estate most suitable for the Proposed Colony.

Section 3. Altscherbitz with 950 patients has an estate of 750 acres, and Uchtspringe with 470 patients 480 acres—Wuhlgarten with 920 patients has only 142 acres, and we were told that they are badly in want of land, and that the patients were insufficiently occupied out of doors. Gabersee with 490 patients has 280 acres, and here again the superintendent told me that he was in want of more land. Yet in all these colonies there are a much larger number of patients who on admission are incapable of outdoor labour than would be the case in the proposed colony.

Thus, an estate suitable for a colony of 200 epileptic patients should consist of at least 200 acres. This would permit of some possible expansion in the future.

In none of the colonies that we visited did the larger operations of farming really pay. Altscherbitz came nearest to being a commercial success. (vide Section 8), but in most of the others such operations were looked upon candidly as the most satisfactory form of treatment. On the other hand poultry farming and gardening paid wherever the colony was near enough to a large town. It is therefore very important that the estate to be purchased should stand in good communication by rail with some one or more large towns, and that the soil should be suitable to the more special forms of land industry, such as poultry farming, and market gardening.

Character of the Building for 200 Patients.

The colony should consist of a series of houses each Section 4. holding twenty-four patients. It is very unlikely that the estate would already possess any house that could be conveniently adapted to hold patients, but the houses already on the ground could be utilised for the officials. At Altscherbitz a long low peasant house such as is found everywhere in Saxony, has been utilised and in it the patients are extremely comfortable. At Bielefeld many of the houses that stood on the small farms acquired for the colony, now house patients; but a large English estate would not be likely to provide accommodation of this kind. It would therefore be necessary to build all the houses that are to take patients and use those already standing for officials. The Manor House on the Altscherbitz estate has been utilised for the Director of the institution. Thus it would be possible to consider only the buildings for patients and to assume that at any rate a fair proportion of the dwellings for officials would be comprised in the price paid for the estate.

Each house for patients should consist of a verandah leading into a central hall. Off this central hall should be one or two sitting-rooms. On the ground floor should also be closets, the bath-room, a small kitchen, a room into which the men should enter on coming from work to brush themselves and remove their dirty boots.

On the first floor should be a couple of dormitories each holding twelve patients and so arranged that both can be completely overlooked from a small central room in which the night attendant should sit.

The floor above (second floor) should be devoted entirely to the bedrooms and sitting-rooms of the attendants and such of the non-attendant staff as the cook and laundress. It should also be used for storing clothes, linen, etc.

It is not necessary to have the dormitories on the ground floor, for in Uchtspringe, Bielefeld and Wuhlgarten every house, however it may differ from its fellows, has a dormitory on the first floor. To build the dormitories on the ground floor would materially add to the cost.

At Gabersee the whole of the area under the roof was used as a store for the patients' clothes. It was divided up into long rows of tall cupboards, each of considerable size made of open woodwork (better galvanised iron netting). Each such cupboard had a lock, and thus each patient's belongings, his Sunday clothes, spare boots, shirts and the like were kept in a locked cupboard so constructed that it was completely pervious to the air. By opening all the windows the whole space was kept well ventilated and the clothes did not gather that peculiar musty smell which attaches to those kept in a closed receptacle or press.

It is well to have a central hall which can serve as a dining room and opening off it two sitting-rooms. For if two such sitting-rooms are provided, patients that are quarrelsome can be easily separated from one another.

Each such house should have a small kitchen capable of keeping the food warm that is sent from the central kitchen and of such a size that the morning coffee and the afternoon tea could be prepared in the house itself.

The clothes that the patients take off at night should not if possible remain in the dormitory. At Altscherbitz each patient takes off his clothes and hangs them on one or two pegs on a large iron horse. When all the patients are in bed the horse is wheeled out into the passage where the windows are kept constantly opened. In the early morning it is wheeled in again by the attendant.

The floors* should if possible be of oak blocks. This form of flooring is expensive but lasts much better. At Gabersee they tried every other form of flooring but have ultimately come to oak blocks as cheaper in the end. The next best flooring is waxed linoleum, but it requires a great deal of labour to keep it in good condition.

All the institutions had ordinary staircases and in some the stairs were of stone. Nowhere did we hear of any bad injuries from patients falling in a fit while going up or down stairs. It would be well, however, to have a low step and if possible to carpet the stairs or cover them with felt so that the angles might do less damage to any patient that might fall upon them.

Central Hospital and Reception House.

A small central hospital which could also serve as a receiving house would be a necessity. Such a hospital would take those cases of grave disease (such as pneumonia) which are certain to arise in a community of 200 persons. It would also be of use in cases of grave injury such as fractures and the like for which some central accommodation is required. Moreover any case where some acute organic disease is suspected (scarlet fever, typhoid, etc.) should be at once removed to the central institution for observation.

But besides general disease and injury such as would be likely to arise in any large community, it is certain that however carefully the epileptic patients are selected there must be some cases which, at rate intervals, would require hospital treatment, owing either to a prolonged series of fits or to some condition of bodily feebleness or temporary mental alteration due directly to an epileptic attack. It would be unwise to treat such cases in the dormitories of the cottage homes for they could not be there placed under efficient supervision without gravely increasing the difficulties of administration.

Lastly, all new arrivals at the colony should be kept under observation at this central institution for at least a month before being drafted into the general life of the colony.

The best arrangement of such a central hospital would be to have two wings and a central block. The centre block might contain the dispensary, a small operating room, and a room for all the medical administration. Each wing would contain six beds, two strong rooms, and one isolation room (this room could also be used for any first or second class patients who happened to be ill). The one wing could be kept entirely for men, the other entirely for women.

If possible, a room of small size should be attached, capable of being used as a mortuary and if necessary as a post-mortem room. An elaborate post-mortem room would be quite out of place considering the small number of deaths that are likely to occur. But some suitable room for performing an autopsy must be provided, if only in case of an inquest.

Recreation Room and Chapel.

All the colonies that we visited possessed large rooms that were used for recreation purposes. For it is obvious that in any such institution as it is proposed to found, arrangements must be made for making the life of the patients not only tolerable, but even more interesting than the life outside.

This room should be built so that one half of it can be shut off to serve as a church; for it would be a useless expense to build a church for 200 persons only. There should be if possible several bright services—two on Sunday, and possibly one in the week. At Bielefeld, which is essentially a religious colony, two services are held on Sunday and one on Thursday evening. The general experience seemed to be that epileptics are fond of such services.

This room should be so arranged that the portion not used as a church could be used, if required, for dancing or for musical drill (if children are accepted as inmates). Wuhlgarten and Dalldorf have a gymnasium for the children, and I there saw some excellent gymnastic training being carried on. But it would not be necessary at first to build a gymnasium. If later in the life of the institution it was considered wise to start a gymnasium all the necessary apparatus could be put up in the recreation hall. Part of the great Bielefeld hall is arranged for gymnastic displays in this way.

The recreation hall should be fitted with a stage on which plays and concerts should be given, especially at holiday time, such as Christmas and Easter. Uchtspringe, Altscherbitz, Wuhlgarten and Gabersee all had excellent stages, like those in the best English county asylums. Bielefeld had a large concert platform, plays being discouraged.

Kitchen

In all the colonies except Bielefeld the food was cooked in a central kitchen. At Bielefeld each group of houses possessed a kitchen in which the food for that group was cooked. But this arrangement had grown up gradually in consequence of the constant growth of the colony, and should not be followed in an institution founded on a definite plan.

The central kitchen at Uchtspringe, Altsherbitz, Wuhlgarten and Gabersee closely resemble one another. The greater part of the cooking was carried out in cauldrons with a steam jacket, but there was also a range on which some of the finer food for the first and second class patients was prepared. Each kitchen had two hatches, one for women and one for men, strictly separated from one another. From these hatches food was distributed in tins and wheeled on trollies to the various houses for which it was intended. Some of the institutions used tins with double jackets, but most of them found simple tins sufficient. There was certainly no cause to complain of the warmth of the food when it arrived at the house for which it was determined. It would be well to have a small stove in each house, at which plates could be warmed and on which the food could be kept warm until it was required. Breakfast and tea could be c ooked at the stove.

(Further details with regard to the construction and fittings of this central kitchen can be provided if required.)

Central Store.

For the economical administration of the colony it is essential that there should be a central store. Here everything required should be brought to be checked and stored. It would be scarcely necessary to mention so elementary a point in administration had I not been informed that at Chalfont things are brought as required in the village.

This store should be situated in the same block as the kitchen and be in charge of a store-keeper (*vide infra*).

Laundry.

A central laundry is a necessity. The five state institutions had central laundries of greater or less perfection. In Bielefeld the washing was done either in each house or by one laundry for a group of houses. The largest of these groups of houses sent their washing to a home containing eighty patients, which was used as a central laundry and needle-room.

All the laundries were equipped with steam power and fitted with mechanical wringers and steam calenders. The majority also had mechanical washers and mechanical drying chambers driven by steam. All these machines were carefully fenced, and no patient was allowed in the engine room.

At Bielefeld and Gabersee, however, the washing was done by hand, but steam wringers and calendering machines were used. No patient should be allowed to have anything to do with the last of these machines, and it would be well to absolutely fence it round. It would be a great mistake to do away with hand washing in an epileptic colony, for it affords an excellent employment for the women of the colony.*

At Bielefeld eighty women were employed in the washhouse in actual washing. At Gabersee seventy women were employed in washing. At Wuhlgarten comparatively few women are employed in the laundry, owing to the universal use of washing machines. Thus, practically, patients (epileptics) are forbidden to enter the laundry proper, and a most suitable form of employment is lost.

Thus steam power should be laid on to the laundry to work the wringer, the calendering machine, and the drying chamber; but mechanical washers should be dispensed with.

Irons need not be chained, as in none of the colonies we visited has there ever been an accident with an iron.

* Dalldorff, Wuhlgarten } Waxed linoleum.
Uchtspringe—Oak blocks saturated and polished with beeswax.
Altscherbitz—Oak blocks.

At Gabersee it is found that for 400 patients 5,000 to 6,000 pieces came to the wash weekly, or an average of ten to twelve per head. Thus the laundry for the proposed colony would have to be constructed to wash at least 2,400 pieces a week.

Above the laundry should be a well lighted, cheerful needle room and linen store in which the women could be employed when no washing is going on.

Bakehouse. Uchtspringe has a bakehouse, managed by patients, in which all the bread of the institution is baked. Gabersee, on the other hand, finds it cheaper to sell the corn and buy bread; Altscherbitz buys its bread.

It would certainly be cheaper in a colony of 200 epileptics to buy the bread than to bake it; and as baking is not a desirable employment for epileptics it would be unnecessary to provide a bakehouse.

Electric Light. Of the institutions we visited, Bielefeld, Dalldorf, Uchtspringe and Wuhlgarten were lighted with electric light. Altscherbitz and Gabersee were lighted with petroleum lamps.

In several of the institutions the engines that were used for the laundry and workshops drove the dynamos at night.

It is possible that a good gas supply may be already laid on to the estate. An electric installation would add greatly to the cost, and the question as to whether the proposed colony should be lighted by electricity must be left to experts after the estate is purchased.

Heating Arrangements. Wuhlgarten was distinguished by a complete system of central warning. The steam was conducted, even to the furthest house of the colony, by pipes in underground passages. This added enormously to the cost, not only of the building, but of the maintenance. Thus the cost of heating is reckoned as high as 1 Mark 40 pf. a week per head (1,000 patients), or £3 12s. 8d. per head a year. In all the other colonies the houses were warmed by stoves such as are found in an ordinary German house, modified to suit the circumstances (*i.e.* they were locked and covered with a protective jacket, so that a patient might not hurt himself if he fell against the stove).

In such a colony as it is proposed to found it would probably be found necessary not only to have coal fires but also some method of warming by coils. Each house would have its own installation. It would be better not to depend entirely on coils; for to the English mind a fire is necessary to a room that is to look cheerful. Thus at Hanwell, an old asylum, I understand that the patients much prefer the wards which are warmed by fires round which they can sit to the steam-warmed wards of the modern asylum.

It would be necessary to have locked grates except in the dormitories where a fire would rarely if ever be needed. It would be well, however, to have a very high guard such as is found in children's nurseries with the top padded so that the brass work might not injure any patient who might fall against it. These guards should be locked to the wall and be of such a height that the patient cannot get to the fire. By this means the appearance of a prison or asylum given by the fully locked grate would be avoided.

Disposal of Sewage. Bielefeld, Dalldorf, Wuhlgarten are filled with a complete system of water-carried sewage. But to all these three cases a main drain is sufficiently near to permit of the Institution emptying its sewage into a general drainage scheme. Uchtspringe started with a dry earth system, but has recently deserted it for water carriage. The sewage is all pumped up into a central station where the more solid parts are received and the remainder treated with iron and disinfected with lime. The effluent flows into the Uchte, a river whose source gives the name to the colony.

Altscherbitz and Gabersee retain the dry earth system, and at both colonies I was told they had not the least intention of altering. In fact the Director of Gabersee told me he would not at any price install a system of water carriage. For the pails (tubs) are removed daily and the matter placed on the field. In the winter when the ground is too hard to work the patients are employed in breaking up this heap and placing it on the soil. The land is poor and he finds this form of manure extremely valuable.

In neither of these colonies has there been an epidemic of any kind, probably because the fæcal matter unmixed with water is placed directly on to tilled ground and is intimately mixed with a living humus.

In neither of these colonies was there the least offence whilst in at least two of the colonies we visited that depended on a water system the closets were offensive.

It would be an extreme pity if in the proposed farm colony, situated some distance from a town, anything but the dry earth system were carried out. For not only is a water system extremely expensive and liable to get out of order at the hands of patients, but the waste of manure is a serious item in a farm colony.

I should strongly recommend that Dr. Poore's book on Rural Hygiene should be consulted before any system of sanitation is established, and some member of the Committee should visit his garden at Andover which takes the excreta of 100 persons. For the garden is a striking demonstration of the value of this method of disposing of sewage for agricultural purposes.

Baths. Each house will require at least two baths. It would be well if these baths were fitted with an arrangement by which, on depressing a lever, the patient could be immediately lifted to the surface. On the bottom of the bath is a kind of open-work frame which under ordinary circumstances lies close against the bottom. If, however, a patient should be seized in a fit in the bath the attendant depresses a lever, and this frame is raised to the level of the top of the bath carrying the patient on it; for it requires great force and several persons to remove an adult in a fit from an ordinary bath.

No patient should be bathed except in the presence of an attendant, and all the taps in the bath-room should be turned with a key, for epileptics who do not feel quite well seem to have a peculiar attraction for the bath. In one of the colonies a patient lost her life by stealing into the bath-room when in this condition; she turned on the water, and was drowned during the fit which immediately followed.

Wuhlgarten is provided with a large central bath, which was enormously expensive, and is no longer used for the purpose for which it was built. No such central institution is required.

The Administrative Staff.

Section 5. The administrative staff should consist of:—

1. *A Medical Superintendent.* He should be paid £600 a year and given a house, with permission to marry if he wishes. He must be a young man with his career before him, and a capable administrator.

He should have complete charge of the colony under the Committee, with power to dismiss subordinate officials and suspend first class officials.

2. *Male Head Attendant.* He should be paid £100 a year, and given a house, with permission to marry. He should have complete charge of all the male attendants, but should not supervise the storekeeper, engineer, headgardener, and bailiff. If he were a musician and capable of conducting the band and taking charge of the entertainments, an extra £20 should be added to his salary by gradual increments.

3. *A Matron Housekeeper.* She should live in one of the colony houses and be a trained nurse. She should have complete supervision of the whole female staff, and be responsible for the working of the kitchen and laundry. Her salary should be £60 a year.

4. *Storekeeper and Clerk.* He should have absolute charge of the store and keep the accounts of the Institution. All the ordinary work of the store would be done by patients apportioned to him day by day for that purpose by the head attendant, and he should be responsible for the safety of these patients during the period they were working under him.

His salary must be a high one, and should be £150 to £200 with a house.

5. *Head Gardener.* If it is intended to run a market garden in connection with the colony (which would be one of the most paying forms in which the patients' labour could be utilised) this official would be necessary. He should be a man of experience, and should receive £100 a year and a house.

6. *Bailiff.* It is doubtful how far it would be wise to conduct any farming arrangements beyond such as are necessary to provide fodder for the cattle; but someone would be required to look after the farm, however small, and superintend the cows, pigs, and poultry.

Such an official would certainly have to receive £100 a year and a house.

7. *Engineer* would be required to superintend the machinery and would have to receive £150 and a house. If the colony were lighted by electric light he would have to have a skilled assistant.

8. *Laundress* would be needed to have complete charge of the laundry and sewing room. She would live in one of the houses, but would have no other duties than those mentioned. Salary £40.

9. *Cook.* To superintend the whole cooking of the establishment and distribution of food to the various houses. She like the laundress could live in one of the homes, and would require a salary of £40.

10. *Male Attendants.* A deputy male head attendant at £45; fourteen male attendants at £30–35. Rooms for these attendants could be provided in the second storey of each cottage home for male patients. The system in vogue at nearly all the German colonies, by which the attendents sleep in the patients' dormitories, is a thoroughly bad one and should by no means be followed.

11. *Female Attendants.* A deputy matron at £45; eight female attendants at £20–25. The female attendants should have rooms on the second floor of the cottage homes for female patients.

The Employment of Epileptics.

Section 6, No actual estimate can be made of the working power of epileptics. They are, however, as a class markedly deficient in initiative, but I was told at Bielefeld and at Uchtspringe that when well led three epileptics will do about as much work as one paid unskilled labourer per hour. But the inmates of the colony would not be expected to work the same hours as a paid labourer, and the proportion of three to one is thus too favourable. On the other hand the proposed colony would have to deal with a uniformly better type of patients than any of the German institutions.

Moreover it is very important to lay down as a fundamental law of the institution that work is required of all as the most potent means of treatment (Bielefeld, Uchtspringe). Thus it will be impossible always to conduct labour operations in the cheapest way owing to the necessity of employing the patients in occupations suitable to their state of health.

It should also be laid down, that if possible no patient should be employed more than one half of a working day indoors. It would probably be advisable to pay each worker a small sum weekly as pocket money to encourage him to work. This is done at Uchtspringe, Altscherbitz, and Gabersee with very good effect. Dalldorf, Wuhlgarten, Bielefeld, do not pay their workers.

At the various colonies that we visited we saw a very great deal of work going on of different kinds, much of which resembled that in a well managed English asylum. Some occupations worthy of imitation are not carried on in English institutions.

In every colony the great bulk of the work was connected with the farm. But it would be probably found more advantageous financially not to carry out large farming operations. Moreover the type of labourer that would be at the disposal of the superintendent would be less suitable for hard farm labour than for the lighter work of gardening.

Such a colony should however keep fifteen to twenty cows in full milk, pigs, and poultry. It would be possible to make a good business of the poultry farm if the colony lay within easy distance of some large town. Thus Altscherbitz with 950 patients keep eighty cows. Gaberse spent £898 on cows in milk, and obtained for them when the milk ran dry £738 plus the milk which was used in the colony. Moreover a poultry farm has the great advantage of employing female patients.*

At Wuhlgarten and Uchtspringe I saw many epileptics working well on the farm, and I understand that the care exercised has prevented accidents occurring in the field.

It would be well also to have a shoemaker's shop for repairing the boots of the colonists. It would, however, be doubtful if it would be worth while starting such a shop at first unless one of the patients happens to be a shoemaker by trade. It is cheaper, where only epileptics are to be had, to have the boots made outside.

All the institutions we visited had one or more tailors' shops, but it is impossible to obtain sufficient skilled epileptics to carry on more than the actual repairing of clothes, especially in an institution of only 200 beds (Uchtspringe).

Uchtspringe has a very successful broom makers' shop in which the brooms and coarse brushes used in the colony are made. This shop also makes the mats in use in the various houses.

Several of the colonies possess mattress makers' shops which do useful work in disinfecting, cleaning, and renewing the mattresses of the colony.

Bielefeld, Uchtspringe, and Altscherbitz do a good deal of basket making.

All the colonies had a carpenter's shop. Bielefeld makes all its woodwork, but most of the colonies only do repairs in the shop.

Bielefeld has a forge, but here practically all the work is done by paid labour, for smith's work is found to be very unsuitable for epileptics.

A considerable business is done at Bielefeld in seeds which are grown in a large garden set aside for the purpose and are sorted and packed by the patients.

Bielefeld has instituted certain unusual, and in many ways admirable, forms of work which are worthy of mention.

Postage stamps from all countries are sent to Bielefeld by the charitable. These are sorted, priced, and sold to stamp collectors. This work is carried on mainly by the patients of the first and second class, and by those of higher intelligence. A considerable income accrues yearly from this source (£1,500 in 6 years).

Charitable friends are requested to send to the colony all such personal rubbish as would be seen in England on the stalls of a "jumble sale." Everything is acceptable that comes carriage paid. The contents of the cases are sorted by patients, the clothes brushed up and repaired, umbrellas renewed; and everything of which any possible use can be made is repaired and sold or used in the colony.

In the same department, old tin cans (for the removal of which many institutions will actually pay) are collected and cut up into tin toys and tin candlesticks for Christmas trees. The most unskilled can work at this kind of work, for the cutting and stamping of the various parts are done by simple hand machines, and it is only necessary to put the parts together and to paint or gild the finished article. We saw the patients at work on a very large order for next Christmas.

The women are employed on housework and in the laundry and in the kitchen.

At Altscherbitz the women conduct a considerable poultry farm with great success.

At both Altscherbitz and Uchtspringe the women are employed in the farm buildings in milking and in other occupations, but the material is here drawn to a certain extent from an agricultural people. No trouble has arisen from the common employment of women and men on the farm during the day.

In Altscherbitz, Uchtspringe, and in Gabersee women are employed in the fruit garden, which is shut off by a high fence to separate the party working inside from the outside labourers.

In all the colonies the women work in the fields during the hay harvest, and in most they help to weed the gardens and paths. This is an excellent occupation for women, taking them into the open air, and was, I was told, much liked by them.

At Uchtspringe it is found that the most demented women can knit, and a very large number of stockings were knitted by them in the year, far in excess of the requirements of the colony.

It is very important that each party should be passed in review before the responsible officials before starting work in the morning, just as in a well managed English Asylum. At Altscherbitz one medical officer is expressly told off to the task, and he meets the farm bailiff and head attendant (inspector) in the yard; the three officials pass each party in review before it starts for the morning and the afternoon work.

A working report in double entry should also be kept showing (1) Where each patient has worked, and (2) How many patients have worked in each department daily. This should be kept apart from the daily report (Altscherbitz, Uchtspringe).

I may perhaps here mention the difficulty that is sure to arise if the colony lie in the neighbourhood of a

* Altscherbitz, vide Paetz. "Kolonisirung der Geisterkranken." p. 195.

village that contains a public house. This problem has arisen at Bielefeld and Altscherbitz, whilst at Uchtspringe the only inn within six miles is the property of the institution. It is all important that epileptics should be kept away from alcohol in any form. At Bielefeld the patients are forbidden to go to the inn which lies just outside the colony, and if they disobey they are sent to some far off part of the colony or to Wilhelmsdorf (the labour colony). At Uchtspringe, the other true epileptic colony, the inn, an excellent one, is the property of the institution, and the "Wirth" is of course forbidden to serve patients.

At Altscherbitz the patients are not epileptics and they are permitted on Sundays and festivals to go to the inn and drink a glass of beer like other Germans. No difficulty has arisen in consequence of this concession.

Should Children be Accepted as Inmates of the Proposed Colony.

Section 7.

Children suffering from epilepsy can be divided into two classes.

(1) Those in whom the fits are a symptom of chronic brain disease.

Such children are usually partly paralysed, and usually more or less idiotic. They would be quite unsuited for colony life, for there is no hope that they could ever be made useful members of a working society, and the maintenance of such patients is extremely costly.

(2) Children who have begun to suffer from true epilepsy during the school period of life.

Such children are not kept in the ordinary schools owing to the disturbing effect of their fits upon their companions, although they are not infrequently quite up to the ordinary standard of intelligence. If a school were established it should be confined to this class. But I cannot help thinking that extreme difficulty would be experienced in persuading the parents of such children to send them to an institution, for it is only after some years that such parents can be persuaded, by the repeated failure of their child to obtain employment, hat the disease is incurable. Moreover a certain number of such cases can be controlled by treatment to such an extent that it is only when the child grows up that the necessity for further measures is realised. Thus I have grave doubts whether more than an extremely few suitable children could be obtained as inmates of the colony.

Thus Bielefeld has a large school for both epileptic and non-epileptic children, and out of 89 epileptic children only 24 are classed as of fairly normal intelligence. Uchtspringe has a well-managed school with 101 children, of whom only 22 boys and 18 girls are capable of such instruction as is given in the lowest class of an elementary school, whilst 61 can only be placed in classes where they are taught order, etc., or an elementary kindergarten system.

Now the fact that the children are on such a low grade of intelligence shows that, even in a voluntary colony like Bielefeld, the sane and intelligent epileptic child cannot be got to enter such institutions. The parents prefer to keep him at home so long as he is not a burden to them.

The staff required for such a school is also a very serious consideration, for even if only 40 children were accommodated in the proposed colony, a school master and a school mistress with one female assistant would be absolutely necessary. Both master and mistress must be well qualified and would require at least £100 a year and emoluments.

Lastly, this branch of the colony would be absolutely unremunerative, and the house necessary for the children would be more expensive than any other colony building.

Thus in the annexed financial statement* no calculation is made for the considerable increase of expenditure necessary if children are to be received as inmates of the future colony.

Finance.

Expenditure.

Section 8.

In any attempt to work out the maintenance rate of the proposed colony the difference in price between the necessaries of life in Germany and in England must be taken into account. The following attempt to give an estimate of the possible cost of the colony for 200 epileptics will be based:—

(A) On the actual cost of the colonies that we visited considered in the light of these different conditions.

(B) An addition of the cost of the various items of expenditure proposed in the above report based on the cost of such items in England.

* If, however, a school is contemplated, further details of construction and management could be supplied from the notes at our disposal.

	Number of Patients.	Area of Ground.	Cost per bed.	Cost of the Estate.	Maintenance Rate per annum.
	Epileptics.	Acres.	£ s. d.	£.	£ s. d.
Altscherbitz -	950	750	81 17 0	50,000	28 0 0
Uchtspringe -	470	480	160 0 0	24,000	29 0 0
Wuhlgarten -	920	142	300 0 0	—	51 12 0
Gabersee - -	490	280	158 0 0	11,868	25 0 0
Bielefeld* - -	1,252	540	?		25 0 0

I give a table showing the cost of the five colonies obtained from information on the spot checked by an inspection of their balance sheets. It will be seen that the inforfmation from Bielefeld is incomplete. This is due to the fact that no balance sheet is published, and that the only information that could be obtained was got privately from a financial official. It would serve no useful purpose to enter into the complications introduced by the existence of three separate financial centres in this colony, each of which makes complicated payments to the other.

It will be seen at once that Altscherbitz, Uchtspringe, and Gabersee are the three best managed colonies, and this exactly bears out the conclusion to which we were led by our observation on the spot. Uchtspringe, a quite new colony, is built on a more costly plan and has electric light and much machinery, which fail in both Altscherbitz and Gabersee. But, as I have pointed out above, so much machinery is not necessary in a colony for epileptics. If gas is already laid on to the estate the electric light is also unnecessary.

Wuhlgarten is extremely expensively built, has an insufficient acreage, and an extremely expensive system of central warming (*vide supra*) which adds greatly to the cost.

The cost of such a colony as it is proposed to erect should work out according to German standards at £160 a bed (£32,000) with a maintained rate of £28 a year.

(B) If, however, we put together the cost of the items recommended in the above report reckoned according to English standards we reach the following result:—

* Bielefeld publishes no balance sheet, and the accounts are extremely complicated.

	Salaries.	Emoluments.
	£	£
Medical Superintendent - -	600	100
Matron Housekeeper - -	60	50
Male Head Attendant - -	100	75
Storekeeper and Clerk -	150 to 200	75
Head Gardener - - -	100	75
Bailiff - - - - -	100	75
Engineer - - - - -	150	75
Laundress - - - - -	40	75
Cook - - - - - -	40	
Twenty-four Attendants made up of:—		
Deputy Matron - - -	45	
Dep. M. Attendant - -	45	
Eight F. Attendants -	20 to 25 each.	
Fourteen M. „ -	30 to 35 each.	
Total - -	2,135	520

	Emoluments.
Uniform or clothing and emoluments of Attendants resident in the house of the colony containing patients at £25 a piece	£600

Total personal expenditure £3,255, or £16 5s. 6d. per patient per annum.

Food of patients at 3s. a week, £13 per patient per annum; clothing of patients at 10d. a week, £2 13s. 4d. per patient per annum; necessaries, including fuel, lighting, washing) at 1s. 6d. a week, £3 18s. per patient per annum; upkeep of furniture, etc., at 6d. a week, £1 6s. per patient per annum; rates and insurance at 10d. a week, £2 16s. 4d. per patient per annum; total maintenance rate per patient per annum, £39 11s. 2d. (say £40).

Income. The rate of payment in the various colonies we visited was as follows:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
			per week.
	£	£	s. d.
Altscherbitz- - - - -	80 & 100	40	8 5
Uchtspringe- - - - -	84	45	8 5
Wuhlgarten - - - - -	—		5
Gabersee - - - - -	—	—	7 8½
Bielefield - - - - -	100	60 to 73	8 5

The income that might be reasonably expected from patients (purposely estimated at the lowest possible sums):—

1st Class at £150 a year.
Say five men; women usually remain in their families, and no very large number of private patients of this class could be relied upon to live permanently in the Home.

2nd Class. At £52 a year (or £1 a week).
Say 45. This number would be drawn from the lower middle class and would comprise also such patients as were supported by philanthropic persons.

3rd Class. 150 in number. For at least one half of these 10s. a week could be obtained from the guardians or other local bodies.
In all £5,040 *or an average of* £25 4s. *a year per head.*

As to the amount actually obtained from the sale of the products of the patients' work it would be impossible to make any estimate until the nature of the employment was settled.

But apart from any monetary receipts the milk, vegetables, cartage, etc., consumed or employed in the service of the colony itself would materially reduce the sum added to the stipend of each officer or attendant for emoluments, for instances, the emoluments of the Superintendent, reckoned at £100 a year, is made up of milk, vegetables, fruit, hay (if he keep a horse), a certain amount of labour in his private house, lighting, and coals. Now milk, vegetables, fruit, hay, are produced by the labours of the colony. I should in this connection like to point out, that Altscherbitz reckons that the work of the patients plus the sums obtained from the sale of goods for the last five years works out to 5 per cent. per annum on the £50,000 expended in the purchase of the estate, and the 660 acres of farm land are said to yield £3 13s. an acre.

Bielefeld makes a considerable sum each year from the sale of seeds, and £1,500 in the last five years from the sale of stamps. The brick field and pottery where the clay was dug by the patients, but the brick-making done by hired labour, brought in £1,000 in 1897.

Summary. Thus it is obvious that a colony such as is proposed could not be made self-supporting. The maintenance rate would come to little under £40 per head per annum, and the actual money payment of patients would not be much over £25, leaving a deficit of £15 per head per annum. In a colony of 200 patients this would come to £3,000 per annum. A certain extra income could certainly be raised from the work of the patients, and with extremely good management this might be made to yield £500 or £600 a year But the colony would require to be in existence for some years before anything approaching this sum could be earned.

Thus it is all important that some provision should be made for an endowment of at least £2,000 a year if the colony is to continue a success.

21.—AN ABRIDGMENT IN ENGLISH OF INFORMATION CONTAINED IN L'ASSISTANCE DES ALIÉNÉS EN FRANCE, EN ALLEMAGNE, EN ITALIE ET EN SUISSE PAR LE D'PAUL SÉRIEUX MÉDECIN EN CHEF DES A'SILES D'ALIÉNÉS DE LA SEINE (VILLE—EVRARD).

Prefatory Note.

This report was drawn up by Dr. Paul Sérieux in response to the order of the general council directing visits to be paid

1. In 1901 to the asylums for the insane in the case of France as well as the asylums for the insane, the clinical psychological departments of the universities, and the establishments for criminal lunatics in Western Germany, and

2. In 1902 to the asylums for the insane, the establishments for criminal lunatics, and the clinical psychological departments of the universities in Switzerland and Northern Italy.

The Delegation or Commission in 1901 visited the following establishments:—

Eastern France.

Saint Dizier asylum.
Fains asylum.
Maréville asylum.

Germany.

Institution for criminal lunatics and penitentiary at Bruchsal.

Asylum and institution for criminal lunatics at Düren (Rhine province).

Asylum and colony at Galkhausen (Rhine province).

In 1902 the following were visited:—

Switzerland.

Clinical asylum at Bâle.
Colony at Mendrisio.

Italy.

Quarto al Mare asylum (Genoa).
Asylum for criminal lunatics at Montelupo.
Clinical asylum at Florence.
Asylum for criminal lunatics and clinical asylum at Reggio.

Chapter I. is entitled "History of the Development of the Assistance rendered to the Weak-minded in Germany." As a matter of fact, it deals with other countries as well, such as France, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland, for the scope of a general historical review cannot of course be readily confined to one country. The chapter is very interesting, but scarcely needs detailed review here.

The second part of the work is composed of the following chapters:—

I. The different categories of criminal lunatics.
II. The question of criminal lunatics in France.
III. The asylums for criminal lunatics in the United Kingdom, Scotland, the United States of America, Belgium, etc.
IV. Institutions for criminal lunatics in Germany.
V. The asylums for criminal lunatics in Italy.
VI. The organisation of assistance to the criminal lunatics in France.

These, being all concerned with criminal lunatics, scarcely come within the terms of reference of the Royal Commission.

The third part (page 187) deals with the psychological clinics in the universities of Germany, Switzerland and Italy, and the science of mental maladies. Dr. Sérieux says that the inspection and study of these have revealed to him an admirable organisation worthy to serve as a model for imitation, and yet until quite recently almost unknown in France. He then proceeds to notice, one at a time, the following institutions: Giessen (in the Grand Duchy of Hesse); Heidelberg (Grand Duchy of Baden); Halle (Prussia); Leipzig (Kingdom of Saxony); Kiel (Prussia); Tubingen (Wurtemberg); Strasburg (Alsace-Lorraine); and Griefswald (Prussia). The total number of university clinics for mental diseases in Germany is thirteen.

General Remarks on the Psychological Clinics of Germany. (Chapter IX., p. 262.)

The first point noted is that the number of these clinics is equal to that of the universities, each medical faculty having taken steps to provide for instruction in the science of mental ailments. The last founded was that of Kiel in 1901.

The desiderata laid down by Griesinger provides that—

(1) The psychic clinics shall be placed on the same footing as all other university clinics. This leads to the conclusion that six months' study in a psychic clinic is necessary in order that doctors should possess some knowledge of mental maladies.

(2) The psychic clinic ought to be assimilated to other clinics as regards methods of instruction. The student who enters for the first time a lunatic asylum as a rule shows all the usual prejudices of the public. He must be taught that every patient is affected with a malady of the chief nervous system, and should familiarise himself with the methods of diagnosing it.

(3) For convenience in dealing promptly with acute cases more especially, the clinic ought to be close to a town. When the case, however, offers no more special features of interest from the point of view of instruction, it ought to be discharged from the clinical institution (just as patients in other clinics are) and transferred to an asylum.

(4) The professor of psychology, adds Griesinger, ought to be a scientific man who has devoted his life to the study of his own science. *Such a professor is not a medical director of an asylum.* He ought not to be occupied with administrative duties, and ought to be encouraged to enlarge his sphere of observation by seeing others than the patients.

These principles, though condemned at first, have triumphed in the end, and now, says Dr. Sérieux, every authority believes in small urban asylums and psychic clinics attached to universities.

To these clinics are attached polyclinics, or outside consultation, which render considerable service to the science and to the cause of teaching, to patients and to their families.

At page 270 some interesting figures are given, showing the various psychic clinics in the university towns of Germany, the date of their foundation, the number of beds, and the capital cost. The cost per bed works out to 10,000 or 11,000 francs (£400 to £440) in most cases.

The "open door" system is applied as far as practicable in the case of acutely insane persons.

Each of the pavilions for the patients generally contains only ten to twenty beds. As a rule the clinic pavilions only contain one story. Each pavilion being isolated from its neighbours without being connected by covered galleries, each of them is organised in a separate and self-sufficing manner; each pavilion has its own isolation rooms, bath rooms, dressing room, examination room, and laboratory.

The pavilion for treatment and continual supervision.—This is the most important feature of a psychical clinic. According to Griesinger it ought to contain two large halls or rooms (an infirmary and an observation room), isolation rooms for restless or refractory cases, a padded cell, a bath room and lavatory. Each new patient must remain here for observation for at least a few days. Some authorities, Dr. Sérieux apparently among the number, consider that there ought to be two pavilions for treatment, one for quiet and one for refractory cases.

The staff for surveillance purposes must be numerous, especially in the treatment pavilion; the total number of nurses being in the proportion of one to five patients; in some pavilions it is one to three.

In the most recently built clinics, cells have been abolished, in accordance with Griesinger's opinion. This point has been carefully considered and discussed by Dr. Sérieux at page 230, in speaking of the Wurzburg system.

Windows.—Bars and gratings are almost everywhere abolished. The windows of the surveillance pavilions are, as at Halle, constructed after a special pattern (Hitzig' window) which allows the patient to open it, but does not enable him to escape by it.

Principal building.—This building generally contains the auditorium, the lecture hall (forty to 100 seats), the laboratories, the doctors' room, the offices, a waiting room, consultation room, examination rooms, and an isolation room for refractory cases before being brought up for presentation to the students.

Electric lighting is generally adopted. At Giessen the electric lights are placed in the corners of the surveillance room so as to allow the patients in bed to be examined more readily than would be the case if the lamps were in the ceiling.

Telephone.—This system is generally very thoroughly organised.

Nurses.—The proportion of those is generally one for every five or six patients.

Baths.—With the exception of Leipzig there is no central building for bathing purposes, the baths being placed instead in the different pavilions.

Precautions against Fire.—These appear to be well arranged; the staircases are of granite; there are numerous call-posts (*postes de secours*) and a warning apparatus communicates with the central fire brigade station.

Conditions of Admission of Patients.—The conditions on which patients are admitted vary in the different German States, but as a general rule the formalities are simplified so as to facilitate matters. Complaints have, however, been put forward at Heidelberg and Friburg. The patients pass from the clinics into the asylums, there being no fixed maxima for the sojourn of the patients at the former.

Chapter X. (p. 287).

The German, Swiss and Italian Universities which do not possess autonomous psychic clinics have utilised as clinics for mental maladies the nearest provincial cantonal or municipal asylums.

A.

The Clinic Asylums of Germany.

The asylum clinics of Germany comprise those at Munich, Berlin, Breslau, Jena, Göttingen, Rostock, Erlangen, Bonn, Königsberg and Marburg. All these are in connection with the Universities at those towns.

A synopsis of the information given in the description of each is scarcely needed. Here and there, however, we light upon some remarks of rather exceptional interest. For instance, in the case of the Breslau institution the following table is given showing the length of sojourn of each patient cured:—

1 day in	20 cases
2 days ,,	33 ,,
3 ,, ,,	30 ,,
5 ,, ,,	55 ,,
9 ,, ,,	82 ,,
4 ,, ,,	65 ,,
19 ,, ,,	39 ,,
24 ,, ,,	29 ,,
29 ,, ,,	25 ,,
39 ,, ,,	46 ,,
49 ,, ,,	32 ,,
74 ,, ,,	54 ,,
99 ,, ,,	39 ,,
149 ,, ,,	52 ,,
199 ,, ,,	41 ,,
1 year ,,	17 ,,
2 years ,,	46 ,,
above 2 ,, ,,	5 ,,

In the case of Jena University clinic statistics are given showing the percentage of cures for five years. Thus:—

Years.	Admissions.	Males cured per cent.	Females cured per cent.
1886	158	50	50
1887	178	55·5	60·8
1888	199	70·0	60·8
1889	263	63·9	75·3
1890	304	54·4	59·6

The results attained at Königsberg during eighteen years are as follows:—

	per cent.
Proportion of cures effected	54·72
,, ,, improvements effected	6·59
,, ,, failures ,,	26·96
,, ,, deaths ,,	10·66
	98·93

B.

The Clinic Asylums of Switzerland.*

Bâle University.

(Kantonale Heil und Pflege-anstalt Friedmatt).

We have seen that Griesinger laid down three different essentials for the treatment of mental maladies.

1. An urban hospital (which in university towns should serve as a clinical institution for mental malady study) situated in the immediate vicinity of the town, so as to receive as quickly as possible acute cases.

2. An institution situated in the country, *i.e.*, a *colony*, for the reception of cases of chronic patients capable of working and not requiring special medical attention.

3. An asylum (hospice) for sick and infirm persons of deranged intellect.

Professor Wille endeavoured to fulfil these desiderata at Bâle by uniting the three establishments in one institution. But in order to attain the desired object the *pavillons* or separate departments of the institution at Bâle have been rendered as independent as possible of one another, so as to preserve their individualities. Three of them correspond with the three categories mentioned above; two others are reserved for restless or refractory patients. There are thus five buildings (*pavillons*) for each sex. Shortly, the following are the chief characteristics of this establishment, which was opened in 1886.

Number of beds: 260 to 300, under the supervision of from forty to forty-seven attendants.

Four doctors.

Number of buildings (*pavillons*).

Complete insulation of each building, no covered passages, no walls, and gardens instead of yards.

Every building is designed and adapted for its own special purpose, and so there is no uniformity in the plans of each, the number of patients and the arrangement of the rooms varies in each. Each building constitutes a self-governing institution or organisation, having its own bathrooms, dressing rooms, etc. The cost of an asylum has been 1,900,000 francs (£76,000).

The asylum is twenty minutes distant from the town on a plateau overlooking the valley of the Rhine with a view extending to the heights of the Jura and the Black Forest. From a distance the asylum produces a good impression; there are no walls round it in front, while the separate buildings (*pavillons*) are architecturally pleasing to the eye with their slated roofs in the midst of a well-wooded park. The gardens of the four *pavillons* adjoin the road, from which they are separated by a railing about six feet high, which is hidden by a double hedge of shrubs.

The asylum, containing as it does from 250 to 300 insane (142 male and 163 female), consists of the ten *pavillons*, five for each sex, the number of inmates in each ranging from ten to thirty. These buildings are conspicuously different from the usual barrack type of asylum and look more like ornamental cottages in a park.

The classification is as follows:—

1st building for observation (acute cases).
2nd ,, ,, pensioners or boarders.
3rd ,, ,, occasional workers.
4th ,, ,, for restless or refractory cases.
5th ,, ,, idiots, paralytics, and uncleanly.

A light Decauville railway connects these buildings with the general services of the establishment (kitchen, laundry, central heating installation) situated, as well as the amphitheatre, at the axis of the institution. There are no central baths.

* Note.—Switzerland is given in greater detail, as there was at first some idea that the Commissioners would visit that country.

The chief medical officer's villa is in its own garden at the angle of the domain. The assistant doctors and their assistants reside in the building reserved for the establishment; they are thus nearer to the *pavillons* for convenience of treatment. The same building contains a waiting room and office for the chief medical officer, a room for visits by relations (*parloir*), a lecture hall for the chemical courses, the library, the laboratories, the chapel and recreation hall. Everywhere double windows in consequence of the great cold in winter.

The two clinical buildings are the only ones connected with the ground administrative building by two short closed and glazed corridors.

One should note the absence of rigid uniformity to which reference has already been made, each building being a complex and different organism, suited to the particular ailment to whose treatment it is devoted, instead of being an exact and slavish copy of its neighbour. Furthermore, one should note the double tendency to diminish as far as possible the number of inmates of each building and to sub-divide these again into groups, six and seven, or ten (as a maximum) in each dormitory. Each room devoted to the care of the patients has a hot-air apparatus, a register for ventilation, a chair with pierced aperture, and hermetical fastening, couches, arm-chairs and other chairs. The floor is parquet and polished; presses, clocks, and thermometers are placed here and there; the lighting is by gas. Besides a spacious well-lighted and suitably furnished hall for meeting and promenading in, every building has private or isolated rooms, a bath room, dressing room, weighing apparatus (every patient being regularly weighed every Thursday), and, lastly, a telephone.

I. Clinical Building, with Continual Observation.

The regular number of patients is here thirty in addition to four nurses. The rooms are thus arranged:—

Dormitory of seven beds (one being for an infirm patient) with a large table, and bedside tables or commodes; dormitory of eight beds (without any for an infirm patient); a room for two beds (for one ordinary and one infirm patient); a room with four beds (three ordinary and one infirm patient) and six rooms for isolated cases, four of which open on to a special hall and two are separated from the other rooms by an ante-chamber, acting as a means of isolation.

Particular mention ought to be made of a padded room for those refractory patients who might hurt themselves in throwing themselves against the walls or flooring.

II. Building for Boarders (20 Beds).

This building includes private rooms, with a single bed in each, for those boarders of the first class or for those who must be isolated, and rooms with three or four beds apiece.

On the ground floor there is a hall or general reception room, comfortably furnished, a dining room, an office, a billiard room, a recreation room with a piano, a conversation room, etc.

On the first floor are the boarders' bedrooms, the windows being barred at the bottom.

III. Building for Quiet Patients, Occasional Workers, etc. (30 beds).

On the ground floor are a number of small dormitories, with beds varying in number; the largest containing ten, two other dormitories seven each, and three isolation rooms for separate patients. Movable clothes' presses or trunks can be shifted or wheeled from the dormitories into the dressing rooms.

On the first floor some invalid and infirm patients are accommodated.

IV. Building for Restless or Violent Patients.

Contains two rooms with six beds apiece and eight cells. The latter have each a wooden bed, with a mattress; they can be darkened from the outside.

V. Building for Uncleanly Paralytics.

Contain small dormitories and isolated rooms. The paralytics are given india-rubber sheets, covered with ordinary sheets, which are renewed when soiled. It is the same system as that pursued at the Maison-Blanche Asylum by our colleague, Dr. Tague[t]

The ventilation in this, as in other buildings, is secured firstly by chimneys, and also by double windows, the upper sash of the interior window and the lower sash of the outer being opened so as to produce a gentle current of air between the two.

General arrangements and services. We may note the amphitheatre, with a large room for post-mortem examinations, the apparatus for heating by steam and for the cooking of food by steam.

The domaine of the asylum is about thirty hectares (61 acres).

A well-managed farm, with pig styes, poultry yard and rabbit warren, furnishes the patients with plenty of open air occupation (kitchen gardening). The pigs, 76 in number (in 1900) are worth 4,320 francs (£172), and the fowls, 355, are worth 808 francs (£32 odd).

The gross yield of the agricultural produce in 1900 was 8,068 francs (£322 odd) and the net profit 1,645 francs (£65 odd).

The piggeries and poultry yard produced in 1900, 14,901 francs (£59 odd) with a net profit of 5,935 francs (£237).

Therapeutics. The system in force is that of non-restraint and treatment in bed. Daily baths are employed for acute cases and in certain cases cold hip baths (for patients with tendencies of sexual excitement), cold baths of 24 degrees (75° Fahr.) shower baths. As regards drugs, use is made of opium (in melancholia cases), chloral, trional, hyoscin, duborsine, and sulphonal.

According to the statistics of 1890, the results of the treatment have been as follows:—

Out of 100 patients admitted.

Cured	34
Improved	20
Not cured	22
Dead	15
Under treatment	9
	100

Out of 100 patients treated.

Cured	18·05
Improved	10·32
Not cured	11·82
Dead	7·95
Under treatment	51·85
	100·00

The period of treatment was as follows in the case those that there were healed:

One month	32
From 2 to 3 months	6
From 4 to 6 months	9
From 7 to 12 months	1

The proportion of alcoholic patients was as follows:

Male	18·8 per cent.
Female	2·5 „

The number of escapes in 1890 was five (four males and one female) and ten in 1900.

Work. The proportion of workers varies from 60 to 70 per cent. of the aggregate.

Amusements. There exists in Bâle a Society for the assistance and care of the weak-minded, which made a grant in 1900 of 1,196 francs (nearly £48) for the provision of some amusements to the patients. In some of the buildings there are pianos, games, and in some of the gardens bowls and gymnastic apparatus. There is a library of books for the patients and a hall for entertainments and special functions.

Dietary. (See Chapter xvii.) The alcoholic sufferers practice total abstinence. The other patients have beer or wine.

The cost of the beverages is:

	fr.	c.
White wine	4,016	60
Red wine	1,932	45
Bottled wine	76	85
Beer	891	05
Cognac and rum	34	55
	6,951	50
	-£278.	

The meals and victuals are all conveyed in closed wagonettes along a light Decauville tramway.

Dress. The officers and attendants do not wear uniform any more than the patients.

Precaution against fire. The precautions adopted do not seem to call for special note.

Watchmen. For every division there are two night watchmen; one for the first half and the other for the second half of the night.

Family visits. Relations may visit the patients once a week, or any day (between 10 and 11 a.m., and 2 and 4 p.m) in the parlour, after obtaining the sanction of the doctor. The boarders see their family in a special pavilion reserved for the purpose.

Religious Service.—This is held in a special chapel for patients belonging to the reformed faith. The Catholics attend the nearest church of their own faith.

Regulations.—We append some notes on the regulations (1886) of the Bâle Asylum, respecting the chief medical officer.

The director is the agent and representative of the supervising committee, under whose control he directs the establishment. He is to devote all his time to the institutions and to his professional duties. He is not to practice outside the asylum, with the exception that he is allowed to attend and give consultations, provided that this is done without prejudice to his official duties. He must inspect the whole of the establishment, and see every patient at least once a day. Besides his salary of 4,000 francs (£160), to which must be added his allowance as professor of psychology in the university, he has a residence, with garden, fuel, light, and washing for himself and his family. It is important to note that the chief medical officer is nominated for a period of six years, but his appointment may be renewed. A similar rule obtains at Schaffhausen and in other cantons. We must recollect that in Switzerland the organisation of every asylum may differ widely in different cantons, owing to the autonomy enjoyed by each canton. The federal law is silent as regards the treatment of the insane.

Here are some extracts from the rules as to the organisation of the asylum (1886): The asylum receives insane, idiots, epileptics, curable and incurable.

Its duties are controlled by a supervising committee of five members, nominated for three years by the Government Council, on the recommendation of the Department of Health.

The director of the asylum has a consultative voice; he reports every fortnight to the Committee, notifying the admissions and discharges.

There are three categories of patients:—

1*st class.*—The boarders have each a private room. The lowest prices charged *per diem* are:—
For patients from the canton of Bâle, 5 francs.
For patients from other parts of Switzerland, 7 francs, 50 cents.
For foreigners, 10 francs.

2*nd class.*—The number of boarders in each room is from two to four.
The lowest prices are:—
For those from the Bâle Canton, 3 francs.
For those from other cantons, 3 francs, 75 cents.
For foreigners, 5 francs.

3*rd class* (which also includes poor persons).
For those from the Bâle canton, 1 franc, 50 cents.
For those from other cantons, 2 francs.
From foreigners, 2 francs, 50 cents.

The poor are taken in gratuitously. Those possessing a certain amount of education can be placed in the second class.

Requests for admission of a patient must be accompanied by (*a*) proof of the identity and place of origin of the patient and by (*b*) a medical statement furnishing information required by the asylum. Every patient must have a suitable supply of clothing, either new or but little worn.

The request for admission contains an undertaking on behalf of the applicant to pay the charges for the patient every three months in advance.

Another document requiring to be furnished is a certificate from the president of the municipality respecting the private means and resources of the patient, and of those who have signed the engagement on his behalf.

From the Report of the Director for 1900 one gathers that the establishment is composed of:—

One director or chief medical officer.
Three assistant medical officers (*Hilfsarzte*).
One steward or bursar.
One assistant bursar.
One engineer, one stoker.
One maid in charge of linen
One cook.
Two kitchen-maids.
One laundry-woman.
Two laundry-maids.
One ironing woman.
One chief male attendant.
Twenty-one male attendants or nurses.
Two chief female attendants.
Twenty-three female nurses.
One gardener.
One under gardener.
One porter.
One office boy or messenger
Three servants.
One tailor and one upholsterer who reside outside the asylum.

Admissions.—During the year 1900, 260 patients were admitted (137 male and 123 female).

The number of *discharges* was 216 (109 male and 107 female) of whom 34 patients had been placed by the police.

The Budget for 1900 was as follows:—

	francs.
Expenditure - - - -	258,066
Revenue - - - - -	240,678
Deficit - - - -	17,388 or £695

For the paying patients the receipts per diem and per head were—

	francs.	cents.
1st class - - - -	9	27
2nd class - - - -	3	63
3rd class - - - -	1	79

Complaints are made at the asylum of the too frequent change of the attendants. The wages of the latter are on an average 48 francs per month, without any allowance for dress.

The director, Professor Wille, delivers every Thursday a clinical lesson at the asylum, and a theoretical course every Monday at 6 at the School of Medicine. He is seconded by another doctor and two assistants. This collaboration is valuable, each of the under doctors being conversant with and responsible for his own special subject. This (according to Dr. Sérieux) is different from the practice in France, where the special functions of the assistants are very limited. The Swiss plan, he adds, is far preferable. The assistants are not necessarily of Swiss nationality, and one was a young lady doctor at the time of the visit.

The asylum has not a dispenser and druggist. A dentist of the town attends the patients. A scientific credit of £40 is voted every year in the budget.

University of Lausanne (Vaud Canton).

The Cantonal Asylum of Bois-du-Céry (Vaud Canton) has served since 1890 as psychological clinic. It is ten minutes by train from Lausanne at the station of Jouxteas.

It was opened in 1873, and has cost 3,000,000 of francs (£120,000). It stands on an eminence about 1,900 or 2,000 feet high with a grand view of the Lake of Geneva, the Alps, and the Jura. We need not enter into a detailed description of the different quarters; it partakes more of the nature of a barrack-like asylum, with but small regard for modern developments. Nevertheless, Professor Mahaim has known how to make the very best of his materials; he has conspicuously improved the management, the classification of the patients, and the organisation of the laboratories and the work-rooms. We note that at Céry all the autopsies are carried on, even those of the boarders.

There are 500 patients, and the medical staff consists of the director, M. Mahaim, the sub-director, Dr. Kohler, two assistants, and another. The sub-director is charged with the arrangements for the boarding and housing the patients and with the duty of observation; one of the

assistants is at the head of the male section, the other at the head of the female section. The other officer (*interne*) has no special sphere.

The psychological instruction includes in the winter half year a theoretical course of one hour and a half a week at the Lausanne University and a clinical course of two hours at the asylum; in the summer half year there are two clinical courses a week, one of two hours, the other of an hour and a half duration. The number of students is thirty or so for the theoretical course and about fifteen for the clinical lectures.

The proportion of officers of the establishment is one for every 7·5 patients.

The night-watchers are two for the men's side, and three for the women; one female watches all the night.

The sections for continuous watching for both quiet and refractory patients are carefully arranged by Dr. Mahaim who has bestowed much thought thereon. They include bath rooms with w.c.'s, and arrangements for prolonged bathing. Covers of ticking are not used for the baths in the case of refractory patients, but simply a towel or cloth knotted around the bath.

Cellular isolation is exceptional, and, needless to say, restraint is not employed.

We have already noted deep-padded beds for refractory patients.

In the paralytic section, the patients rest upon seaweed covered with a waterproof cloth and swansdown calico or twill just as in the case of children. This plan is considered preferable to palliasses.

On the women's side arrangements for observation of refractory patients have recently been made, and since then the necessity of placing the new refractory patients in cells has not arisen. This section includes eight beds, two isolated rooms which can be easily kept under observation from the general hall; two permanent baths (a third is soon to be added); the windows are of thick glass. One or two nurses are on watch during the night and a third sleeps in a neighbouring room. This section is found exceedingly useful and ensures quiet nights to the patients of the second storey.

The female *gateuses* are, since 1901, put to bed systematically, and the beneficial effects of this treatment are beginning to be realised.

On the men's side, a carpenter's shop has been installed in the fourth section or division above the cells. This shop has been enlarged since 1901 and is devoted to various industries such as binding, basket and mat making, etc. For refractory or unquiet patients recently admitted a dormitory has been arranged in the clinical section with special means of inspection so that the other patients can sleep in comfort. These arrangements are, however, only provisional and will soon be put on an improved and permanent footing. The bed treatment has been extended by the addition of a dormitory to the observation section on the second floor. This dormitory is occupied by quiet patients who are incapable of working. Dressing rooms have been provided in several quarters for the patients to change their clothing and boots on returning from work.

Work. Every effort is devoted by M. Mahaim towards thorough organisation of work. Before his time the percentage of workers was very small (thirty men and forty women out of a total of 470). The proportion has now risen to 45 per cent. Nevertheless, the workers are not rewarded and do not even get rations of wine. On the other hand they do receive additional luxuries, such as effervescing lemonade, coffee, eggs and milk.*

A bookbinders' workshop has been started. In summer the women patients work and sew in the open air.

All the patients are subject to teetotal regimen.

In the asylum lemonade is made which takes the place of wine.

Boarders pay from four to five francs in the second class, and from eight to ten francs in the first.

The balance sheet for 1901 shows that the expenses were 489,724 francs, and the receipts 317,849 francs, leaving a deficit of 171,873 francs, or £6,874.

Taking into consideration the increase in the number of patients, the proportion of nurses has diminished since 1900, and is lower than the mean in other Swiss institutions, which is one for every seven patients.

* It might be interesting to inquire whether such an arrangement works better than the practice at Bâle, where beer and wine are supplied to the non-refractory inmates.

University of Geneva.

The Cantonal Asylum of Bel-Air, near Chênebourg (300 patients), serves as a psychological clinic.

Mental ailments and their treatment have been studied and taught at the Geneva University since 1876.

University of Berne.

The Cantonal Asylum of Waldau is used as a psychological clinic. It is about fifty minutes from Berne. Director Professor W. von Speyr. The clinic was inaugurated on the 23rd October, 1861.

University of Zurich.

The Cantonal Asylum of Burghölzli opened in 1870, serves as a psychological clinic. The medical director, Dr. Bleuler, is the professor of the clinic. At the time of our visit in 1894, Professor Forel and Dr. Delbruck, *privat. docent.*, were delivering six hours of lectures a week.

The number of patients in 1901 was 395 (189 male and 206 female). This asylum is devoted more especially to curable cases, chronic patients being transferred to the asylum ("d'hospitalisation") at Rheinau, which was opened in 1867 on an island in the Rhine and which contains 662 patients (307 male and 355 female).

Chapter XIV.

Colony Asylum of Mendrisio (Ticino Canton).

After twenty years of preparatory studies, inquiries, and diverse experiments, the cantonal authorities of Ticino decided to receive into one establishment the cantonal insane which were scattered in various asylums, the majority being in the Como Asylum. After having adopted the project in principle in 1892 the Grand Council of Ticino directed the Council of the State to choose the site and the plan on the 15th May, 1894; the choice of the site and the proposed plans were approved by the Grand Council, and on the 25th November a popular *referendum* confirmed the vote. The building was begun in the spring of 1895, and finished at the close of 1897. During the first six months of 1898 a supply of drinking water was brought from the foot of Mount Generoso, a distance of two kilometres, roads were made, hydrotherapeutic apparatus was installed, and all other necessary details were put in hand.

The building was opened on the 24th October, 1898. On the 31st August, 1899, there were 151 patients (eighty-five men and sixty-six women).

The asylum occupies a nearly pentagonal site of 202,000 square metres about 700 metres from the first houses of Mendrisio. The height is about 350 metres above sea level and the view very beautiful. The domain of the asylum is divided into two parts by a hillock, twenty-five metres in height (an ancient moraine proceeding from Monte Generoso); the northern part, about 62,000 square metres in extent, forms the cultivated area of the agricultural colony; in the southern part, 140,000 square metres, are scattered the buildings of the little village, which forms the asylum-colony of Mendrisio; it does not present the appearance or convey the idea of a house of detention or hospital, but of a village; there is no encircling wall, the limits of the domain are marked by an iron fence about 3 ft. 9 in. in height, and on the side of the road by a hedge. There are few gates.

The eight pavilions for the accommodation of the patients are divided in symmetrical fashion, but this symmetry is, so to speak, discreet and masked. The two pavilions of boarders are near the kitchen and the hillock referred to; further off are the two pavilions of the semi-refractory patients. The different pavilions are separated by gardens cultivated by the patients as well as by clumps of conifers. The director's and officers' building is situated about 100 yards from the entrance gate.

On the right of the entrance a large expanse of ground is devoted to kitchen garden cultivation.

The semi-refractory patients. The pavilion devoted to this class is the largest. It is divided into three sections almost independent of one another, each consisting of a general hall, a refectory, dormitories, w.c., dressing and washing rooms, bath rooms, and an office. (The section in the left has no bath room). The central part of the pavilion alone has an upper floor or storey; it is appropriated to the semi-refractory patients, properly so called; the number of beds is twenty with three nurses. The two wings are only ground floor buildings; one on the

right serves as an infirmary for twelve patients (two nurses and one on the left as a section for observation for the same number Altogether the building accommodates forty-six patients and seven nurses.

The superintendent of the pavilion resides on the first floor. The nurses sleep with the patients in the dormitories.

Pavilion for refractory cases. This building is divided theoretically into three sections: 1st, for ordinary insane cases with six cells in the central part of the building; 2nd, for boarders in the left wing; 3rd, for criminals with three cells, two of which are barred in accordance with the law. The total number of patients is twelve with four nurses.

This is the only pavilion surrounded by walls; the walls are over six feet in height and are topped with iron bars. There are two distinct gardens for the criminal lunatics and boarders respectively.

Pavilion for quiet cases. This is the only building with two storeys above the ground floor. On the latter there is a large hall for general use and work, a refectory, a bath room, a dining hall, and lavatories. On the first and second floors there are two large dormitories for a total number of forty patients, with two or four nurses, a dressing room, and an isolated room. The pavilion is surrounded by a garden bounded by a railing three feet high. The doors of the pavilion are kept open.

Pavilions for the boarders.—Each of these two pavilions has five rooms with one bed in each and two rooms with three beds; it can thus accommodate nine boarders and three nurses, one of the latter sleeping in a separate room. On the ground floor there is an isolation room, a sitting-room, a work room, a bath room, a dining room and lavatories.

On the first floor are the greater part of the boarders' rooms.

The Administrative building.—On the ground floor are the offices of the medical director, the assistant-director and secretary, the pharmacy, the board-room, a sitting room and recreation room. On the upper floor are the apartments of the medical director.

Kitchen.—This building has two entrances with a verandah to each. The equipment admits of 300 people being catered for. Part of the basement is utilized as a spacious refrigerating chamber.

Agricultural colony.—This is an old building converted so as to house twelve patients. It will soon be increased and adapted so as to receive forty to fifty workers on the farm which covers twenty-two hectares (41 acres) and has twenty cows.

Laundry.—The laundry has two entrances with two large verandahs. It has four large washing basins in tubs, a special basin, apparatus for bleaching by steam, a *calorifer* or drying apparatus on the first floor, a lift and drying lines.

On the first floor are the drying rooms, the linen and clothes cupboards and a sewing-room.

The basement rooms of the different pavilions are well arranged and lighted and can be used as workshops while the attics and lofts are spacious and could serve as store rooms.

Precautions against fire seem adequate: there is a main outside and a hydrant to each floor; the stairs are of granite.

Drainage.—A cemented conduit twenty inches in diameter conveys the used waters after traversing a distance of 465 metres into a reservoir, whence they pass through a conduit under the St. Gothard railway into the Laveggio, a feeder of Lake Lugano.

Baths.—Every pavilion and every section is provided with a bathroom with one or two baths of white stone, or red marble with douches, both shower and jet.

Heating.—All the buildings are heated with hot air except the pavilions for the refractory or unquiet cases, which are heated by low-pressure steam. The outlets or the hot air are placed about eight feet above the ground.

Flooring.—The parquet flooring is generally of American deal; beech and oak on asphalt is also used. In the bathroom and w.c.'s the floor is bituminized. The dining rooms are paved.

Windows.—The observation section and the pavilion for the restless and refractory, the Hitzig window already described, has been adopted (See Hille climi, Chapter VIII. pp.). In the other buildings the windows are of an ordinary type, but can be fastened with a key. They have casements at the top. The doors of the cells are of oak, and thick.

Ventilation.—All the rooms have two ventilating apertures, one close to the ground for disposal of vitiated air when the windows are shut, and the other about eight feet in height when the windows are open.* In the dormitories of both the restless and the quiet, the bulk of air for each person is from 35 to 40 cubic metres for each person. The cells of the more restless patients contain from 60 to 66 cubic metres. The rooms of the boarders have 65 cubic metres for each bed.

Lighting.—Pending electric installation petroleum is used.

Beds.—The beds, which cost forty francs each, are of bent iron with wire mattress. They also have two mattresses of wool and vegetable stuffing. In some of the cells the beds are iron; in others they have been replaced by palliasses on which is placed a wool mattress or sea-weed. Those who are liable to spoil their bedding have mattresses divided into three parts and rubber sheeting.

Furniture.—This is generally in pitch-pine; wardrobes are placed in the different pavilions. The dining rooms have small tables; the infirmaries have night tables.

The asylum has a laboratory, a library and apparatus for electrical therapeutic treatment. Every building is united with the main administrative building by telephone.

The total cost of the institutions has been 856,946 francs, or £34,277. It is administered under the authority of the Council of the State, through the medium of a special committee composed of the State Councillor and Director of Hygiene, who acts as President, two delegates of the Council of the State, a member of the Cantonal Sanitary Committee and a delegate from the municipality of Mendrisio.

The receipts of the asylum are derived from the payments on behalf of the patients., a tithe of the receipts from the alcohol monopoly and in case of deficit a contribution from the canton.

The *personnel* or establishment consists of——

One medical director.
One assistant medical director.
One secretary and one assistant medical director.
One superintendent, male.
Fifteen nurses, male.
One superintendent, female.
Fourteen nurses, female.
Three sisters for the store room, kitchen and wardrobe.
One kitchen maid.
One laundress.
Two doorkeepers.
One gardener.
One oddman.

The male nurses receive 25 francs or £1 a month, during the first six months; they are then gradually promoted to a maximum of 65 francs (£2 12s. 6d.). The female nurses receive from 21 francs to 45 francs, the maximum wage being attained in four years. The nurses receive some articles of clothing, but they do not wear uniform, the men have twenty-two hours off every week and the women half a day.

There are two classes of patients (*malades*): for the first class (boarders) the charge is 3 francs, at least *per diem*, and 5 francs for Swiss who do not belong to the Ticino canton; the second class is for patients who show a certificate of restricted means, the pension charge of 1 franc is paid by the family or the commune.

Dietary.—This seems fairly liberal, and includes wine.

Clothing.—All the patients bring their own wardrobe; if not, the asylum authorities purchase what is required at the cost of the family or commune (except in the case of those who tear up their clothing).

* There is no information to show how and whence the pure air is derived when the windows are shut.

Absence of restraint is the rule. The use of narcotics and sleeping draughts is reduced to a minimum. Prolonged baths are much in favour. The baths for the more refractory patients are provided with wooden covers, but cloths are to be substituted for these.

The proportion of nurses to every patient is one to three in the pavilion for the unquiet or agitated; in the section of observation and the less restless the proportion is one to seven.

The arrangements for work are very simple in the female division, the patients work in all the quarters.

The men work in the fields and help in the general work of the asylum, those who work being given an extra ration of wine and lemonade, while those of the second class receive a ration of tobacco and cigars. The patients are supplied with diverse games, books, newspapers and a piano.

The medical director and his deputy, the secretary and his assistant, are nominated every five years by the Council of the State on the recommendation of the Administrative Committee.

The director receives from 3,000 to 4,500 francs (£120 to £180) and his deputy from 1,800 to 2,500 francs (£72 to £100).

During 1901, 133 patients (seventy-three male and sixty female) were admitted, which added to 172 present in the 31st December, 1900, made a total of 305 (175 male and 130 female). During the same twelve months, eighty-eight were discharged and thirty-one died, leaving 186 persons on the 31st December, 1901.

The successful cases from 30 per cent., and those whose improvement has been effected, 15 per cent. of the total number of admissions.

The proportion of insane to the general population of the Ticino canton is as 1 to 1,460.

In conclusion the author, Dr. Sérieux, remarks that the application of this open door system and the absence of restraint, the scattered form of the various "pavilions" or buildings after the manner of a village, the absence of walls and enclosed corridors are characteristics which help to make Mendrisio the most interesting institution in Switzerland.

Switzerland.

Legislation.—There is no federal law in Switzerland as to the insane, that is to say, there is no uniform law for all the cantons of the confederacy. The cantons which have a law on the subject are few:—Neufchatel, Geneva, and Vaud being noticeable in this respect.

The "Société des aliénistes Suisses" has occupied itself for some time in considering the matter. It has divided the task incumbent upon it into certain principles; it has formulated certain propositions regarding the insane so that they should be borne in mind in the federal code and is preparing to study closely the position of the insane in respect of the civil laws.

The fruit of the society's labours appeared in 1895 in the shape of a memorandum serving as a basis for a Bill or *projet de loi*. It provides for the appointment of a commission of three who exercise the necessary control. It also supplies the necessary definitions, among which that of what constitutes an insane person seems important enough to quote here:—

(*a*) All persons affected with mental trouble, whether congenital or acquired.

(*b*) All persons, who from an abnormal predisposition which even may not present a grave want of intelligence, have morbid impulses and cravings or indications or show considerable moral *Lacunæ*.

(*c*) All victims of prolonged use of narcotic poisoning, especially alcohol, morphia, etc. Whenever such persons, in consequence of their condition are incapable of governing themselves or respecting the rights of others, that is to say, when, in their own interests, they have need of care and protection, or when there is a danger of their doing grave mischief to others.

[*Note.*—It is not stated what has become of this *projet de loi*, which consists of eleven sections and seems fairly exhaustive. From this one may gather that no legislative progress has been made with it.]

The canton of Vaud has since 1901 a cantonal law respecting insane persons, due in great measure to the initiation of Professor Mahaim, of Lousanne. In the canton of Geneva there are two laws regarding the insane, one of 1895, *la loi sur le régime des aliénés*, and one of 1900, *la loi sur l'organisation de l'assistance publique*. The first of the two is solely for the purpose of facilitating admissions to the Bel-Air institution. Not only private establishments can be closed at any time, without circumlocution, by an order of the Council of the State, but the placing of an insane person in an institution (*interner un malade*) may be done *on the declaration of a single doctor*, whose certificate must be dated less than eight days beforehand. Art. 2 of the law enacts formally that epileptics, alcoholic, and generally all patients whose mental condition might be such as to compromise public security, decency, and tranquility are amenable to the provisions of the law.

[The detailed regulations in force at Céry and at Bâle are given at length in Dr. Sérieux's book but do not seem to call for specific notice here.]

Chapter XVIII.

New Methods of Treatment of Mental Maladies in Vogue in Foreign Asylums.

It is difficult to pass over in silence some therapeutic modes of treatment in foreign asylums. Speaking generally one must mention the system of non-restraint, the open doors, the almost complete suppression of cellular isolation, the tendency to abandon narcotics, the treatment by repose in bed and by the permanent bath. Several of these methods outside of their importance from a medical point of view, have necessitated considerable modifications in the institutions.

The belief in the incurability of mental ailments, although disproved every day by experience, is nevertheless very undisproved among the public and even among many doctors. Still more singular, this erroneous conviction appears to be shared by certain psychological experts who look upon all insane as "amputated of their brain." This prejudice has had deplorable consequences, and if the help and treatment of the insane are at present so deficient in France it must be attributed in great measure to the prevalency of inexact ideas generally accepted. For a long time the attention of the greater part of the doctors was taken up less by therapeutic processes susceptible of being applied to the care of acute patients than by the means of placing the far larger group of chronic cases, incurables, and convalescents in the best condition of physical and moral hygiene. *Work* furnished excellent results in this direction; it has had the double advantage of utilising cases till then considered as hopeless or useless and diminishing the cost of maintenance.

From this reform the application of the "open door" was bound to follow, and the transformation of the medical prison of yesterday into a free agricultural colony was only a question of time. But we must repeat it was above all the incurables, the chronics and the convalescents who were destined to benefit by the manifold and clear advantages of work. With regard to the acutely insane and the curable cases—the most interesting without doubt—as they were deemed scarcely fit for the only therapeutic agency then deemed efficacious, *i.e.*, work—they were more or less left out of sight.

At the end of the eighteenth century, the insane were treated in the hospitals like ordinary patients; they were generally left in bed in the greatest promiscuity, deprived of air, light and exercise.

It seems unnecessary to review the gradual reforms introduced by Pinel, Esquirol and others, whose labours are mentioned by Dr. Sérieux, but it is worth noting what he says as to the beneficial effects of work as noted by himself. He says—

"In all the foreign asylums which we have visited—especially in the 'colony asylums'—the proportion of patients who work is large. Everywhere a capital importance is attached to work and above all, to agricultural work. We have seen in diverse 'colony asylums' cases of patients formerly inert, dull or stupid, looked upon either as completely out of their mind and incapable of being usefully occupied or as quite dangerous, who by work in the open air have been literally transformed. At the Zurich Asylum, M. Forel has, as we have already said, converted the greater part of the halls and reception rooms into workshops."

At the Gabersee Asylum, the proportion of workers is 80 per cent., at Bâle 60 to 70 per cent., at Colditz 43 per cent., and at Reggio 50 per cent. At the Burghœlzli

out of 170 male patients, of whom thirty-four are boarders, sixty-six are occupied with different labours, viz., twenty-nine on cultivation, twenty-eight on services connected with the work of the institution, and nine are in workshops.

Work being an active therapeutic and hygienic agent, there is no reason why even the paying patients should not benefit from it. At Alt Scherbitz even the boarders are compelled to work at gardening and such like. In the latter asylum the day's work consists of eight and a-half hours. It begins at 6 a.m. and goes on to 11 a.m., and afterwards from 1 p m to 6 p.m. or 7 p.m., according to the season, with several intervals for rest.

In the Céry Asylum all the efforts of Professor Mahaim have been directed towards improved organisation of arrangements for work. Before his time the proportion of workers was low, *i.e.*, thirty men and forty women out of 470 patients, or 14·8 per cent., while now the percentage is 45. Nevertheless, the workers receive neither wage nor even a ration of wine, only small alimentary luxuries.

In the Rhine asylums the proportion of workers varies from 50 to 65 per cent.

In the Seine asylums the proportion of workers is about a third of the aggregate, or 34 per cent., which contrasts unfavourably with the 50 per cent. and even higher figures in the majority of the non-French asylums referred to and inspected by Dr. Sérieux and his colleagues. But it is only fair to point out that the Seine authorities transfer to departmental institutions the chronic cases which elsewhere supply the greater part of the workers.

Nevertheless, work is not a panacea, and the acutely insane who are not susceptible to this method of treatment have been sacrificed to the chronic worker. The consequence is that in some quarters work has been regarded as a basis for the treatment of mental ailment. In some asylums, again, work has come to be regarded as an end rather than a means, and inspectors have had to remind the authorities that such work must not be regarded as a means of increasing the resources of the establishment, but rather as a means of distraction and treatment. In other quarters it has been lost sight of that an asylum is a *hospital for the treatment of brain maladies.*

If the pessimism of some doctors with regard to the result of psychological treatment is justified in many chronic cases, it is no longer the same with regard to acute mental ailments. Numerous trustworthy statistical researches prove that in about 60 per cent. treatment is successful and the healing attained. But certain hygienic methods like work, so valuable in the case of the chronic insane, and of those who are physically capable and strong, are inapplicable in the case of those whose mental ailment is acute. The latter are, as a rule, closely connected with bodily troubles, such as, for example, toxic delirium, psychic puerperal ailments, mental confusion, acute hallucinatory delirium, post-convulsive delirium (hysteria and epilepsy), maniacal and melancholic conditions, periodical psychic attacks, and precocious dementia; to these must be added those acute episodes which come in the course of chronic conditions (general paralysis, dementia and systematised delirium). Patients attacked by attacks of this sort must be considered as sick and not as infirm, and the care which they require is purely medical. It is thus erroneous to maintain that the treatment of mental maladies is reduced to a mere question of work.

Bed Treatment.—Amid various therapeutic methods applicable to psychic patients, *clinothérapie* (*Bettbehandlung*), a thing still little used in France, has been used with great advantage in Germany for over thirty years. It fills a clear void in the list of treatments, because it is precisely applicable to those cases which cannot be benefited by work. Dr. Sérieux considers its development marks a great advance in the science of mental therapeutics.

This bed treatment is advisable when the brain and the whole system require repose. In acute psychic cases, what ought in the first place to be considered by the clinic observer and the therapeutist is the state of waste (*épuisement*) that has been set up in the brain and organism, through agitation, insomnia, inanition. This demands physical as well as psychic rest and the bed-treatment supplies this want.

Weir Mitchell considers the method as particularly applicable in cases of weakness, waste, anæmia, and emaciation. Professor Ludwig Meyer, of Göttingen, after thirty-five years' experience of this treatment, points out that it is in the physical symptoms that one must look for indications of the length of time for which the patient must remain in bed. He adds that the mental symptoms benefit largely from rest. (Dr. Sérieux elaborates this point with much earnestness and detail, p. 626.)

In several of the foreign asylums an excellent practice is in vogue; all cases on admission, after being bathed and having a change of linen, are put to bed for a few days at least.

Among other results the bed treatment conduces to the modification and eventual disuse of "prison asylums," a system now generally condemned, and the substitution of hospitals for the treatment of acute cases, of agricultural colonies, of family assistance, and of asylums (*hospices*) for convalescents, intermittents, and chronic cases, and incurables.

The bed treatment thus helps to raise the insane to the rank and dignity of the sick (*malades*), a theory laid down nearly a century ago by Pinel.

The permanent bath treatment.—When the delegation visited Heidelberg they were much interested in this treatment adopted by Professor Emile Kraepelin in paralytic (?) cases. (*See* Chapter VIII. for details of the bath system at Heidelberg.)

For a long time in the majority of French and foreign asylums baths more or less prolonged have been employed to calm down the paroxysms of maniac intermittent and general paralytic, people of confused reason, etc. Esquinoc advised tepid rather of two, three and four hours repeated two or three times a day. Dr. Turck (1845) recommended the use in acute cases of tepid bath lasting over thirty or forty hours. Various modifications of this treatment have been resorted to at various times up to Professor Kraepelin's experiment in 1893. He appears to have favoured on the whole baths of much longer duration: at the time of the visit of the delegation to Heidelberg there were some patients undergoing a six months, twelve months and even eighteen months exercise of permanent bathing. The bath rooms, which did not contain more than four baths apiece, were admirably fitted up and organised. No form of restraint was in use, not even a cover in the form of a sheet, as in many of the Seine baths.

Constant supervision was of such an essential feature; the diet of the patients was also most closely watched, for refusal or diminution of food would have an unfavourable symptom. On the whole, the appetite of the patients was excellent and their weight increased; often enough the course of baths had the effect of preventing refusal of food; often during the night milk and bread and butter are supplied to the patients.

According to the Heidelberg professor, there is no treatment which yields results comparable with those of the permanent bath for maniacs, excited paralytics and other kindred cases. At first it is rather difficult to get the patients to remain in the bath, but with hyoscin or sulphonal administered during the first few days the patient becomes as a rule sufficiently calm to induce him to remain permanently in the bath.

At the congress of German doctors interested in the treatment of the insane held at Carlsruhe in November, 1901, M. Kraepelin, M. Alzheimer of Frankfort entered into detail, with regard to the application and results of the treatment of the permanent bath and gave most favourable accounts. At the Heidelberg Conference of 1898 other authorities gave equally satisfactory testimony. The period of treatment varies considerably, and in some cases is prolonged for more than a twelvemonth; the temperature of the water is kept at 34° and 35°C., while with anæmic or debilitated subjects the temperature is raised to 36°C.

Packing or enveloping the patient in sheets to a temperature of from 33° to 35°C. is an excellent means of inducing calm and slumber; with restless paralytics who suffer from sleeplessness this treatment often has surprisingly good results. Those that are sick generally prefer baths, for by this means they can remain in bed and in their room. The packing process has not only the most favourable effect on sleep, but especially on the appetite, and its results are even better than the baths.

The only disadvantage that can be alleged against the treatment is that it requires more assistants and employes to carry it out. M. Alter in his establishment has one nurse for every twenty-four patients.

The suppression of mechanical means of restraint began in 1839 with Dr. John Conolly who put into practice the principles laid down by Pinel. Dr. Sérieux traces at pages 634 and 635 the historical development of this idea as seen in the Lunacy Acts Amendment Act in the United Kingdom and its adoption to a greater or less degree in various Continental countries. Non-restraint is the rule in Germany and Switzerland.

The suppression of cellular isolation.—This is another form of restraint which is being abandoned more and more. It has often been formally condemned in France, but unfortunately in a number of asylums the practice has to be adhered to owing to the insufficiency of the staff.

The advantage of this system and its supposed disadvantages are reviewed by the author at pages 637 to 641. Some of the more important evils of the isolation system are the terrible habits that it induces. Dr. Krenson made an examination of fifty German and Swiss asylums and found that the mean proportion was the isolation chamber for every 10·7 patients. At page 642 he accepts 11 per cent. as the most convenient proportion and laid down certain structural essentials for sick rooms.

Pharmaceutic treatment.—Of late years there has been a strong movement against the abuse of hypnotic drugs as a means of calming restless or refactory patients, recourse having been had instead to means already referred to, such as baths of more or less extended duration, packing in sheets, bed treatment and a liberal diet; what is called *optical isolation* by means of blinds, etc., has also been practiced. It is very rarely now in cases of violent and permanent agitation that recourse has to be had to soothing drugs or temporary isolation in cells. In the latter case the door of the cell must be kept open to facilitate surveillance.

Opium is used in melancholic cases in some Continental asylums; *alcohol*, either in the form of beer or grog, has been considered an excellent soporific in cases of insomnia due to excessive excitability of brain. It has also a calming effect in encouraging slumber in anguish, hysteria, neurasthenia, senile dementia and insomnia. Alcohol, in the form of cognac, is very efficacious in the delirium of collapses, especially when nourishment is refused, grave agitation and weakness of the pulse. Alcoholic drink as a beverage he is absolutely opposed to.

Abstinence from alcoholic drinks.—It is in England, Dr. Sérieux believes, that abstinence was first introduced. From the time that Mr. Pritchard Davies substituted water for ale, as a beverage, in his asylum, he found that a calming and quieting agent began to prevail, without the use of hypnotic drugs; one signal proof of this was afforded by increase of weight in the patients. In 1884 according to Hack Tuke's researches fifty asylums out of 100 were found to have done away with beer as a beverage. In thirty of them the abolition yielded excellent results, especially from the point of view of discipline and good order. In eight the change did not exercise appreciable influence on the physical and mental condition of the patients. Only one doctor found the abolition hurtful.

Various instances both in the United Kingdom and on the Continent are cited by Dr. Sérieux. He states that in French asylums abstinence is not sufficiently practised: this has been pointed out by Drs. Dericq and Toy.

Treatment of those who Soil their Bed-linen.—Various expedients for dealing with this evil are mentioned, but no very decided conclusion appears to have been arrived at.

Amusements.—The means of distraction offered to the patients in the French departmental asylums appear to Dr. Sérieux to be altogether insufficient. He thinks fêtes or holidays ought to be given to them every week or fortnight, while the programme of the same could be changed with very little trouble; songs, choruses, music, dancing, recitations, excursions in the neighbourhood, acrobatic feats, legerdemain, shadow performances, magic lantern, etc. At the Vienna asylum the sum voted for amusements was 2,060 francs in 1891 and fourteen entertainments (fêtes) were given. At the Zurich asylum there is a musical entertainment every Friday; five grand concerts and rustic or garden parties, two theatrical performances, and four excursions in the year. Other instances of similar opportunities for distraction are given at Ybbs (Austria) and Klostemenburg.

Dr. Sérieux remarks that outside promenades are generally too much neglected in some of the French asylums, although nothing gives the insane more pleasure than going outside the precincts of the asylum for a few hours. In many institutions the insane are never permitted to go into the outer world. The parks attached to some of the French institutions are not used as they should be in this respect.

At Zurich patients of every division were seen every other day walking about in the spacious park and grounds under the care of nurses, male and female.

Billiards.—These are also wanting in the French departmental asylums, though at Alt Scherbitz even the poor insane are allowed to amuse themselve in this way. In the yards of foreign asylums bowls and gymnastic apparatus are to be seen.

Reading Room.—Some of the French asylums have libraries but not reading rooms where the patients can read in comfort and look at the illustrated and political papers. Instead of forbidding the reading of newspapers, Dr. Sérieux would like them to be regularly taken in and read.

At Alt Scherbitz, Dusseldorf, and Kierling (near Vienna) newspapers are freely taken in.

Chapter XIX.

After Care Societies in Germany, Switzerland and Italy.

There are fifteen societies of this sort in Germany, the oldest being founded at Wiesbaden in 1829. The others are in Alsace, Lower Bavaria, Westphalia, Baden, Branenburg, Munich, Hesse, Silesia, Klingenmunster, Dusseldorf, Eichberg, and the Rhine Province. The greater part of these societies are very prosperous by reason both of the numbers of their adherents and the sums they dispose of. For instance, the Dusseldorf Society, founded in 1884, had in 1898 a capital of 43,800 marks and 1,245 members, having more than doubled its numbers in six years. In the year 1900 £220 was distributed. The sums varied as a rule between £1 and £1 5s.; the highest was £3 4s., and the number of persons assisted was 168. From year to year the prosperity of the society has gone on increasing till the adherents in 1900 numbered 1,412.

The Hesse Patronage Society at its jubilee in 1899 published a report showing that the total amount of its subscriptions during the five and twenty years was 264,370 marks (£13,218). Special attention is drawn to the very large proportion of subscribers and donors which in 1898 was no fewer than 42,610 out of a total population of 1,000,900 in the whole of the Grand Duchy. After printing 50,000 copies of the annual report for 1898-99 the number of donors increased by 8,333. In the same year the receipts were 36,023 marks and the expenses 33,482 marks. In the course of one year assistance was given to—

Eighty-two insane persons soon after their discharge.
Fourteen insane persons at the time of their discharge.
Eighteen insane persons during their sojourn in the asylum and to
Nineteen parents or relations of patients.

The total of the sums thus distributed during the year was 18,000 francs (£720).

The patronage society for assisting the patients discharged from the asylum at Stephansfeld (Alsace) distributed in 1900 aid amounting to more than £40 to thirty-five patients. The sale of post-cards, illustrated with views of the asylum, yielded a profit of more than £5. The capital of the society is £1,320.

Recently a new society has been started, not for the purpose of assisting so much the discharged inmates of a particular asylum as for centralising the study of all questions coming within the scope of patronage societies covering the entire Rhine province, which contains six asylums for the insane. A sum of £100 was voted for preliminary expenses connected with the formation of this society.

The Statutes of several of these German societies are reproduced *in extenso* by Dr. Sérieux at pages 652–661, but there appears to be no very special feature connected with their organisation deserving note. The scope of assistance rendered to the patients, and, in some cases, to their

parents, is wide, according to the discretion of the Committee of each society, and a minimum subscription confers membership. The notable fact appears to be the ready response made to appeals for both personal co-operation and funds.

Switzerland.

In Switzerland there are ten patronage societies for the weak-minded.

The Zurich Society was started in 1894. As its objects, though brief, are interesting, they may be given here.

1. To help the weak-minded who emerge from the canton asylums either cured or improved by procuring them work, in giving them help in the form of money, food or clothing, gratuitous medical assistance and facilitate and procure the admission into an asylum of fresh cases in good time so as to admit of their being attended to.

2. To help those who are not paupers to pay for their treatment and sojourn.

3. To circulate more exact ideas as to the nature of mental maladies and the means necessary to cope with them and to refute popular prejudices.

4. To develop and enlarge the grant of assistance to the weak-minded in its most liberal form and to combat alcoholism.

The members of the society subscribe 2 francs annually as a minimum. On the 15th March, 1894, the number of members was 568. The ordinary grant is 20 francs, but certain patients worthy of exceptional encouragement have more than once received 40, 50, and 100 francs. In the same year 170 discharged patients were assisted.

There are other like societies for the canton of Bale and for the canton of Vaud (at Lausanne). The following circular issued by the director at Céry gives a good idea of the way in which helpers are obtained:—

Céry,
August, 1892.

SIR,—We take the liberty of drawing your attention to the existence of the Society for the After-care of the Weak-minded (Cercle de patronage des aliénés). Its object is to disseminate among the public healthy ideas on the nature and causes of mental alienation, to refute numerous prejudices prevailing against the weak-minded and their asylums, to come to the help of poor families, in which there is a case of mental alienation, by facilitating the admission of the afflicted person into an asylum before he has done anything to ruin his family or committed a crime. Lastly and chiefly, the Society comes to the aid of convalescent patients whose prolonged detention in an asylum might prejudice their complete recovery, but who have need in order to enable them to re-enter practical everyday life, without the risk of relapse, of help in the struggle for existence; it prevents their becoming the victim of material difficulties such as fruitless endeavours to find work. The Society obtains them work, tools, and in cases of need small gifts of money, clothes and sustenance. It also sets its face resolutely against the spread of alcoholism, which of itself is the cause of a quarter of the insanity in the Swiss asylums.

Societies of this nature have been founded in nearly all other cantons of Switzerland and constitute a huge material and moral benefit. Tens of thousands of francs are distributed by them as help, they lend their support to legislative reforms and protect the insane from becoming the prey of unscrupulous persons.

[The above concludes with the usual appeal for subscriptions, the minimum being 2 francs per annum.]

Italy.

The Patronage Society for the assistance and after-care of patients discharged from the Reggio-Emilia Asylum was founded at Reggio in 1874 on the initiative of Professor Livi. The capital of this society on the 1st January, 1900, was 31,197 francs and the sums granted vary between 10 and 20 francs per month.

CHAPTER XX.

THE ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO THE ACUTE LUNATICS, CHRONIC LUNATICS, NERVOUS AND EPILEPTICS, IDIOTS AND INEBRIATES IN GERMANY AND SWITZERLAND.

Previous reference has been made to the tendency in foreign countries to create special institutions for each category or class of mental disorders. Chapters XIII. and XIV. treat of those asylum colonies which are double establishments, comprising a hospital for the treatment of invalids and those actually ailing and a colony for chronic patients and convalescents. Mention has also been made of special institutions for (1) those who have become out of their minds while undergoing a sentence, (2) insane persons who have committed crimes, (3) wrong-doers with taints of degeneration and a feeble sense of responsibility. Family assistance has also been referred to (Ch. I.). The question of city or urban hospitals for the immediate treatment of patients (already touched on in connection with psychological clinics in university towns) remains to be considered, as well as that of popular sanatoria for nervous patients, asylums for the chronic insane, colony asylums for epileptics, institutions for idiots and homes for inebriates.

Urban Hospitals for the Insane.

The great advantages derived by the university towns from their psychological clinics, not only from the educational point of view, but also considered from the standpoint of immediate treatment, have drawn attention to the need of hospitals for acute cases in the midst of cities.

M. Sioli, of Frankfort, in his remarks to the Congress held there in 1900, pointed out that:—

1. In provincial asylums, and particularly those recruited from rural districts, the proportion of admissions is three for every 10,000 inhabitants. In great urban districts or cities (such as Berlin, Breslau, Frankfort) the proportion rises to 15 to 20 per cent. per 10,000. In towns with a population of from 200,000 to 300,000 inhabitants provision must be made for 500 to 600 admissions per annum; those that do not boast 100,000 inhabitants will require 100 to 200 admissions. Regard must be had not only to the number of the population but also its density and social conditions, these last factors increasing the proportion of acute cases necessitating treatment.

2. These cases—the proportion of which is much lower in country districts—is composed of the following proportions:—

25 per cent. Alcoholic cases.
25 „ „ Organic mental maladies (general paralysis, senile dementia)
12½ „ „ Epileptic and hysterical cases.
12½ „ „ Imbeciles and degenerates.

The sick and ailing among these different groups are relatively few in the rural districts, while in the towns they furnish two-thirds of the admissions. The remaining 25 per cent. consists of simple psychological affections, which in most cases develop on degenerated or worn out soil.

3. In large towns without hospitals for the insane, the greater part of those requiring immediate care are received provisionally in police stations, alms houses (hospices), and hospital cells.

4. When the requisite assistance can be supplied in a suitable centre, M. Sioli shows that the half of the patients admitted can be set at liberty after six to eight weeks of treatment. After four to five months two-thirds of those admitted are discharged; the remaining third can be transferred to an asylum.

5. It is a prejudice to imagine that the transfer of curable cases to an asylum exercises an unfavourable influence on the patients.

6. The urban hospital must not be situated an hour by train or even by coach from the town. It must not be further off than the other hospitals; the taking off to hospital of excited lunatics, often unconscious or in delirium, or a patient who may have endeavoured to commit suicide, is a matter as difficult and urgent as in the case of other patients, such as wounded people, for instance. Railways, cabs, and electric trams not being available for the conveyance of such case, an ambulance is necessary.

7. Even in the smaller hospitals such as those containing forty to fifty beds a practical classification of patients can be effected on the lines of the following:—

(*a*) Tranquil patients (melancholy cases).
(*b*) Paralytic (senile, etc.)
(*c*) Unquiet cases (*agités*).

This last class can be made very small and reserved for very excitable cases. The hospital should be

divided into "pavilions" and the open door system observed.

8. For towns whose population reaches or only slightly exceeds 100,000 inhabitants, a special quarter or department consisting of two pavilions, with an aggregate of forty beds should be annexed to the hospital. This would provide for 200 admissions in the year, the period of detention of the patients not exceeding three or four months. If a longer treatment should be necessary the patients would be transferred to a provincial asylum. The transfer could be effected sooner in chronic cases. For larger towns M. Sioli considers four "pavilions" necessary, with a total of from sixty to eighty beds.

With regard to the state of the "observation cells" in the French hospitals, Dr. Sérieux quotes some shocking particulars as of quite recent occurrence, showing the urgent need of special urban hospitals suitable for the immediate reception of mental cases.

Popular Sanatoria for Nervous Patients.

The idea of constructing sanatoria for the care of nervous patients, particularly those of slender means, has appealed to many authorities of late years. Cases of this sort cannot be tested at home; they require change of centre and change of surroundings and special care such as are given in institutions of this character for the well-to-do. The conditions of modern life tend to increase such cases day by day; employees, people in trade, workmen even being attacked by neurasthenia, hypochondria, hysteria and other neuropathic maladies.

Messrs. Pereth and Hoffmann have formulated their recommendations in this direction, which are set forth by Dr. Sérieux at pages 687 and 688. In the Grand Duchy of Baden the foundation of such an institution has been decided on. The special sanatorium will be situated in the neighbourhood of the Illenau asylum. It is chiefly for indigent cases, but some paying patients will also be admitted to deprive the sanatorium of the character of a pauper establishment. The period of treatment will be from one to four months, and the charge from two to four marks a day.

In Berlin a philanthropic society has been formed since 1898 with the view of creating a sanatorium for nervous ailments. The Hans Schönow Institution erected on a domain of seven hectares is surrounded by fields and woods; it consists of two pavilions for patients and a building for the staff and for general services. The boarders are divided into five classes. The mean charge is five francs a day, which can be reduced to two francs fifty cents. and even less in certain cases.

In Saxony, in the Rhine Province, in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, at Frankfort, and in Switzerland similar establishments are intended to be started. The town of Frankfort on the Main has voted a sum of half a million francs (£20,000) for building six villas for nervous cases.

The province of Hanova has voted 290,000 marks (£14,500) for the purchase of land near Göttingen for a popular sanatorium with seventy-five beds. The majority of the patients pay 2s. a day. This, the first provincial sanatorium for nervous cases, was to have been opened in October, 1903.

A very rapid glance at other descriptions of institution must here suffice.

For chronic insane cases one may note the asylums (*Kreispflegeanstalten*) in the Grand Duchy of Baden, which have been reorganised of late years. These are not founded by the State but by the arrondissements of the Grand Duchy and mark real progress when compared with the poor houses (*Armenhausen*). The object of these institutions is not to supplement the State asylums, but to gather together the sick who cannot be properly looked after in their own families.

Colony asylums for epileptics also exist in Germany, and have proved of real benefit in conferring the advantages of the open door and of a colony on suitable cases One of these is at Wuhlgarten (Berlin) and others at Hochweitzschen, in Saxony, Potsdam, and Bielefeld in Westphalia.

For idiots, etc., there are numreous establishments in Prussia, but precise statistics are wanting. Figures obtained in Denmark, in Wurtemburg, and in Zunich give the proportion of backward people as one in every 600: the sixth part of these ought to be cared for. In sparsely populated provinces idiots and epileptics can be united, but in large centres it is preferable to separate these two categories as far as possible. The education of the feeble-minded is an essentially medical work, and the special asylums for idiots ought, Dr. Sérieux contends, to be under medical direction.

In Saxony there is an institution at Nossen for backward girls of five to fifteen years. It contains 160 patients, eighty of which are educable, forty capable of being employed, and forty not capable of being educated. Sewing, gardening, and cooking form part of the education. There is another institution at Gross, Hennersdorp, founded by the State for backward boys of five to fifteen years of age, exclusive of epileptics.

Attached to the Berlin asylum at Dalldorf there is a municipal asylum for idiots, 133 of whom are boys and seventy-six girls. The children are employed in binding, carpentry, shoe making, basket work, agriculture, and household work. On completion of their course of instruction the children go out as regular or daily workmen. During their detention they are inspected twice a year, and the infirm or excitable cases are transferred to a lunatic asylum.

In Hanover there is a provincial institution for 150 idiot boys and girls at Potsdam and another provincial institution for the education of backward children at Langenhagen. The ages of the latter are mostly between five and fifteen, but in certain cases older pupils are retained.

INEBRIATES ASYLUM IN SWITZERLAND AND GERMANY.

For a long time "habitual drinkers" were looked upon as persons who were alike vicious and punishable, whereas in reality the psychology of immoderate drinkers is complex, and the crowd of victims of alcohol is formed of various groups of very different natures.

These various categories are carefully considered by Dr. Sérieux, who devotes several interesting pages to a review of the general question and of the history of legislation in different countries. The section devoted to this particular branch of the subject covers twenty-nine pages (711 to 740) of his book. Some few notes may perhaps be here permitted on so important a subject. It was more than 1,500 years ago that the Roman jurisconsultus, Ulpian, pointed out that drunkenness was a disease, but for a long time the truth of this dictum was not recognized, and victims of the vice continued to be imprisoned and eventually discharged not only with their failing ineradicated but hardened and perverted in addition by contact with criminals.

Again their interment in asylums for the insane was also accompanied by unfavourable results, one of the chief reasons being that they were then emancipated from strict control and check on their special vice and found only too many opportunities for drinking.

On the continent the oldest institution for inebriates is that found at Lintorf, near Dusseldorf (Rhenish Prussia) in 1851. All of them are due to private initiative. Some of them only receive men, others admit inmates of both sexes, and it seems that the women are far from being the most docile of the patients. One feature common to all the alcoholic asylums is the very restricted number of patients in each. None has more than fifty, as may be seen from the following figures:—

	Patients
Waldfreden	50
Elliken	20
Nüchtern	20
Pilgerhütte	16
Lintorf	28
Siloah	30
Leipe	12
Friedrichshütte	36
Trelex	22
Sophienbad	12
Klein Drenzig	12
Rickling	25

Experience shows that individual moral treatment is necessary as well as complete freedom for the patient. The latter is only admitted at his own request on production of proof of indentity and a medical certificate. He voluntarily undertakes to conform to the rules of the establishment, and to make a fixed sojourn there as well, and pay the charges for three months in advance. Except in certain cases, he is free to go out when he likes. With the exception of the case of the canton of St. Gall, there is no law either in Germany or Switzerland which

authorises the detention or maintenance of a habitual drinker in an asylum. A long sojourn is indispensable. In the above mentioned asylums it varies from four months, or else three, in very exceptional cases, to two years; the necessary minimum in Germany and Switzerland is held to be six months. Often enough the patient who has been improved by some months' treatment looks upon his cure as complete, the fact being known that he has definitely renounced alcoholic beverages, he has only promised to observe moderation, and this moderation he is quite incapable of adhering to. It is only by prolonged sojourn in the institution that he loses entirely the craving for alcoholic stimulant, and this prolonged sojourn is usually fixed at twelve months.

Delirious alcoholic patients are not admitted in the special asylums. At Ellikon it is stipulated that the request for admission shall certify to absence of intellectual trouble, and supply particulars of the course of intoxication. In cases of delirium tremens or other mental malady the patient is transferred to his family or to an asylum for the insane.

Age is another important point. At Ellikon cases under eighteen years of age are not admitted, and those above fifty years are generally regarded as scarcely susceptible of being cured. Other institutions yield very similar experience.

Dr. Sérieux adds that the term asylum is not strictly applicable to the institutions referred to; they ought rather to be styled agricultural colonies. There is nothing to call to mind a lunatic asylum; the open door system is more easily applied, as the internment is purely voluntary. There are no bolts and bars, even to the windows, and no uniforms; the attendants are strictly limited in number.

Such an institution would be situated at some distance from a town, in the open country, on soil suited for the culture of cereals and vegetables. In reality it forms an agricultural colony or settlement, furnishing the patient the precious benefit derived from bodily exercise in the open air. The question of site and *entourage* is as important as other considerations of an economic and purely agricultural character. The colony should be located in an attractive and smiling district, well wooded, with plenty of promenades.

With regard to the interior management of these homes for inebriates Dr. Sérieux enters at some length into the detailed domestic arrangements as to the various rooms and their respective positions, the regulations, the number and duties of the various officials (pp. 722–724). His remarks on the treatment are interesting. He says it is universally acknowledged now as absolutely essential that there should be complete abstinence from all alcoholic drinks, even where the alcohol exists in very slight proportion. The suppression of liquor is put in force immediately on the patient's admission, and experience shows that no inconvenience or hardship is caused thereby. The appetite comes back from three to six days after entry. The craving for drink disappears in from a week to a fortnight; the strength increases from week to week, and so does the weight. Some of the patients who have previously been in lunatic asylums, where ale or wine is given, have declared that they have never been so well as since they became abstainers.

Dr. Sérieux has something to say about moderate drinking He declares it is quite an erroneous idea to suppose that one can reclaim the inebriate by preaching and impressing on him the necessity of moderation in such a matter. His malady is just that sort of ailment that is incapable of exercising moderation. The doctor elaborates this argument on pages 725, 726, and 727, and calls attention to the fact that not only the patients but all the officers and attendants, as well as their families, have to sign the pledge. The inebriate is found to be more amenable to control when he knows that there are no alcoholic drinks in the house and that the staff are on the same footing in this respect as himself.

Tobacco is allowed at Pilgerhütte, after working hours, but the consensus in its favour is not strong. Dietary is discussed at page 726. Muscular exertion and work are considered most essential; agriculture in summer and in winter brush making, locksmiths' work, carpentery, binding, basket making, blacksmiths' work, and boot and shoe making being all practised. Games, too, are not neglected. One may note that the moral treatment of the patient is also carefully borne in mind. The object, both in Germany and Switzerland, being not only the physical cure but also the reclamation and elevation of the inebriate. This requires a good deal of individual attention, which is of course an argument in favour of restricted numbers. Religious influence is of course a powerful auxiliary. *Bete und arbeite* is a maxim sedulously impressed on the patient.

The statistics as to the results are encouraging and are reviewed at pages 732–4; the advantage of temperance societies for the after care of discharged patients as well as temperance cafés are also glanced at. The author, however, remarks that, in spite of the good achieved by the German and Swiss asylums they might do more than they do, considering the small number of persons they are able to help, and the absence of compulsory legislation, authorising the detention of the patient for a definite period, varying according to the circumstances of each case.

The canton of St. Gall appears to be the only one where compulsion has been adopted (*see* p. 738). It has passed a law authorising an inebriate at his own request, or on the decision of the municipal council, to be interned for a period of from nine to eighteen months in the Ellikon asylum. The municipal council acts on its own official initiative or at the request of parents, guardians, or fellow citizens of the inebriate. The internment cannot, however, be made except on medical certificate of the intoxicating habits of the person and the necessity of he or she being placed in a special asylum.

Dr. Sérieux says there is no other similar law in Europe.

22.—INFORMATION

OBTAINED THROUGH THE COLONIAL OFFICE AS TO THE CARE AND CONTROL OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN

CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE COLONY, NATAL AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

22.—INFORMATION OBTAINED THROUGH THE COLONIAL OFFICE AS TO THE CARE AND CONTROL OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CAPE COLONY, NATAL AND SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Governor-General of Canada forwarded through the Colonial Office numerous documents received from the Governments of the several Provinces and of the North-West Territories relative to methods of dealing with idiots and epileptics and with imbecile, feeble-minded and defective persons not certified under the Lunacy Laws.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Governor of Newfoundland enclosed a Report from the resident physician of the Lunatic Asylum, Newfoundland, as follows :—

I have tried to collect for you the information desired, but have failed owing to the fact that no such statistics are available in the colony.

The only thing that I can do, therefore, is to mention to you the fact that the Census for 1901 gives those of "unsound mind" for the whole Colony as 352: 187 male and 165 female.

I have ascertained that there are ten of this class at the Poor Asylum and twenty-one at the Lunatic Asylum.

There is no mention of "epileptics" in the Census Returns, but I find one at the Poor Asylum and twenty at the Lunatic Asylum.

Tabulated they would stand as follows:—

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
1. Persons of Unsound Mind as reported in the Census Returns for 1901	187	165	352
2. Imbeciles in the Poor Asylum	6	4	10
3. Imbeciles and Idiots in Lunatic Asylum	16	5	21
4. Epileptics in Poor Asylum	1	0	1
5. Epileptics in Lunatic Asylum	11	9	20

As we have no institution for this class of people in the Colony, they are generally domiciled among their friends, and remain there, for the most part, unless they become insane or otherwise so troublesome as to be taken in hand by the authorities, and then they are generally sent to the lunatic asylum.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Governor-General reported on 23rd January, 1905, that: "As the control of institutions and societies for dealing with cases of this character is not vested in the Commonwealth Government no legislation has been passed by the Federal Parliament on the subject."

I.—New South Wales.

The Director of Government Asylums for the Infirm reports that no special laws have been passed in this State in connection with the treatment of adult idiots, epileptics and other feeble-minded persons not certified under the Lunacy Laws. Such patients are admitted for treatment into the Government asylums for the infirm. These insitutions partake largely of the character of hospitals for the chronic sick; they are wholly maintained by the State; the officials are Government officers, and the male and female nursing staff secure their appointments by open competition. The standard of nursing skill is therefore the highest obtainable here, and the most tactful and competent are selected to supervise the epileptic and feeble-minded patients, who are grouped in a division of the institution specially set apart for the treatment of these particular patients. Although specific legislation has not been passed here, the absence of it has not been seriously felt, owing to the mental condition of these sufferers rendering it necessary to deal indulgently with the more refractory characters.

It has been found that grouping these sufferers leads to an increase in the number of quarrels amongst the men, and this necessitates the exercise of the greatest tact and ceaseless vigilance on the part of the trained attendants in charge.

The system of treating these patients in an isolated division of the asylum, and keeping their minds occupied by providing outdoor and other forms of employment have been found more beneficial generally to the epileptics than association with a community of other destitute persons incapacitated from work.

The patients under my control generally seek admission, when their trouble has reached an advanced stage. I am not, therefore, in a position to instance specific examples, where cures have been effected; but alleviation and general betterment of health have undoubtedly followed from the application of this method of treatment, and the patients certainly appear to be more happy and contented.

The Inspector-General of the Insane reports that in this State there are no special laws or ordinances for dealing with idiots or imbeciles outside the Lunacy Laws, and it is necessary, for their admission to a hospital for the insane, to have the same certificates and papers made out, as if the patient were insane.

For epileptics in the hospitals for the insane there are wards specially set apart, in some cases based on the design approved by the English Commission in Lunacy but modified to suit a warm climate. The conditions of treatment are similar to those obtaining in England and need not therefore be enlarged on.

Epileptics who are not insane and who are without means are provided for in the benevolent asylums, which correspond to the Poor Law infirmaries and workhouses of England. There is, however, no special statute bearing on their cases and it is as a matter of public convenience they are so accommodated. The want of special provision for their compulsory detention and treatment introduces difficulties in extending the system. Of late years special wards have been provided for them and doubtless this will be extended as the numbers increase.

No attempts have yet been made to provide for sane epileptics outside these Government institutions, but as the numbers increase it is probable the matter will attract public attention.

Imbeciles, and idiots also, are not the subject of special enactment outside the Lunacy Act. One of the hospitals for the insane—that at Newcastle, containing 394 patients —is set apart for their accommodation, but all cases must

be certified as if insane or idiotic before admission. The usual training is carried on in the wards, though so far only to a limited extent.

There are as yet no schools for the weak-minded or defective, or other institution for those not sufficiently defective to justify certification, though the need of such provision is much felt.

The Boarding-out Officer of the State Children Relief Board reports that there are no laws or regulations dealing with children who are imbecile, feeble-minded, or defective not certified under the Lunacy Laws, nor is there any institution in this State where they can be appropriately treated. The absence of any such provision has been deployed in the Annual Reports of the State Children Relief Board for some years. Attention was first drawn to it in 1902, and the establishment advocated of an institution in which the children could be properly cared for and educated. The following is an extract from the Report referred to:—

"Included amongst the inmates of the Cottage Homes are several children classified as of feeble mind. In the opinion of the visiting medical officer they are not imbecile, and, therefore, not eligible for transfer to the hospital for the insane at Newcastle (established under the Lunacy Laws), and their mental deficiency is such that they cannot be boarded-out with private families, as the ordinary foster-parent, apart from her want of xperience of their treatment and ignorance of the special instruction they require, cannot reasonably be expected to devote to them that particular care and attention which are essential to their well-being. And even if their boarding-out were possible, there is danger that their troublesome ways would provoke ill-treatment. The Cottage Homes are the only institutions under the Board's control to which they can be sent, and their presence in them is an error, as the Homes were established for only the physically infirm. There are no facilities for properly training and educating the mentally infirm, and no means of affording them. Their bodily comfort is all that can be provided for, development of their mental faculties is impossible under existing cirditions. They certainly attend, with the other inmates of the Homes, the school conducted by the teacher appointed by the Department of Public Instruction, but they make practically no progress, as they are of that class of children whose education is one of the difficulties of our system of public instruction—they cannot be taught in ordinary elementary schools by ordinary methods. A separate division is needed for them under the care of a teacher who, by experience and special training, is qualified to give, during their school life, that individual teaching by which alone it is possible to educate them and fit them ultimately to earn their own living. In the absence of any such provision they will remain in the cottage homes until their age renders their removal to the asylums for the adult infirm and destitute imperative; and there they will have to be permanently kept at the cost of the State. As they are capable of being educated such a life prospect is manifestly wrong alike to the children and the community."

The number of these children now under the control of the Board is ten. Statistics have not been collected of the number in the State; but it is undoubtedly large. The inspectors of the Department, in investigating applications for relief, frequently report the presence of feeble-minded children in the families of the applicants; and it is reasonable to infer that the affliction is not confined to the children of the indigent.

Segregation of the children in institutions for their particular accommodation is necessary. Experience has shown that their undeveloped mental condition renders them peculiarly liable to degenerate into criminals, lunatics, or in the case of females, to fall victims to lust, whilst the constant anxiety to shield the children from harm injuriously affects the health of the mothers and militates against their capacity to properly care for the normal members of the family.

The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Jeffries (the latter of whom was formerly a member of the State Children Relief Board) have generously provided the funds for the erection of a cottage home for the State children of this class; and the home, which will occupy a site on Crown land at Parramatta, will be conduced as a adjunct to the Cottage Home system of the Board. But this single institution will not accommodate the children now with their parents and outside the control of the Board, and provision should be made for them also.

II.—Victoria.

The Inspector of Lunatic Asylums reports that all idiots and imbeciles under the care of the Lunacy Department are certified in the same manner and the same forms are used as in the case of the adult insane. They are maintained in a separate institution in the grounds of the lunatic asylum at Kew. There is a school with a special staff of instructors at the institution, and workshops with the necessary artisans are provided. There are also other means of training and developing the faculties of the inmates. There are at present 176 male and 134 female patients at the idiot asylum.

Dr. Fishbourne, of Moonee Ponds, has a private boarding-school for mentally defective children. No certificates are needed, and I understand that there are fifteen children under his care.

The Psychological Society has on several occasions urged the Education Department to establish special schools for mentally deficient children, but I do not think anything has yet been done, though the Director of Education is favourable to the suggestion.

All epileptics under our charge are certified as insane. The females, 136 in number, are in special wards recently erected at the lunatic asylum at Ballarat. The males are at present in the general wards of the other asylums.

The Lunacy Department has no control whatever over imbecile feeble-minded and defective persons not certified under the lunacy laws.

III.—South Australia.

The head of the Lunacy Department reports that in the State of South Australia there is no special legislation affecting the care and control of idiots and epileptics, imbecile, feeble-minded and defective persons. If any such persons do not appear to be under proper care and control as regards their own safety or that of the public at large, they are dealt with under the lunacy laws and sent to a State hospital for the insane.

An institution has, however, been started by private individuals and subsidised for some years by the Government, called a Home for Feeble-Minded Children, where the object is to attempt a system of training of the mentally defective. It was decided at first not to admit epileptics, but I understand that there are now some such inmates. The Board of Management might be able to supply some interesting information if asked.

The Secretary of the Minda Home for Weak-Minded Children (Incorporated) reports that:—

1. Minda is the only institution in South Australia for the special training of the weak-minded and epileptic. That is its purpose.

2. Our work does not admit of outdoor methods, as all our pupils reside at the institution Constant training and kind treatment under most careful supervision are needed, and children have to be with us a considerable time before we can hope for improvement.

3. At present we have fifteen boys and thirteen girls pupils at the institution. Owing to limited accommodation we have had to restrict selection and have not yet been able to take in hand the epileptic branch of our work.

4. We are making every effort to obtain funds to enable us soon to begin a building at Aldgate specially designed for our work, and we hope then to be able to admit both weak-minded adults and epileptics.

5. For the special work connected with our institution we have imported an experienced matron and teacher from the Royal Albert Asylum and Earlswood, two large institutions carrying on a similar work in England.

6. The average annual cost for each pupil for maintenance and education is about £40.

IV.—Queensland.

The Inspector of Asylums reports that there are no special enactments in Queensland regarding idiots, epileptics, and imbeciles not certified under the Lunacy Laws apart from the Insanity Act of 1884.

Epileptics who are not mentally affected are frequently detained in Dunwich, a benevolent institution, but epileptics who are mentally affected, idiots and imbeciles are dealt with under "The Insanity Act of 1884," and detained in the hospitals for the insane.

V.—Tasmania.

The Governor of Tasmania forwarded the Acts of Parliament relating to insane persons, and the following statistics from the Censuses of 1891 and 1901 relating to insane, idiotic, and epileptic persons in Tasmania.

Nature of Infirmity.	Number of Sick and Infirm.						Proportion per 10,000 living.					
	1901.			1891.			1901.			1891.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females	Persons.	Males.	Females
Insane	421	225	196	283	204	179	24·41	25·11	23·66	26·11	26·30	25·90
Idiotic	19	6	13	46	17	29	1·10	0·66	1·56	3·14	2·19	4·20
Epileptic	14	5	9	37	21	16	0·81	0·55	1·08	2·52	2·71	2·31

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total Population of State per Census 1891	146,667	77,560	69,107
„ „ „ 1901	172,475	89,624	82,851

VI.—Western Australia.

The Honourable the Premier reported in 1905 that there is no method of dealing with such persons in this State except those who are certified under the Lunacy Act, and are treated in the hospitals for the insane.

The numbers known are at present so small, and the type of cases so hopeless, that the time has not yet come to provide for a special establishment for their care.

Any persons incapable of earning a living, and who are not maintained by their relatives, are provided for as inmates of some charitable home.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Inspector-General of Lunacy reports that until 1905 all idiots, imbeciles, and epileptics committed under the Lunacy Act, 1882, have been dealt with as ordinary patients in our hospitals for mental diseases. At present we are making arrangements to provide for idiots and imbeciles in special homes in the neighbourhood of Nelson. The plan adopted is that the Education Department in the home at Nelson provides for all imbeciles that are manageable and to some extent teachable, under the care of special instructors, and after careful examination as to suitability of the cases for such treatment by the alienist officers of this Department. It is yet too early to give either statistics or results of this new departure.

All idiots and imbeciles that cannot be properly committed to the care of the Education Department are to be provided for in a separate building some distance from the town of Nelson and within easy reach of the medical officer in charge of our hospital for mental diseases at Nelson.

As regards the special class of epileptics, a colony is just being established near the Hospital for Menta Diseases at Seacliff, Otago. This is a beautiful well-sheltered and secluded valley with a fine stream running all through its length from the mountains to the sea. It is quite self-contained, with an area of 800 acres of well-wooded and picturesque land, admirably adapted for the quiet and privacy so necessary for the modern treatment of epileptics.

Two conveniently situated homes for the sexes have been provided, where from forty to fifty patients can be comfortably accommodated under the care of a resident officer on the staff of the asylum. This estate is now in process of organisation for the reception of all the epileptics of the colony and will greatly relieve our mental hospitals.

We expect a considerable increase in our epileptic class from such cases as have hitherto been cared for by their friends, so that it is difficult, if not impossible, to estimate the numbers to be provided for.

CAPE COLONY.

The Government of Cape Colony report that with regard to imbecile, feeble-minded and defective persons not certified under the Lunacy Laws, Ministers have the honour to state that of the various classes of patients referred to, idiots and imbeciles alone are dealt with under any special law in the Colony. Other weak-minded persons and epileptics, if not certified under the Lunacy Act, are admitted into chronic sick hospitals, but their admission is of an entirely voluntary character.

NATAL.

The Governor of Natal reports that there are no laws or enactments in Natal regarding imbecile persons other than those who are certifiable as, of unsound mind, and who come under the Lunacy Law of the Colony.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The Acting Administrator for Southern Rhodesia reports that there are no special laws in this territory dealing with idiots, epileptics and feeble-minded persons, nor are there any institutions provided for the accommodation of such persons.

It is usually left to the relatives to deal with persons of weak intellect and if they desire to obtain full powers a petition is presented to the High Court to have them declared of unsound mind. After full inquiry an order is granted appointing a curator to the persons and property (if any), and this curator makes the necessary provisions for the care and detention of the person dealt with. In the case of paupers the Master of the High Court as guardian of all minors and lunatics, takes the necessary steps and subsequently the administration arranges for the proper care and detention of the lunatic.

I would add that up to the present accommodation has been found for Rhodesian lunatics in asylums in the Cape Colony and the Transvaal, the cost of their maintenance being defrayed by this Administration.

23.—INFORMATION

OBTAINED THROUGH THE FOREIGN OFFICE AS TO THE CARE AND CONTROL OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN

AMERICA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLLAND, HUNGARY, ITALY, JAPAN, NORWAY, SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND.

23.—INFORMATION OBTAINED THROUGH THE FOREIGN OFFICE AS TO THE CARE AND CONTROL OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED IN AMERICA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, DENMARK, FRANCE, GERMANY, HOLLAND, HUNGARY, ITALY, JAPAN, NORWAY, SWEDEN AND SWITZERLAND.

COPY OF LETTER ADDRESSED TO THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE, THE FOREIGN OFFICE, BY THE SECRETARY OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CARE AND CONTROL OF THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.

October 17th, 1904.

SIR,—A Royal Commission has been appointed "to consider the existing methods of dealing with idiots and epileptics, and with imbecile, feeble-minded, or defective persons not certified under the Lunacy Laws; and in view of the hardship or danger resulting to such persons and the community from insufficient provision for their care, training, and control, to report as to the amendments in the law or other measures which should be adopted in the matter."

I am directed by the Marquess of Bath, the Chairman of the aforesaid Royal Commission, to seek your assistance in obtaining information for the guidance of the Commission from foreign Powers as to the law and practice prevailing in their respective countries with regard to the treatment and control of idiots, epileptics, imbeciles and persons of feeble mind and of defective mental powers, and more especially to request you to be good enough to obtain from His Majesty's representatives at Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome, Washington, Brussels, the Hague, Stockholm, Christiania, Copenhagen, and Tokio :—

(1) Copies of any statutes or ordinances relating to the subject-matter of this Commission.

(2) Copies of any legislative rules or regulations dealing with public and private institutions for the care or control of the various classes of persons who are the subjects of the inquiry of this Commission.

(3) Copies of any reports of commissions or committees that may have inquired in recent years into the subjects of inquiry by this Commission.

(4) Copies of any reports of philanthropic, charitable, or communal institutions dealing with such persons as are the subjects of the inquiry of this Commission.

(5) Copies of any recently published books or treatises of recognised authority dealing with the subject-matter of this Commission.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(*Signed*) T. TREVOR WHITE,
Secretary.

To the Under-Secretary of State.
The Foreign Office,
London, S.W.

AMERICA.

Certain members of the Royal Commission on the Care and Control of the Feeble-Minded visited America, and their Report will be found in the volume containing the Report of this Commission.

AUSTRIA.

There is no regular system in Austria for the treatment of the feeble-minded.

The Austrian Civil Code, Sec. 21, contents itself with laying down as a general principle that :—

"Those who, being infants, or feeble-minded, or who on account of other circumstances are incapable of duly attending to their own affairs, are under the especial protection of the laws," and Sec. 269 ordains that, failing the control of the father or guardian, the Court must appoint a trustee or attorney.

There being, therefore, no systematic organisation under State control for the reception and treatment of the feeble-minded, this duty devolves upon the individual provinces. But here also no general plan is followed, so that it would be necessary to consider each institution, municipal, benevolent or otherwise, separately in order to discuss the practice of each.

It may be mentioned that on 3rd July, 1901, the Lower Austrian Diet resolved to erect a provincial institution for the care and education of the feeble-minded. The institution will receive at first 500 children, but this number will finally be increased to 1,000.

The best Austrian work on the subject of the feeble-minded is one which has only just been published, entitled "Handbuch der Schwachsinnigenfürsorge," by Bösbauer, Miklas and Schiner, published by Verlag von Karl Graeser and Co., Wien.

BELGIUM.

The Foreign Office ascertained from the Belgian Government that there was no provision in Belgian law governing the treatment of defective persons not actually lunatics, and that no Commission of an official character has been entrusted with the task of reporting upon this subject.

DENMARK.

For reference, *see* Report by Mr. H. Hage, Chief Clerk and Secretary in the Ministry of Public Worship and Instruction, Copenhagen, 1902, pp. 21–49 (Statens Forsorg for Abnormvaesenet i Danmark).

The above-mentioned Report contains information as to the treatment of the deaf and dumb, blind, feeble-minded, invalids, stammerers and epileptic persons. On pp. 21–49 a historical report on the treatment of the feeble-minded is given; the various Acts passed in the Rigsdag relating to the matter are also contained in the Report.

The treatment of the feeble-minded has always been effected by private enterprise and charity, and one single man, Mr. John Keller, devoted his whole life and energy to this matter. During the last twenty-five years the Government has given subventions which have increased year by year, and the present system of private administration under the control of the State is working most satisfactorily. There existed in 1902 two private institutions for the purpose of providing for the feeble-minded the necessary education, occupation and nursing. The rules as to State support, control, the situation of the institutions, etc., have all been laid down in the law of 21st February, 1902.

The first State aid was given indirectly in 1857 when the committee for the Institution Gamle Bakkehus obtained permission to establish a lottery. This lottery was afterwards modified, but the institution has in this way derived an income of about 30,000 kr. annually, which has contributed considerably towards the maintenance of the institution on very rational principles. In the fiscal year 1876–77 a first grant of 10,000 kr. was provided in the State budget for the feeble-minded and invalids, of which amount 8,000 kr. were given to John Keller's school for the feeble-minded. The next year a total amount of 10,000 kr. was granted "for the education of destitute feeble-minded children." The next year the grant was increased and part of it given to the Institution Gamle Bakkehus. This modest grant has in course of time been increased, and in the Budget for 1902–3 an amount of 400,000 kr. was inserted.

The two institutions, Keller's and Gamle Bakkehus, were in course of time extended, and branch institutions were established. In 1884 the indication of the Government grant was altered so that it might be spent not alone for education, but also for maintenance.

The amount for the grants have been for the years :—

	Kronen.		Kronen.
1877	8,000	1890	120,000
1878	10,000	1891	150,000
1879	14,000	1892	190,000
1880	29,000	1893	241,000
1881	31,000	1894	266,000
1882	43,000	1895	265,000
1883	52,530	1896	265,000
1884	61,800	1897	265,000
1885	71,000	1898	265,000
1886	71,000	1899	289,000
1887	80,000	1900	314,000
1888	85,000	1901	371,000
1889	105,000		

Note.—The years mean the fiscal years. 1877 means April 1st, 1877, to 30th March, 1878. £1 = 18 kr.

The expenses for the up-keep of the institutions have always been a little more than the double of the yearly State grants. The total cost of maintenance, etc., of the institutions was in 1900 about 677,000 kr., of which as above mentioned the Government paid about the half; the other (larger) half was paid by the parishes and the few private supporters, who pay part of the expenses of their feeble-minded relatives or other protegees. It will be seen that the population in Denmark in this way makes great sacrifices for the feeble-minded, and there appears to be an inclination to remove the feeble-minded from the care they receive in the families and by the parishes and to send them to the well-managed institutions. It appears that Denmark in this respect has made more progress than any other country. In 1889 the census taken showed a number of 4,000 feeble-minded individuals, and it is presumed that the exact total number was 5,000 or 6,000. At present about one-quarter of the last mentioned number, 1,600 individuals, are under care in the institutions, or, as far as a smaller number is concerned, in nursing homes under the control of the committees of the institutions. The whole development has, however, to a great extent been promoted by State aid and the great extension of the institutions has taken place during recent years, especially during the last decennium, in which the State contributions have increased so much.

The way the State contributed was formerly so that a notice was published every year stating that a certain number of places were vacant in the institutions, and the guardians of the feeble-minded then applied for the support, which consisted of half the expense of maintenance, etc., while the guardian paid the other half. The subvention is now distributed yearly between the two institutions in proportion to the number of feeble-minded. The amount spent yearly for each member is now fixed to be an amount not exceeding 600 kr. When the feeble-minded possess means they must pay themselves, but it may be pointed out that after the 1st April, 1901, there were only thirty-two feeble-minded persons in all the institutions for whom the family paid the full amount of maintenance.

Out of the grant the State retains 5,000 kr. for special purposes, namely, for allowances to families who nurse their feeble-minded relatives at home; 2,000 kr. are spent in this way. The yearly allowance is 200 kr., the half paid by the State and the half by the parish. The rest has been used for experiments to place the feeble-minded in situations under the control of the institutions, but so that they lived under more independent conditions.

The State has also rendered assistance in the matter by granting loans on especially easy conditions as regards interest and repayment (*vide* Law of 24th May, 1879, Sec. 3 of 26th March, 1898, and Budget for 1900–1) for building asylums.

The following amounts have in this way been placed :—

	Kronen.
For the Nursing Home Karens Minde	110,000
De Kellerske Anstalter	1,250,000
„ „	282,000
	1,642,000

The various institutions have in course of time, become 'selfowning institutions," *i.e.*, their profits are to be spent for the purpose. The State effects a control and when the asylums were built it was made a condition that they should be situated in sound and healthy places.

The laws in question referred to are :—

24th May, 1879, Mr. Hage's Report, p. 61–63.
1st March, 1895 „ „ p. 68–69.

This law is cancelled and replaced by :—

21st February, 1902, Mr. Hage's Report, p. 73–75.
26th March, 1898 „ „ p. 71

In addition, the rules and regulations concerning the management of the various institutions as stipulated by decree of May 16th, 1902, are found on pp. 76 to 86.

It may besides be mentioned that out of the State grant a sum of 2,000 kr. is used annually as subvention to a school for childreu who are not exactly feeble-minded, but on account of their slow mental development may almost be considered to be so. This school has existed for about thirty years. In the municipality schools at Copenhagen during recent years special "help" classes have been established for children who are slow in thinking and only appropriate knowledge with difficulty.

In the present session of the Rigsdag a Bill has been proposed for the erection of an asylum for feeble-minded near Ribe. It is proposed that the State shall guarantee the payment of interest and repayment of a loan not exceeding 450,000 kr. The asylum is to contain three wards (for men, women and children) each of sixty patients. In the *exposé des motifs* it is stated that 1,605 persons reside at present in the institutions, but these are now too small for the country, as the expectance lists of the institutions contained on 30th September, 1904, the names of 228 persons; on the 30th June, 1902, the number was only thirty-three, but since that date it has been rapidly increasing.

This Memorandum is accompanied by a copy of Mr. Hage's Report, a copy of the above-mentioned Bill, a Report on the Keller Institution at Breining, with photographs, for the year 1903–4, and a Report containing accounts of the Gamle Bakkegaard-Ebberd and the Keller Institutions for the year 1902–3, with observations on same.

FRANCE.

The asylum, founded in 1857 by Count de Larrage, for epileptics at La Teppe, near Tain, is managed by Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul, and became the property of their order by virtue of an Imperial Decree, in 1859. Children over seven years are admitted. The patients are allowed great liberty of movement, and the pamphlet (already sent), states that the treatment gives hope, if not of a complete cure, at least of an improvement in their condition. The institution has developed principally owing to the funds contributed by the families of the patients. The asylum admits indigent sufferers whose board is paid by the department, the commune, or by charitable persons. There are five classes of patients; the cost of their "pension" includes lodging, board, treatment, medicines, heating, lighting, washing, etc., and varies from £39 in the first class to £5 2s. in the fifth. The patients are nursed by the sisters and by trained nurses. The endowment of a bed in perpetuity costs £600. Every application for admission must be accompanied by a birth certificate and a medical certificate stating that the patient is neither mad nor an idiot.

The Association Française for the protection and education of feeble-minded children (groupe de Lyon et de Sud-Est) are provisionally established at Meyzieux. The objects of the society are :—

(1) To group the philanthropists, doctors and teachers who are interested in feeble-minded children.

(2) To consider the various questions connected with their welfare, and to make known the results of their work by lectures, pamphlets, etc.

(3) To bring about the foundation in large towns of autonomous groups connected with the society.

The Maison de Santé at Meyzieux is divided into four separate establishments :—

(1) *Villa de la Providence*, for women with nervous diseases or convalescents. The patients are lodged

in different pavilions according to their condition and age. The object of the management is to enable the patients either to associate with each other, or to remain alone if they desire to do so.

(2) *Villa Saint-Felix* is similar to above for men patients.

(3) *Villa Saint-Antoine* is a model modern asylum, and is separate from the rest of the establishment. It is legally recognised for the treatment of cases of psychosis, for both sexes.

(4) *Medico-Pedagogic Establishment*, for children of both sexes, who are lodged apart from each other.

The medico-pedagogic establishment at Vitry-sur-Seine, near Paris, under the direction of Dr. Bourneville, for the treatment and education of nervous and feeble-minded children of both sexes, was opened at the beginning of 1893. The children receive education and are treated medically and by hydropathy.

The hospital of Bicêtre is for old men, insane persons, and epileptics.

The asylums of Laforce, founded nearly a century ago by John Bost, were recognised as being of public utility by the State in 1877. There are nine asylums. *La Famille*, for girls who are in need of protection. *Bethesda*, for girls: (1) infirm or incurable; (2) blind or menaced with blindness; (3) idiots or feeble-minded. *Eben-Hézer*, for epileptic girls. *Silcé*, similar to Bethesda, but for boys. *Bethel*, for epileptic boys. *Le Repos*, for aged or delicate female teachers. *La Retraite*, for old female servants and widowed or unmarried working-women. *La Miséricorde*, for feeble-minded girls who have lost all intelligence, or female epileptics, who are infirm or idiots. *La Compassion*, same as La Miséricorde, but for boys.

In 1893 M. Berry presented a Bill to the Chamber with a view to authorizing departments to found institutions for feeble-minded old men and idiots, who, with a view to studying their infirmities, should first be placed in asylums. These institutions were to be managed by doctors and attendants, and to be under the control of inspectors chosen by the Conseil Supérieur of the Assistance Publique, and appointed by the Minister of the Interior.

The twelfth "Congrès des Aliénés et Neurologistes de France," held at Grenoble in 1902, passed a motion that the protection and education of abnormal children should be made compulsory, that the authorities should vote funds for the creation of asylum schools, and that the authorities should temporarily place the indigent abnormal children in the already existing private asylums.

GERMANY.

WURTEMBERG.

The treatment of idiots, epileptics, imbecile, feeble-minded, or defective persons is in the hands of private charitable institutions in Wurtemberg, assisted by the State in the shape of regular grants. Amongst these are the Heil and Pflegeanstalten (Hospitals) at Stetten in the Remsthal and at Mariaberg, the Pflegeanstalten at Liebensu, Heggbach, and Pfingstweide, and the home for feeble-minded (Schwachsinnigen-Heim) at Hall.

Besides these, about a hundred feeble-minded or defective persons are cared for in the Landarmenanstalt at Markgroningen.

The above institutions are under the supervision of the Royal Wurtemberg College of Medicine (Medizinal-Kollogium). The regulations for admission of patients, management, and surveillance are contained in the Ministerial Ordinance of March 18th, 1896 (Official Gazette, Regierungeblatt, p. 53), and in the Order of Ministry of Justice, dated March 26th, 1890 (Official Gazette, p. 73)."

MEMORANDUM ON THE TREATMENT OF IDIOTS, EPILEPTICS, AND OTHER SIMILAR PERSONS IN GERMANY.

(1) PRUSSIA.

There is a municipal asylum for idiots in Dalldorf, a municipal asylum for epileptics "*Wuhlgarten*" in Biesdorf, a provincial asylum for lunatics and idiots in Kosten, and a provincial asylum for treating those of weak intellect in Langenhagen, on all of which the enclosed pamphlets will furnish information.

Private asylums of the kind in question come under the provisions of the instruction of March 26th, 1901, for the care of lunatics, epileptics, and idiots in private asylums, copy of which is herewith enclosed. (*See* enclosures 1 to 7.)

(2) MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN.

Special laws regulating the treatment of idiots, epileptics, and similar persons do not exist in the Grand Duchy. Should such persons be in need, they would come under the public poor law; should they be dangerous they then have to de dealt with by the police or the sanitary authorities.

There exists in the Grand Duchy a State Asylum for the treatment of feeble-minded children, and copy of its statutes is enclosed. But there is not yet any special asylum for epileptics in Mecklenburg-Schwerin. (*See* enclosure 8.)

(3) SAXE-WEIMAR.

The law of October 8th, 1900, regarding the treatment of idiots, and the ordinance of July 5th, 1901, for the execution of the same, are enclosed. It should be observed, however, that at present negotiations are pending with a view to founding an asylum by private charity for such idiots who, according to the enclosed legal provisions, cannot be admitted to the State asylum or who cannot remain there any longer.

Meanwhile idiots discharged from the State asylum are admitted to an asylum for incurable mental diseases, in so far as this appears necessary either in the public or in their own interest.

For epileptics no special asylums exist in the Grand Duchy. Like other invalids, they are admitted to the Grand Ducal State hospitals for treatment, and if the epilepsy has produced mental derangement they are, where necessary, taken to the lunatic asylums. (*See* enclosures 9 and 10.)

(4) MECKLENBURG-STRELITZ.

In the Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz no literature respecting the treatment of idiots, epileptics and similar persons is obtainable.

(5) OLDENBURG.

Lunatics, idiots, the deaf, the dumb, and the blind, if destitute, are cared for in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, according to the terms of Article 85 § 6 of the enclosed parochial law, by the administrative unions, which are at the same time poor law unions. The local poor law unions have to care for needy epileptics when they are not at the same time lunatics or idiots. The State encourages the care of idiots and epileptics in asylums by means of contributions towards the expenses, which are also granted to poor relief funds on application.

For maintaining idiots there are in the Duchy two, institutions, the statutes of which are enclosed. Epileptics, who as a result of this illness have become mentally deranged are kept, at a small charge if they are able to pay, in the State mad-house in Wehnen, or if their condition is incurable, in the asylum of Kloster-Blankenburg, which is a charitable institution under State control. Oldenburg epileptics can also be treated in the institutions of the Pastor of Bodelschwingh near Bielefeld. (*See* enclosures 11 to 13.)

(6) BRUNSWICK.

There is in the Duchy a law providing for the treatment of idiots, that is, of idiot children coming under the school-laws. The Statute of 30th March, 1894, No. 13, with the proceedings in the Diet on the subject, is herewith enclosed. It may be remarked that the law for such children has been in force since 1st October, 1901, and since then they are housed in the idiots asylum at Neu-Erkerode. As a matter of voluntary charity, this institution has also undertaken the care of adult idiots. Further particulars in regard to the arrangement and working of this institution are to be found in the enclosed copy of a report of the institution for the years 1900–1902. At present there is no law in the Duchy for treating epileptics and special institutions for such persons do not exist. It may be remarked, however, that for the care of children of weak mental capacity (*schwach be-*

fähigt), an auxiliary school (*Hilfsschule*) has been founded in the town of Brunswick which forms the subject of the enclosed papers. (*See* enclosures 14 to 20.)

(7) SAXE-MEININGEN.

In the Duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, in so far as public treatment is necessary for idiots, epileptics and such like, it is entrusted to the districts, which each form a special Poor Law Union, in accordance with the regulations for carrying out the Imperial Law in regard to domicile for Poor Law purposes. (Art. 9 of the Law of 24th February, 1872, and Art. 1 of the Law of 14th December, 1889.) Not only are the districts obliged to introduce such persons into nursing and educational establishments, but they have to supply what further care they may be in need of. Copies of both laws are enclosed.

Public or private institutions exclusively for the treatment of idiots and epileptics do not exist in the Duchy. Suitable cases are treated in the asylum for the cure and care of lunatics in Hildburghausen. Otherwise, where they cannot remain in their family, they are brought into the alms-houses established by the districts (*Kreisen*), or into institutions belonging to some other State.

No general laws, executive rules or such like, regulating in detail the care of such persons, have been issued. (*See* enclosures 21 and 22.)

(8) SAXE-ALTENBURG.

Copies of the Proclamation of the former Ducal Government (*Landesregierung*) in regard to the opening of the State hospital in Altenburg, of 5th October, 1864, and of the Proclamation of the united Ministry of the Duchy of 14th January, 1886, relating to the opening of the idiots asylum in Roda, are enclosed.

The cost of maintenance in the State hospital is at present:—1st class, 1 mark; 2nd class, 70 pfennigs (8d.); and in the idiots asylum in Roda, 70 pfennigs per day. (*See* enclosures 23 and 24.)

(9) SAXE-COBURG-GOTHA.

The laws of Coburg and Gotha do not contain specia ordinances in regard to the treatment of adult idiots; the same applies to epileptics.

Nevertheless, in so far as it has been necessary and practicable, the State Government has always been careful to see to the treatment of such persons by introducing them into suitable institutions. The expenses of paupers in these institutions are defrayed out of the State Treasury.

In regard to those who have to attend the elementary schools, the Education Law of Gotha obliges parents, guardians or foster-parents to make their children follow the teaching prescribed for the public elementary schools in so far as these children are not entirely incapable of learning, owing to mental unfitness. (*See* Law of 13th May, 1892.)

The persons responsible for the education of children who, owing to mental weakness have difficulty in, or are unable to follow the teaching in the elementary schools, without being absolutely incapable of instruction, must see that they get special and private teaching which, when necessary, is given at the expense of the parish. (Similar regulations are laid down in the Coburg Elementary School Law of 27th October, 1874, Art. 22.)

In larger school organisations special auxiliary classes are formed of the above more or less mentally deficient children. Thus in the town of Gotha there is an auxiliary school of that kind with four classes, and, including sewing mistress, a teachers' staff of five. This institution has, here as elsewhere, been found to answer.

Children who cannot be educated in the public schools, or their special auxiliary classes, or even by private teaching, are, if in any way possible, sent to the "Herzogin Marie Stiftung" in Gotha.

Particulars in regard to the condition and arrangements of this excellent establishment can be found in the enclosed ordinances and annual reports.

The annual cost for the keep of a pupil in the establishment in question is at present 250 marks (£12 10s.) for subjects of the Duchy, and 300 marks (£15) for strangers.

Of course the State Treasury provides considerable sums for the care of mentally deficient children of needy parents in the above-mentioned establishment.

Close upon 10,000 marks (£500) are contributed annually by the Ducal Treasury at Gotha for the care and teaching of children of weak intellect who are of school age; the greater part of this sum is spent in contributions towards the keep of children in the "Herzogin Marie Stiftung." (*See* enclosures 25 to 30.)

(10) ANHALT.

The Anhalt Law No. 669 of 1st April, 1884, copy of which is enclosed, deals with the education of half-witted children, imbeciles and idiots.

For the education and bringing up of imbecile children there is an institution in Dessau, the statutes of which are enclosed, together with a formula of the medical certificate which has to be produced on application for admittance.

At present there are forty-five patients in this establishment.

Epileptic children are placed at the cost of the subjects of Anhalt, who are responsible, in the institutions at Neinstedt (Prussia, Province of Saxony) in accordance with a contract concluded with those institutions.

Moreover, there is a State hospital at Hoym. The statutes of this institution and a copy of the medical certificate required are likewise enclosed. At present the number of those under treatment in this institution amounts to 290.

The institutions in Dessau and Hoym are under the direction of the State Charity Commissioners.

Private institutions for idiots and epileptics do not exist in the Duchy of Anhalt. Neither are there here institutions for the bringing up and education of the deaf, dumb and blind. Care has, however, been taken by means of special contracts, that the deaf, dumb and blind children of Anhalt should find a home in the institutions of the provincial union of the neighbouring Prussian Province of Saxony. (*See* enclosures 31 to 36.)

(11) SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT.

According to a Ministerial Proclamation in the Principality on 9th August, 1889, the district physician has to attend to the idiots, epileptics and such persons in his district, and to report irregularities brought to his knowledge in regard to the care and treatment of such persons to the Landrat's Office, and at the demand of the latter to undertake a medical examination of the reported cases and assist in putting an end to any abuses which may exist. Besides this, in 1893 a hospital was founded for the parishes of the Principality in Quitteldorf, and thereby an opportunity was given to bring the destitute who are infirm and incapable of work, idiots, epileptics and such like, excepting lunatics, into a regular nursing establishment under the best possible conditions. The conduct of the establishment has been given over to the State Society for Christian Charity (Home Mission). The administration is carried out by the latter, with the help of persons trained for such work, in a reliable and yet simple and cheap manner.

The enclosed papers furnish details respecting the work, the conditions on which admittance to the Institution is granted, etc. (*See* enclosure 37.)

(12) SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN.

No laws and regulations for the treatment of idiot-epileptics and similar persons have been made for Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Care is actually taken for such persons by the executive authorities who, when necessary, order their admittance into suitable establishments, particularly into those in Scheuern and Neinstedt.

In accordance with a fixed custom the costs of the treatment when the patient is destitute are divided between the State, the district and the parish, each paying one-third.

On 1st April, 1905, a home called "Marienstift" was to be opened in Arnstadt for cripples from the Thuringian States who are capable of instruction.

Copy of the Regulations of the "Marienstift" is enclosed. (*See* enclosures 38 and 39.)

(13, WALDECK.

In the Principalities of Waldeck and Pyrmont there are no State regulations for the treatment of idiots epileptics and such persons, excepting lunatics. Such cases when they occur are placed in private institutions in Prussia, and the Poor Law Unions generally see to this

(14) REUSS, ELDER LINE.

Regulations for the treatment of idiots, epileptics and such persons, excepting lunatics, do not exist in the Principality of Reuss, Elder Line. The necessary measures are taken in each case for placing such persons in suitable establishments.

(15) REUSS, YOUNGER LINE.

Neither legal nor administrative measures have as yet been taken in the Principality of Reuss, Younger Line, for the care, treatment or guardianship of idiots, epileptics and such like, excepting lunatics, and no public or private institutions exist where such persons can be looked after.

(16) SCHAUMBURG-LIPPE.

In the territory of the Principality there are no laws or regulations in existence relating to the treatment of idiots, epileptics and such like.

(17) LIPPE.

In the Principality of Lippe there is an institution (Eben-Ezer) where 150 to 155 feeble-minded, imbecile and epileptic persons (children and adults of both sexes) can be cared for.

Everything worth knowing in regard to the admittance, treatment and occupation of the sick is to be seen in the enclosed statutes of the establishment, and in the enclosed copy of the "Annual Reports of the Imbecile Establishment Eben-Ezer for the years 1895 and 1896."

The enclosed Proclamation of the 23rd July, 1901, published in the Official Gazette, is of some importance. It provides for the issue of a medical certificate (copy of which is attached) for the purpose of admittance of imbeciles and epileptics into the Idiot Establishment Eben-Ezer. (*See* enclosures 40 to 43.)

(18) LUBECK.

Up to the present there is no special institution in Lübeck for the care of idiots, epileptics and such persons, with the exception of lunatics, though the foundation of an Idiot Asylum by means of private charity has been mooted. There is, however, in Lübeck a school for deaf and dumb children and for children of weak intellect, and this has had excellent results.

(19) BREMEN.

Up to the year 1898 no institution existed in the State Territory of Bremen for receiving and permanently caring for epileptics and idiots. When an invalid of this kind required treatment in an institution he was sent to a foreign one. The greater part of the epileptics who were not mentally affected were treated in Rotenberg and Bielefd, and idiots in Alsterdorf. This is still the case as far as epileptics are concerned, whereas since 1898 idiots are admitted to the Bremen Idiot Asylum (Bremische Idiotenanstalt). This institution is the property of the "Verein für die bremische Idiotenanstalt" (Society for the Bremen Idiot Asylum); it is situated in the country, one hour distant from the centre of the town, and is prepared for receiving sixty to seventy patients. As the house is already full, an extension is being planned. Further details as to the legal situation, the articles of association and the financial position of the society, as also in regard to the development and success of the institution, are to be found in the enclosed extract from the negotiations between the Senate and citizens, as well as in the enclosed annual reports and copy of the articles of association.

In the year 1889 a public auxiliary school for children of weak intellect was founded. It is intended for those children who, after at least two years' attendance at the National Schools, have been found unable to keep pace with the other pupils by reason of their want of intelligence. In April, 1904, the number of pupils reached 151, who were taught in seven classes. The results of the teaching are stated to be favourable. The disinclination felt by parents to allow their children to attend this school has now completely vanished. A similar school was founded in Bremerhaven in 1898. There are two classes and thirty-five pupils. Finally, in the town of Bremen there is in addition a private auxiliary school, a report of which is enclosed. (*See* enclosures 44–51.)

(20) HAMBURG.

The legislative enactments of Hamburg as to the treatment of idiots, epileptics and similar persons are contained in the Medical Law of 29th December, 1899, and in the Decree of the Senate of 1st June, 1900, issued in accordance with Sec. 6 of this law and dealing with lunacy. Special copies of the law and the decree, as well as a few administrative ordinances, circulars, and forms on the subject are enclosed. (*See* annexe 1–8.) In the Hamburg State Territory there is only one institution for the treatment and bringing up of idiots and epileptics: the "Alsterdorfer Institutions" in Alsterdorf. This institution—particularly in respect of its buildings—is described in the enclosed pamphlet prepared for the 73rd Meeting of German Naturalists and Doctors, "Hamburg in naturwissenschaftlicher und medizinischer Beziehung."

Further particulars as to the conditions under which patients are accepted, the administration, etc., are to be found in the enclosed pamphlets and reports of the institution. (*See* annexe 9–26.) Copy of a statistical essay by P. Stritter and J. P. Gerhard, "Die Heilerziehungs und Pflegeanstalten für schwachbefähigte Kinder, Idioten und Epileptiker in Deutschland und in den übrigen europäischen Staaten," is likewise enclosed. (*See* annexe 27.) (*See* enclosures 52–79.)

(21) ALSACE-LORRAINE.

There are no laws in Alsace-Lorraine for the care of idiots, epileptics, and other such persons, nor as to their treatment and supervision. On the other hand, the placing in institutions of destitute persons of that kind is assisted by the State or the district in so far as the relatives of the patient or his own parish are unable to bear the costs of the treatment.

In each of the three districts of the country there is a public institution supported by the district, which receives idiots, epileptics, and other such persons on payment of a fixed sum for defraying the cost of maintenance and treatment. These are: in the district of Upper Alsace, the district hospital at Colmar; in the district of Lower Alsace, the district asylum in Bischweiler; and in the district of Lorraine, the district Almshouse in Gorze.

The interior and exterior service of these institutions is regulated by special ordinances issued by the President of the district.

Besides the above there are two private institutions: the Roman Catholic Idiots Asylum of St. Andrew at Sennheim in Upper Alsace and the Evangelical Home for Imbeciles at Bischweiler-Oberhofen in Lower Alsace. Documents dealing with the administration, etc., of the above-named five institutions are enclosed. No scientific publications nor any of general interest, relating to the treatment of idiots, etc., have appeared in Alsace-Lorraine. (*See* enclosures 80–113.)

More detailed information as to the treatment of epileptics, idiots and those suffering from nervous maladies in the German Empire may be found in the "Handbuch der Krankenversorgung und Krankenpflege," edited by Liebe, Jacobson and G. Meyer, Berlin, 1898, and published by August Hirschwald, pp. 435–521, and also in the periodical for the treatment of the feeble-minded and epileptics, compiled by Schroeder and Wildermuch. In the former work the care of epileptics is very thoroughly described. Particulars as to the treatment of those suffering from nervous complaints, who are in needy circumstances, are to be found in the enclosed annual reports of Haus Schoenow, as also in the pamphlet entitled "Die Nervenkrankheiten und ihre Bekämpfung," which is likewise enclosed. (*See* enclosures 114–118.)

BAVARIA.

The laws and regulations in force in Bavaria do not distinguish between idiots and epileptics on the one side, and imbeciles, feeble-minded and defective persons on the other. They deal with such persons in the same manner as those, mentally afflicted in the narrow sense of the term, who fall in England under the lunacy laws.

In accordance with Par. 1 of Sec. 30 of the Imperial Law (Reichsgewerboordnung), the following Bavarian enactments for the treatment of idiots, epileptics, feeble-minded, etc., are in force:—

Art. 80, Par. 2, of the Bavaran Criminal Code (Polizeistrafgesetzbuch):—

> "If any person makes an attack on another or on the property of another; or who commits an offence against public morality; and if, on account of the offender not being responsible for his actions,

he is either not chargeable at law, or is adjudged to be a danger to the public, then the police are authorised, after obtaining medical opinion, to order the removal of such a person to a lunatic asylum or his detention in such a manner as may be required."

Art. 81, Par. 2:—

"In awarding punishment, authorisation may be given to the police to see to the removal of the offender at the expense of those responsible for him. Should, however, the offender be a ward in chancery, the decision of the Court of Wards (Vormundsschaftsgericht) must be obtained before the authorisation for removal may be given to the police."

Art. 11, Par. 2, Sec. 2 of the law respecting the care of the poor and sick (Oeffentliche Armen-und Krankenpflege), 30th July, 1899:——

"It is the duty of the Poor Commission* to provide necessary medical aid, care and treatment to sick persons, and especially to accommodate in an asylum those mentally afflicted who do not possess the requisite facilities for supervision and care."

Copy of each of these three regulations is enclosed herewith.

Further, the Ministerial Ordinance of 1st January, 1895, contains instructions to the police as to their conduct in removing to lunatic asylums and accommodating persons mentally afflicted, and the Ministerial Ordinance of 3rd December, 1895, contains similar instructions with regard to private asylums.

*Article 10 provides that in every political parish shall be established a local Poor Commission (Armonpflege).

GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN-BADEN.

Sec. 3 of Sec. 1 of the Baden Law of Elementary Education of 13th May, 1892, lays down:—

"Children who from bodily or mental weakness cannot successfully take part in the education of the national schools are not to be compelled to attend the same. The education of such children will be controlled by special laws regarding the same"

Such laws have, however, in the meantime not been passed. Also up to the present no Govenment institute is in existence for the education and upbringing of weak-minded children.

Into consideration come principally the private institutions that exist in the Grand Duchy with this object; the St. Joseph's Institute in Herthen, the Idiot Institute in Mosbach, the Nursing and Convalescent Institute for Epileptics in Kork, and the Children's Home of Dr. Cron in Heidelberg. With regard to the conditions, the arrangements, and the carrying on of these institutions, I have the honour to enclose copies of the publications of the directors of the institutes.

A Government subvention is only received by the above-mentioned institutes in Mosbach and Kork, for which in the ordinary account of the Government Budget for 1904–5 5,000 marks, and in the extraordinary account 20,000 marks, are provided for the financial year.

HOLLAND.

There is in the Netherlands no special law dealing with the training or treatment of idiots, epileptics, feeble-minded or other such persons; by a Royal Decree of July 31st, 1902, a State Commission was appointed to investigate the question, and advise on the measure that should be taken for the care of such persons and for the safety of the general public. In their Report the Commissioners expressed dissatisfaction with the present system whereby the feeble-minded and other defective persons who commit punishable acts are held to be irresponsible and are set free, after a light punishment, when they should be carefully watched, or placed in a lunatic asylum. Under this class of feeble-minded person the Commissioners would include epileptics, degenerates, senile demented persons and habitual drunkards. As these classes are always being brought up for infringing laws which they are incapable of observing, the judge should be given power to have them placed in suitable establishments for a sufficient length of time. The recognition of their irresponsibility should lead, not to a lighter punishment, but to their being removed from social intercourse and placed in the hands of medical corrective authorities, under constant supervision.

The Commissioners therefore concluded that there could be no check on the criminal acts of such persons, unless they could be legally interned, placed in special epileptic or inebriate establishments or in other asylums; the form recommended being a workhouse supervised by a psychiater.

Something could be done by a Government subsidy to those societies for the cure of those who desired to be cured, but by far the most dangerous cases were those who did not wish to be cured.

On p. 189 of this Report is given a table showing the number of epileptics, idiots and other persons of weak intellect detained in the various asylums and workhouses in the Netherlands, and the cause of their detention and punishment, on November 1st, 1902, but as yet no Bill has been introduced into the Second Chamber for the amendment of their condition. With regard to the training and treatment of feeble-minded or backward children there are no special regulations in this country. Such children may be removed from the ordinary schools on the evidence of a written declaration from a doctor, stating that they are intellectually incapable of attending the primary schools.

The Law on compulsory education applies equally to the special schools established for these children; but there is now before the Second Chamber of the States General a Bill for the amendment of certain articles of this law and for liberating these schools from the application of the rules governing ordinary primary school education. For such of these institutions as are supported by Government subsidies the Government intend to impose stricter conditions than those at present in force for the ordinary schools, with regard to the buildings, system of teaching, teachers and control.

There are a number of private and philanthropic institutions for the cure and treatment of defective childen, such as that for backward and stammering children of from seven to fourteen years of age at Amsterdam, where they are scientifically treated for the development of their brains and the production of speech, and the Idiot School at the Hague, where idiot children are received up to the age of eighteen, and are instructed, with the aid of music, gymnastics, reading and writing, in various simple kinds of work. Such institutions, however, being governed by private bodies, are purely voluntary, and are subject to changes of regulation and treatment.

HUNGARY.

According to Sec. 140 of Act XIV. of 1876, which deals with measures for public health, the respective parishes, among other things, are called upon to provide for the necessary maintenance and treatment of needy idiots, deaf and dumb persons, cripples, etc. The respective parishes are also bound to provide for the maintenance of needy feeble-minded and epileptics who, by reason of the complaints they suffer from, are unable to earn their living.

As, however, in many cases parishes, owing to slender resources, might be overburdened by having to provide for the maintenance of an excessively large number of individuals, Sec. 145 of the XXII. Act (Parish Act) of 1886 provides that such parishes may claim pecuniary aid from the municipal authorities and from the Government; further, with the consent of the municipal authorities, several parishes may unite for the maintenance of those

dependent on parish aid; nay more, it is provided in the said paragraph of the said Act that all parishes situated within the jurisdiction of the respective municipal authorities may be compelled to found a joint poor fund.

The practical carrying out of this expedient having met with many difficulties, the Government is attempting, by the establishment within the limit of the projected Poor Law of a special arrangement for determining the parish to which the respective paupers belong, to create a basis for the proper distribution of the expenses connected with the maintenance of the poor.

The fundamental principle that it is the duty of each respective parish in the first place to provide for its own needy inhabitants, is not lost sight of in Act. XXI. of 1898, dealing with the defrayal of the expenses of public infirmaries, which, however, by means of other provisions materially lightened the burdens of parishes in this respect This is especially the case with the provision made for children under seven years of age, a burden which is entirely taken off the shoulders of the parishes and made that of the State.

As regards the point in question—idiots and individuals suffering from similar complaints—Sec. 8 of the said Act provides that, in all cases in which the individual in question himself as well as those who, as stipulated in the foregoing sections of the Act, are bound to pay for him are poor, the respective parish is bound . . . "To provide for the maintenance of all incurable invalids dismissed from hospitals and infirmaries, as well as of all lunatics declared incurable but not dangerous, further, of all harmless idiots, deaf and dumb and blind persons and cripples."

This clause differs from previous provisions only in so far as it decidedly limits the maintenance by parishes to harmless idiots, whereas Sec. 71 of Act XIV. of 1876, dealing with the same subject, mentions imbeciles and simpletons too. This change in wording, however, does not exclude from parish maintenance the various kinds of feeble-minded, for, according to the prevailing idea, all individuals of limited intellect—in so far as they are not pronounced lunatics—are included in the collective name of "idiot" used by the Act in question.

So, as will be gathered from the above, the maintenance of idiots, feeble-minded and all other needy individuals rendered helpless by any similar defect is, in Hungary, the task of the parishes.

The manner of distributing public charity and the limits of the same are fixed by a decree of the Minister of the Interior (No. 51000, ex 1899) issued on the basis of Sec. 8 of Act XXI. of 1898 already quoted.

According to this decree the individuals in question are to partake of public charity in the manner provided for by the parish regulations adapted to local circumstances and approved by the municipal authorities and the minister of the interior respectively.

If a parish does not possess a suitable institute (almshouse, infirmary, refuge, etc.) all individuals in need of public maintenance are placed in houses, supplied with food and clothes, nursed and controlled in accordance with the local regulations.

The parish keeps a register of individuals dependent on public maintenance and makes an accurate entry of all changes that take place. Various acts of legislation provide for the proper treatment of such individuals. Sec. 145 of Act XIV. of 1876 makes it the duty of the parish or district physician respectively to superintend the individuals in question who are under parish treatment from the point of view of public health and public safety. Sec. 152 of the said Act calls upon the so-called "Parish Board of Public Health," which must be constituted in all parishes possessing their own physician, to report to the municipality authorities, which are in the first place called upon to take measures for public health, on any deficiencies they may observe in the control and treatment of the individuals in question.

The direct control of the individuals participating in public maintenance is to be entrusted to a member of the parish council who is made responsible for the proper carrying out of the same.

The parish or district physician is bound to examine all individuals dependent on public maintenance within his sphere of activity at least once a quarter and to send in a written report of the results of such examination to the parish council. Medical advice must be given free of charge by the respective parish or district physician; the charges for medicine, medicaments, etc., are borne, not by the parish, but by the State.

Every parish is bound to send to the municipal authorities entrusted with the chief control, and every town endowed with municipal rights to the Minister of the Interior, a yearly report concerning the distribution of public charity.

As the parishes are bound to treat only harmless idiots, the State is obliged to provide for the treatment of idiots and epileptics who may commit arson and do other damage, and so must be considered dangerous to public safety.

The treatment provided by the State consists in housing the individuals in question and supplying them with proper board in public institutions (hospitals, lunatic asylums, idiot asylums, homes, etc.).

For permanent treatment in hospitals, etc., at public expense, leave has always to be granted by the Minister of the Interior, but the individuals in question, if the authorities order their removal as a measure necessary for public safety, may be temporarily admitted to the nearest public hospital or lunatic asylum without special permission. The "dangerous" state must be proved by a certificate from a public medical officer.

Government Reports, under the headings "Imbecillitas" and "Idiotismus," state the number of idiots and feeble-minded under permanent treatment in the lunatic wards of State institutes and in the more important public hospitals in the country.

In 1904 the Royal Hungarian State Asylums, situated on the Lipot-mezö (Leopold Meadow), received the addition of a special "Idiot Pavilion" for idiot children dangerous to the community; here the latter are treated separately till they have developed physically to such an extent as to enable their removal to the common ward for grown-up patients without any drawback of a sanitary nature.

As there are private institutes for the treatment of individuals suffering from mental derangement, the Ministry of the Interior quarters in these too idiots and epileptics whose costs of maintenance are borne by the Treasury. Thus idiot children dangerous to the community are treated at public expense in Blum's private idiot asylum at Pelsücz in the county of Gömör.

The provision made for epileptics not classed as lunatics and not dangerous to the community was improved upon again in 1903, by the establishment of a new institute that had hitherto not existed in Hungary. To this private institute, established by Dr. Vosinszky at Balf in the County of Sopron for the treatment and instruction of epileptics, are admitted, by permission of the Minister of the Interior, patients treated at public expense.

The instruction of idiots and feeble-minded not dangerous to the community and capable of being trained intellectually belongs to the sphere of activity of the Minister for Public Instruction. For this purpose there exist at Budapest at present one large State institute and one smaller institute of private character.

ITALY.

There is no regular law in existence in Italy for the treatment of the feeble-minded, and consequently no special institutes for taking in the class of patient who form the subject of the present Royal Commission. As far as they are cared for at the public expense, they may either:—

(1) be taken in in the lunatic asylums which are under the direction of the Lunacy Laws administered by the Ministry of the Interior; or

(2) in a "Ricovero di Mendicità," corresponding more or less to an English workhouse, which are under the Department of Public Security in the Ministry of Finance.

As to (1), in February, 1904, a new Lunacy Law came into force, to which an additional bye-law will be laid before Parliament at the beginning of next year. Art. 6 of the bye-law is as follows:—

"The public or private institutes, destined solely for

taking in harmless lunatics, feeble-minded, idiots, and persons in general afflicted with infirmity from their birth, not dangerous to themselves or to others, but incurable, are governed by Sec. (*a*), (*b*), (*d*), (*e*), of Art. 4 under which such institutes are bound to have: (*a*) a separate place for the provisional reception of patients, so that this place has no communication with the other part of the asylum, and preferably is entirely cut off or has at least a separate ingress and a proper staff of attendants; (*b*) places where the patients may have work provided for them, preferably agricultural; (*d*) places for isolating infectious cases; (*e*) a sufficient water supply.

As to (2), Art. 81 of the Law of Public Security of 30th June, 1889, runs as follows:—

"Persons recognised by the local authorities of public security as being incapable of work, without means of subsistence or whose parents are cared for at the public expense, are, when other provision is not made for them, sent by the said authorities to a home for beggars (ricovero di mendicità) or to a similar institute.

"Contribution towards the maintenance of persons incapable of working is made according to their respective funds by the charity organisation of the commune of origin, the beneficent societies of the place and other charitable confraternities, in as far as the whole income of the said societies is not destined to some special charity or to the expenses of the church. Failing the assistance of the above mentioned societies, or in the event of their contribution being insufficient, the whole or part of the expenses will fall upon the commune of origin (*i.e.*, of domicile) and in case of the latter being unable to meet them without having recourse to fresh impositions, will devolve upon the State."

On 19th November, 1889, a supplementary Royal Decree was issued to the Law of 30th June, Art. 2 of which defines as incapable of work all persons, "who, owing to some chronic infirmity or incurable physical or intellectual defects, are unable to procure their own living, including all children under the age of nine years." Before inability to work can be proved it is necessary that the communal doctor at the direction of the Authorities for Public Security should first visit the patient and decide on the merits of the case, after which if it is decided that the patient is unfit for work, provision is made for sending him (or her) to a home.

This decree was not, however, passed with the idea of making provision for the feeble-minded, but as an attempt to put down begging, though the subjects of the present Commission frequently receive aid under its regulations.

JAPAN.

There is very little to be said on the subject as regards Japan. No special laws exist dealing with the treatment of the feeble-minded, or with institutions for their reception. If necessary, the police authorities deal with any case that may arise in the exercise of their general duties. But otherwise the State does not concern itself with the charge of feeble-minded persons, but entrusts them to the care of their nearest relative; and only in the absence of relatives or in cases of extreme poverty are the patients assisted at the public expense or placed in public or private charitable institutions. But those who know the strength and importance of the family tie in Japan and the extreme kindness shown to each other by the poorer classes, can imagine how seldom it is that any household, however poor it may be, refuses to charge itself with the support of an unfortunate relative.

There is only one person in Japan specially devoted to the care of the feeble-minded—that is at Takinogawa, Tokio Prefecture. But the Home Department state that, although formal investigations have never been made, the number of imbecile and feeble-minded persons in the country is not large. No regulations whatever exist with regard to the treatment of epileptics. The Government are said to have under consideration the desirability of special legislation for dealing with the whole question, but nothing practical is likely to be done for some little time.

The object of the Takinogawa institution is the training and treatment of idiots, imbecile and feeble-minded children. It was established in 1891 and was re-organised in 1895. Those who can afford to pay for the training do so; those who cannot afford to pay are treated free, the institution, which is closely connected with the American Episcopal Mission, being supported by subscriptions from both Japan and abroad. The charge for training is about 24s. a month, exclusive of the entrance fee of 6s. Medicines, etc., are charged extra.

The institution publishes no formal report. The present number of inmates is twenty-four—all children. A plan is in course of being carried into effect for the building of a new school-house, scientifically constructed and adequately furnished, and capable of accommodating 100 children. This is the only institution of the kind in this country, and, as will be seen from the foregoing, it is more a foreign charitable undertaking than a native one.

NORWAY.

The special steps taken by the State with regard to the feeble-minded are chiefly directed towards their education, and therefore affect only such feeble-minded persons as are capable of education, but at the same time not suited to education in the national schools. In other respects, the State takes no special care of the feeble-minded, nor of epileptic persons, unless their restlessness, violence, or similar behaviour, renders them subject to special legislation affecting imbeciles or the Lunacy Laws.

The education of the feeble-minded in Norway is governed by the Act of 8th June, 1881, relating to abnormal schools, and the Amendment Act of 2nd May, 1896. By the provisions of Sec. 6 of the Act, the School Boards fill out forms, approved by the King, for all abnormal children. These forms are sent in to the Department for Ecclesiastical Affairs and Education, and the Department, after calling for the advice of the Director of Abnormal Schools, decides which abnormal children each year shall be called up to the abnormal schools.

There are three public schools for the feeble-minded:—(1) Torshaug School (for girls) in Christiania; (2) Ekelund School (for boys and girls) at Fane, near Bergen; and (3) Röstad School (for boys) near Levanger. The last-named school was formerly situated at Lindern, Christiania.

Education is free, and entirely defrayed by the State. The expenses connected with the boarding and clothing of the pupils is defrayed, in the case of children without means, by the local town or county municipal authorities (*see* Sec. 7 of the Abnormal School Act).

There is a School of Work for cripples at Skaadalen, near Christiania. The school has State support to the amount of about £225 per annum. but the working expenses of the school are chiefly defrayed by the King's Jubilee Fund, legacies, and contributions on behalf of the pupils staying at the home.

The following particulars are given concerning the under-mentioned private institutions for the treatment of the feeble-minded and epileptic persons, especially the lowest and most degenerate of these classes:—

(1) *Fru Hiorths Home* at Tokerud, Boerum, takes forty to fifty feeble-minded children. Cost of treatment about 1s. 1d. per diem. The home was built by private subscription, amounting to about £3,330, and working expenses are defrayed in the same manner. The home also possesses two legacies, the interest from which is used for the award of free treatment at the home to certain individuals, namely, "Lippestad's legacy" (about £2,880) and "Okern's legacy" (about £2,225).

(2.) *Lindern Epileptic Home* takes about fifty patients, mostly adults. Founded by private persons and more or less self-supporting. Some patients receive public support as they are subject to the laws affecting imbeciles. The cost of treatment varies, but averages about £2 per month. Patients are employed as far as possible with suitable occupation.

The institution was opened ten years ago at Lindern on the outskirts of Christiania, but most of the patients have been recently moved to Skar, in the country north of Christiania, where the home has rented quarters in some buildings belonging to the Government, and which were formerly used as dwellings for the functionaries at Skar's Powder Works, which are now closed.

(*Signed*) EDMUND F. GRAY,
Acting British Consul-General at Christiania.

Christiania,
24th January, 1905.

SWEDEN.

At the present time there are thirty-six institutions (all homes) for idiot children in Sweden, some of them schools (for children capable of instruction), others working homes (for pupils who have left school), and others again asylums (for those incapable of instruction).

These institutions are supported by societies, county councils, and private charity. There is no State institution, but the State grants 250 kr. (£13 15s.) for every *teachable* idiot in the schools, and 100 kr. (£5 12s.) for each pupil at the working homes. From 1905 a subvention will also be given for *unteachable* idiots in the asylums.

The whole number in the charge of the above institutions amounts, according to the latest available statistics, to 889; small institutions of this kind being preferred, none contain more than eighty pupils.

The majority of such institutions are managed by women, who do all the teaching, except in gymnastics and wood-carving, women being considered better fitted for this work.

The schools are divided into as many as eight classes, with a novitiate department of two years for judging of the children's capacity for receiving instruction. The subjects of instruction are the same as at the primary schools, viz.: The Swedish language, religion, Swedish history, Swedish geography, natural science, writing, arithmetic, drawing, singing, gymnastics, and most kinds of needlework, wood-carving, basket and brush manufacture, shoe-making, book-binding and gardening.

Manual labour has been employed in dealing with idiots as a means of education, with excellent results.

Education of idiots is not, in contradistinction to the systems in force in Denmark and Norway, compulsory in Swedish institutions, but is dependent on the wishes of the parents.

When the pupils leave school they are sent to the working homes. The homes for male idiots are usually situated in the country, and agriculture and gardening are carried on with great success. The idiots under superintendence prove perfectly capable of doing the heavier work connected with farming and the care of cattle. The homes for female idiots are generally to be found in towns, and the inmates contribute largely to the expense of their maintenance by weaving, knitting, sewing, and lace-making, etc. There is an asylum on a small scale attached to nearly every school.

For providing a sufficient staff of teachers for idiots a college was organised in Stockholm in 1878 at the school for feeble-minded children, with accommodation for eight pupils, who undergo a course of two years' theoretical and practical training. The college is supported by the State at an annual cost of 12,000 kr. (£666 13s. 4d.).

To give an instance as to how ill-principled or neglected hildren are provided for in this country, it may be mentioned that an agriculture colony has been started at Hall in the province of Stockholm, on the model of the French Institute at Mottray for "criminal minors" from all parts of the kingdom. This establishment enjoys a State grant of 50 ore (6½d.) per pupil per day. Pupils are received at the colony from the age of ten to that of fifteen, and can, if necessary, be retained till the age of twenty. At present there is accommodation for 175 pupils. Of those received 80 per cent. have returned to society as law-abiding persons.

For children who, although they have never been prosecuted, give evidence of an evil disposition, an educational establishment has been founded by the City of Stockholm at Skrubba. Large and small reformatory schools also exist in other places.

According to the law of June 13th, 1902, criminal or ill-principled children under fifteen years of age shall be handed over to the educational and not to the prison authorities. The courts have the right to convert the imprisonment of culprits between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, in cases where such imprisonment does not exceed six months, into detention at a public reformatory. Moreover, the law provides that in every school-district, of which there are at present about 2,500 in the kingdom, there shall be a Board to take charge of ill-principled and neglected children. This Board may be elected especially for the purpose, or it may consist of the School-Board. A requisite number of "protective homes" are to be erected by the county councils, aided by State support.

SWITZERLAND.

In Switzerland the Federal authorities have no power to legislate or issue decrees on the subject of the care of the feeble-minded, questions of this and cognate natures belonging to the competency of the cantonal governments.

The treatment of feeble-minded children has for some years past occupied the attention of the cantonal authorities as well as of private associations, and considerable progress has been made in this domain. At the Fourth Swiss Conference on the Treatment of Idiots, held at Lucerne in 1903, the question of the care of feeble-minded adults received special attention, but this branch of the subject is as yet in the early stages of development. The Fifth Conference is announced to take place in the course of the present summer, at St. Gall.* The President of the society will report on that occasion upon the present position of the few institutions devoted to the physical and mental development of adults capable of recovery.

In the canton of Zurich there are no special laws applicable to the question of the treatment of the feeble-minded. The Law of June 11th, 1899, relative to popular schools, contains, however, the following provisions:

Sec. 11.—Children who owing to feeble-mindedness or physical defects are unable to follow the school course or interfere with its operation, should be removed from school, upon production of a medical's officer's certificate. Such children should, so far as possible, receive special provision.

Sec. 81. Educational establishments for feeble-minded, blind, deaf-and-dumb, epileptic and scrofulous children, will receive suitable subsidies from the State, so far as they conform to the requirements imposed by the law. Such establishments may be built or taken over by the State. In cases of necessity, State assistance will also be afforded towards the cost of maintenance and education of single patients.

On February 15th, 1894, the town of Zurich, with the approval of the Cantonal Educational Council, issued regulations respecting special courses at primary schools; and in the years 1899 and 1904 the cantonal and urban educational authorities instituted training courses for teachers in special classes and at establishments for feeble-minded children.

The treatment of feeble-minded and epileptic children in the Canton of Berne is regulated by Sec. 55 of the Law respecting primary education. In virtue of this paragraph, feeble-minded and epileptic children who are capable of development, but who cannot receive instruction in the public schools, are placed in special establishments or special classes, in the ordinary schools. Such classes exist in considerable numbers in the several towns

*See page 317.

and more important places of the canton. There are, however, only two special establishments for the feeble-minded in the Canton of Berne: one at Weissenheim, near the town of Berne; the other (for epileptics) at Tschugg, near Erlach. The former contains on an average forty children; the latter twenty children and 100 adults. Both are private institutions but are subsidised by the Canton. The building of a third establishment is in contemplation in the course of the present year, a large number of communes having formed an association for the purpose of founding a home for feeble-minded children at Burgdorf (Berthoud), to contain sixty to seventy inmates, or twice that number, should a necessity for an extension of the premises subsequently arise.

A considerable number of feeble-minded children belonging to the Canton of Berne are, moreover, being treated in establishments situated in other cantons.

According to the Swiss Statistical Annual a census of feeble-minded children was taken in all the Swiss cantons in 1897, and gave the following results: Of 484,442 children, ranging from seven to fourteen years of age, 7,667 were found to be suffering from feeble-mindedness, of whom 411 were in a special establishment, 567 in a special class, 1,724 recommended for removal to a special establishment, and 3,861 recommended for removal to a special class; the remainder were considered as being mentally backward. The proportion of feeble-minded still capable of education was then 13·5 per 1,000.

Since the above census was taken seventeen of the cantons have introduced the system of submitting all children, on their first entry into school, to a medical examination, the results of which are shown in the following tabular statement:—

	1999. 16 Cantons.	1900. 17 Cantons.	1899. Per cent.	1900. Per cent.
Total of children examined	54,015	54,282	100	100
Number suffering from infirmities	8,231	7,393	15·2	13·6
Nature of infirmity:				
Idiots	45	39	0·6	0·5
Slightly feeble-minded	1,212	740	14·7	10
In a more advanced state of feeble-mindedness	382	171	4·6	2·3
Defective hearing	1,094	959	13·3	13
Defective speech	1,015	820	12·3	11·1
Defective sight	3,394	3,510	41·2	47·5
Nervous affections	69	61	0·9	0·8
Other bodily ailments	962	1,060	11·7	14·3
Morally neglected	58	33	0·7	0·5

The Statistical Annual observes that it will be seen from the above table that the diagnosis of each case was made with increasing accuracy, for while the proportion of children suffering from physical infirmities of a nature easy to ascertain is approximately the same in both years, that of feeble-minded children shows a decrease in 1900.

The Fifth Swiss Conference on the treatment of idiots assembled as St. Gall on June 5th. The object of the Conference was to formulate recommendations for a regulation of the question by means of legislation. The duties of the Legislature are held to be: to combat the causes of feeble-mindedness; to protect society from injury received from dangerous imbeciles; and to protect the feeble-minded from ill-treatment, etc. Proposals were adopted for a re-arrangement of classes in the popular schools, in the interest of the feeble-minded. The next Conference will be held in 1907 at Soleure.

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Establishments.	Numbers on January 1, 1903.			Increase.		Decrease.		Numbers on December 31, 1903.			Discharged.						Number of beds.	Applications for admission refused for want of space.		Notes.
											Improved.		Unchanged.		Died.					
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female	Total.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	
1. Kellersche Anstalt at Hottingen (Zürich).	–	17	17	–	6	–	6	–	17	17	–	5	–	1	–	–	17	–	–	
2. Regensberg (Zürich) - - -	48	26	74	3	6	2	6	49	26	75	2	5	–	1	–	–	75	31	13	
3. Anstalt Bühl, at Wädensuil (Zürich).	24	29	53	8	6	7	5	25	30	55	6	3	1	2	–	1	55	11	3	
4. Martinstiftung, Mariahalde, at Erlenbach (Zürich).	6	14	20	1	1	1	2	6	13	20	1	1	–	–	–	–	20	3	1	
5. Pestalozziheim, at Pfäffikon (Zurich).	11	11	22	3	3	1	1	13	13	26	1	1	–	–	–	–	26	10	3	
6. Weissenheim (Berne) - - -	14	21	35	2	3	2	3	14	21	35	1	1	1	2	–	–	35	12	6	
7. Private Home "Zur Hoffnung" (Berne).	3	5	8	2	1	1	–	4	6	10	–	–	1	–	–	–	8	–	–	
8. Establishment at Kriegstetten (Soleure).	42	23	65	10	6	8	8	44	21	65	5	3	3	5	–	–	66	18	6	of these :
9. Establishment "Zur Hoffnung," at Bâle.	15	11	26	4	1	2	2	17	10	27	1	2	–	–	1	–	1	–	26	
10. Establishment Kienberg," near Gelterkinden (Bâle-Campagne).	8	7	15	2	1	1	3	9	5	14	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	
11. Establishment "Shutz," Walzenhausen (Appensell A. Rh.).	9	8	17	1	1	–	–	10	9	19	–	–	–	–	–	1	36	–	–	
12. Establishment at Masans (Grisons).	13	14	27	5	6	4	5	14	15	29	3	4	1	–	–	–	30	–	–	
13. Establishment at Schloss Biberstein (Aargau).	30	26	56	8	5	8	4	30	27	57	6	4	2	–	–	3	61	–	–	
14. Establishment "St. Joseph," Bremgarten (Aargau).	124	98	222	38	22	28	20	134	100	234	22	16	3	1	3	–	260	–	–	
15. Establishment at Mauren (Thurgau).	20	23	43	3	4	3	5	20	22	42	3	5	–	–	–	–	43	6	–	
16. Private Home, "Friedheim" at Weinfelden (Thurgau).	13	6	19	4	1	6	1	11	6	17	6	1	–	–	–	2	21	–	–	
17. Asile de l'Espérance, at Etoy (Vaud).	32	46	78	5	3	7	6	30	43	73	3	4	2	–	2	–	82	–	–	
18. Le Foyer Vernand-Dessur, near Lausanne.	10	2	12	1	–	–	–	11	2	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	–	–	
19. Pension Rosengarten at Regensberg.	6	–	6	8	–	3	–	11	–	11	2	–	–	–	1	–	12	–	–	
20. "Heim" at Stein, Toggenburg -	3	2	5	–	1	1	–	2	3	5	1	–	–	–	–	1	6	4	2	
21. "St. Johann" at New St. Johann	17	18	35	7	10	2	3	22	25	47	–	–	2	2	–	–	60	–	–	
22. "Seedorf" (Fribourg) - - -	2	1	3	5	4	–	–	7	5	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	40	–	–	
Total 1903 - -	450	408	858	120	91	87	80	483	419	202	64	58	16	14	7	8	968	95	76	

Boys.	Girls.	
9	2	became apprentices.
10	14	found places.
56	54	returned home.
5	2	transferred elsewhere.

TABLE OF SPECIAL CLASSES IN SWITZERLAND FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

NUMBERS ON 1ST FEBRUARY, 1903.

Place.	Date of Foundation.	Number of Classes.	Number of Teachers.		Pupils.				
					Total.	Sex.		Religion.	
			Men.	Women.		Boys.	Girls.	Prot.	Cath.
1. Bâle	1888	8	–	8	174	79	95	106	68
2. Zurich	1889	12	4	8	272	150	122	181	91
3. St. Gall	1890	3	2	2	74	37	37	36	38
4. Bern	1892	5	–	5	86	52	34	79	7
5. Winterthur	1893	2	2	–	31	19	12	24	7
6. Schaffhausen	1893	1	1	1	25	15	10	16	9
7. Herisau	1893	1	–	1	21	11	10	17	4
8. Chur	1894	1	–	1	12	5	7	8	4
9. Burgdorf	1894	2	–	2	49	21	28	48	1
10. Richtersuil	1895	1	1	–	28	15	13	21	7
11. Lausanne	1896	1	–	1	17	7	10	17	–
12. Geneva	1898	9	–	9	165	77	88	?	?
13. Lucerne	1899	2	1	1	61	43	18	7	54
14. Thur	1899	1	–	1	18	6	12	18	–
15. Fribourg	1900	1	–	1	25	18	7	–	25
16. Langnau	1901	1	–	1	14	6	8	14	–
17. Steffisburg	1902	1	–	1	14	6	8	14	–
18. Rüti (Zürich)	1902	1	1	–	10	4	6	10	–
Total		53	12	43	1096	571	525		

23A.—MEMORANDUM OF VISITS TO CONTINENTAL ASYLUMS BY C. E. HOBHOUSE, ESQ., M.P., THE REV. H. N. BURDEN. J. C. DUNLOP, ESQ., M.D., AND HARTLEY B. N. MOTHERSOLE, ESQ., M.A., LL.M.

A detailed description of the institutions visited would be of little use or interest to the Commissioners, hence we give only a note of those special features which impressed us at the time of our visits.

The following is a list of the institutions visited by us:—

(a) Institutions visited by all the above:—

Asylums.—Galkhausen, near Cologne. Altscherbitz, Near Leipsic.

Special Asylums.—Bielefeld, near Hanover. Ursberg, Bavaria.

(b) Institutions visited by all except Mr. C. E. Hobhouse:—

Special Asylums.—Wühlgarten, Berlin. Bicêtre, Paris.

Prisons.—Plotzensee, Berlin.

Poor-House for Mentally Defective Paupers.—Kühlewylk, Berne.

(c) Institutions visited by Mr. C. E. Hobhouse only:—

Asylums.—Langenhausen, near Elberfeld. Gabersee, near Munich. Alsterdorf, near Hamburg.

Of the three asylums visited Altscherblitz was the most interesting and instuctive. It is an establishment of special interest as it was the first villa asylum built and has been the model of the many such since erected. Full descriptions of it are to be seen in the London County Council Report on Continental Asylums and in the similar Report of the Lancashire County Council (note: this asylum is in Prussia and not in Saxony as stated in London County Council Report). The instructive part of our visit was our inspection of the Kaiserin Augusta Pflegeanstalt, an asylum annex designed for the reception of chronic harmless lunatics such as previously had not been dealt with under the lunacy law of Prussia. It was explained to us that according to that law only those lunatics who are dangerous or who are curable are eligible for asylum treatment, and that these buildings were intended to be a home for the harmless chronic lunatics, cases such as are detained in workhouses in England and in licensed wards in Scotland. We expected to find such, but did not do so, for the cases we saw were noisy, troublesome, dirty, and some of them dangerous. We state the last advisedly, for during our short visit we saw one serious unprovoked assault committed by one patient on another and gathered that such was not an unusual occurrence. It struck us that the apparent reason for this "home for harmless" becoming a receptacle for the most difficult and objectionable of asylum cases lay in the fact the selection and admission to the institution rested with the medical superintendents of the asylums and that they succumbed to the temptation of getting rid of their more objectionable patients. It was an object-lesson of a possible abuse of the division of authority in the care of the insane.

Galkhausen impressed us as a well managed and properly equipped villa asylum, but in it we noted no detail which would be of special interest to the Commissioners. This asylum is desrcibed in both the reports above referred to.

Bicêtre Asylum is part of an enormous institution situated a few miles outside Paris. The buildings are antiquated and the proper treatment of the insane hampered thereby, and nothing of special interest to the Commissioners was noted.

Wühlgarten Asylum for Epileptics. This asylum is situated a few miles outside Berlin, it is built on the villa principle and has accommodation for 1,300 inmates of whom 700 are men, 500 women, and 100 children. It also is described in both the reports referred to above. The patients are mostly transfers from other asylums, but are also received directly from outside and from the prisons. Few, if any of them, could be described as of sound mind and many of them were not only degenerate but also dangerous. Classification is freely used, the most dangerous being detained in special houses, and the children being kept quite apart from the other inmates. Admissions and discharges are numerous (we could not get the exact figures). The asylum was of interest to us on account of its being conducted on the labour colony principle, there being a large farm and workshops for the occupation of the inmates and much stress laid on the working of all inmates who could work. But from the information we got and from what we saw we were impressed by the fact of the incapacity for work of the vast majority of the inmates, and no matter how wholesome the work may be to the inmates the work itself was hardly, if at all, remunerative. Expensive workshops existed and accommodated about fifty men; the only things we were shown as produced for the market were a few low-priced straw mats. There was a large farm and elaborate farm buildings, and all the principal work on it was done by paid hands as the inmates could not be trusted. The farm produced a supply of vegetables, but on account of much paid labour being required the cost of production was considerable, and whether the actual price was greater or less than a similar supply from the open market we could not say. The women were occupied at household duties and sewing, but produced nothing for outside. The cost of maintenance in the institution was high, about 17s. 6d. per head per week, and evidently not much economy to the institution resulted from the labour of the inmates. In the children's department we saw teaching appliances such as exist in special schools; some of the children were given instruction, with what result we do not know, but many were too bad, too idiotic, to even attend the classes. A good point noted in the children's department was the absence of restraint.

Bielefeld Epileptic Colony—This institution forms part of a large philanthropic work carried on by Pastor Bodelschwingh and a large staff of deacons and deaconesses. At Bielefeld there is in addition to the epileptic colony a lunatic aslyum and a brickyard (a commercial undertaking in which the inmates are not employed). Outside Bielefeld the organisation manages labour colonies, hospitals, retreats, schools, and training institution for deacons and deaconesses. The epileptic colony has a population of about 2,000 epileptics and several hundred deacons, deaconesses and attendants; the patients are housed in small buildings, some of them being new, others being old ones adapted for the purpose. A general inspection of it brought out no facts of outstanding interest; the patients in addition to being epileptic were almost all more or less imbecile and some of them were very degraded and idiotic. The patients appeared to be well cared for. The buildings were cheap and as a rule sufficiently good, although that could not be said of one or two of the oldest of them. The cost of maintenance was about 10s. per week; this was mostly met by payment, out of public funds, though some of the patients were private and either paid for themselves or their relatives paid for them. Some private patients paying £50 to £150 a year are received and separately treated. Restraints were reported not to be used, but from the matron in charge of one block it was solicited that she herself sometimes used both a camisole and other forms of restraints without sanction from any medical or superior officer. There were several large workshops in the institution, a flour mill, and a store for sorting, utilising and selling jumble, but it was difficult to estimate how much of the work was done by paid hands and how much by the patients. The general impression we got from our visit was of a negative character, there was a very little to commend the institution

as the model of a colony or asylum of epileptics, and very little to find fault with.

Ursberg Imbecile Institution.—This is the institution about which Dr. Eichholtz gave evidence before the Commission. As the institution is not described in the reports already referred to we give a somewhat more detailed description.

The institution is situated near the village of Tanhäusen in Bavaria, Augsburg being the nearest large town. The railway service to Tanhäusen is very bad and inconvenient and we consequently went there by motor car.

The management of the institution is in the hands of a Roman Catholic Order, a Father Superior being at the head of it, he having the assistance of fourteen priests and about 370 nuns.

The institution was founded in 1884, an old convent being adapted for the purpose. At the commencement only some thirty cases could be received, but extensions have been rapid, and now there is a population of about 1400 patients and a staff, all grades included, of about 600. The following list of staff and patients is taken from a recent report:—

Priests	14
Sisters	370
Posulantinnen (Candidates)	148
Brothers and students	12

	Male.	Female
Cretins and feeble-minded	457	476
Blind	60	58
Deaf	70	39
Epileptic, not defective	109	70
Pensioners (sound in body and mind)	30	25
Kandidatinnen		56

In addition to these there is a medical officer, who has no control over the general management of the patients, but attends to those who may be sick. He is in general practice in the neighbouring village and calls at the institution once daily.

The buildings consist of the old monastery above referred to and many new houses, some large and some small. Some are situated fully a quarter of a mile away from the main building The total cost of the institution has amounted to about £250,000, or about (£177 per patient.) The cost of maintenance per patient per year is estimated to be £13 10s., or slightly more than 5s. per week. The cost of maintenance is partly met by a payment of £12 10s. per case per year by local authorities. Many cases are received gratuitously.

The buildings consist—

(1) Of a large central block which houses severeal hundred imbeciles as well as all the superior staff and the convent school for the Postulantinnen. It also contains some work shops including the bookbinding shop.

(2.) A hospital of about eighty beds for sick inmates.

(3.) Several small houses for inmates including those for idiots and for destitute sane men (pensioners.)

(4.) A large block with bakery on the ground-floor and accommodation for inmates above.

(5.) A large laundry block.

(6.) Extensive farm buildings

(7.) Workshops, a brewery, a slaughter house, a mill, an inn for the reception of visitors etc.

There were between 800 and 900 acres of farm land attached to the institution. There is a small river running through the property and the water power of it is used as a source of energy for working the machinery in the workshops and laundry

A notable feature of the general arrangement of the establishment is that each dormitory has a day room attached, an arrangement which greatly facilitates classification, for the inmates are divided into small groups, and each group has its own dormitory and own day room, and are, in fact, as thoroughly separated as they would be in a villa asylum.

The composition of the staff has been given above. None of them receive any remuneration other than their board and lodging, a fact which helps to explain the small cost of maintenance in the institution. We were greatly impressed by the excellent work done by the staff, the nuns seemed capable of mastering any work they were put to; some were teachers, others engineers, taking complete charge of elaborate electrical and other machinery, others brewed the beer, another acted as butcher (for several years this nun did all the killing for the establishment, felling oxen included, but she now has the assistance of a man), others work on the farm taking charge of the horses, etc., etc.

The inmates are of all degrees of mental enfeeblement. Some, the pensioners, the blind, and the deaf and dumb, are sane, but the epileptics and feeble-minded are of all degrees of mental defect, varying from the highest grade of imbecility to most extreme idiocy. Of the feeble-minded about 400 are under sixteen, and the remainder over that age; of those 400, about 100 are receiving special school instruction, the remainder being too bad even for that. Of those over sixteen all who can work are made to work, but the proportion of them who do anything like useful work is exceedingly small. The mother superior of the institution, in talking about the capabilities of the feeble-minded, emphasised the impossibility of getting useful or paying work out of them as a class, and informed us that only the very highest grade could be of any use in the industries of the institution, and even those could only do the simplest and lightest of tasks. She strongly approved of occupation for the feeble-minded as good and wholesome for them, but fully realised the hopelessness of getting self-support or profit of any sort out of their work. In this institution the industries were principally carried on by the nuns, the pensioners, the blind, the deaf, and a few of the epileptics also rendering good service, but the results of the labours of the feeble-minded were a negligible quantity. Most of the feeble-minded who did any work at all were doing such work as shredding pieces of old cloth, and the like.

Of the feeble-minded about 100 were found to be in the idiot departments. The treatment of them cannot be commended. Some of them were dirty and some of them in restraint; we saw an idiot boy fixed into a big chair with his ankles tied to the legs of the chair and his hands bound together behind his back. A few were in strait-jackets, or were hobbled by being strapped by one ankle to the leg of a heavy chair.

The management of the adult low grade imbeciles was also not to be commended; they were not over clean, and spent their whole days sitting idle in day rooms.

Among the industries carried on in the institution are laundry, baking, farm, dairy, butchery, brewing, wheelwright, upholstery, carpentery, sawmill, blacksmith, shoemaking, tailoring, basket-making, straw hat making, book binding, stone dressing, sewing, lace making, embroidery, etc.; but the feeble-minded appear to take little part in these.

This institution is the only asylum in Bavaria for the care of the imbeciles, etc. Applications for admission are said to amount to about 150 weekly, and there is a waiting list at present amounting to thousands. Vacancies are few, for all available accommodation is occupied and very few patients are discharged. In fact almost the only vacancies are death vacancies.

Our general impressions were as follows:—

(1.) The magnificent work done by the nuns. These good women by their voluntary and self-sacrificing work partly meet the urgent necessities of the helpless class in which we are interested, and do that work without remuneration. The work they individually do is splendid, they shirk nothing and do work such as it would be difficult to get other women to do even for a good wage. Seeing nuns in charge of a saw mill, in charge of elaborate electrical machinery, in charge of a slaughter house, and of a brewery was a rare experience.

(2.) The management of the low grade cases and what appeared to be an unnecessary use of restraint and the presence of "scurvy" indicated a want of knowledge of the requirements of the patients, which possibly more medical supervision would have provided.

(3) The absence of any proof of material benefit of "special class" education.

(4) The hopelessness of getting useful and remunerative work out of feeble-minded. In the institution every endeavour is made to get work out of all those who are fit for it, and the opportunities and

variety of work are enormous, but experience has shown that it is hopeless to get economically good work out of the vast majority of the feeble-minded.

Bicêtre.—One portion of this large institution is an imbecile asylum of about 700 beds, about 450 being for boys and 250 for girls. The buildings are all new and well adapted for their purpose, the dormitories and day rooms are in pavilions, workshops for manual instruction and for the production of clothing, etc., for the institution are in detached blocks. The cases are mostly high grade, there being very few low grade imbeciles or idiots. A general impression of the class of case dealt with was that it was superior to that dealt with in the London special schools. A considerable number were able to write weekly letters home to their relatives. The inmates with very few exceptions are subjected to an elaborate system of special teaching, in class rooms when under ten, but partly in workshops when over that age. They are detained till eighteen. The result of the education is reported to be good, and our informant was able to quote some half dozen who had been self-supporting since discharge. (Dr Dunlop considered the number of successes quoted was extremely small considering the numbers dealt with and the comparatively high intelligence of the average, and that the favourable report of results seemed hardly justifiable.) The institution is under medical control and the few low grade cases were well cared for and no restraints of any sort were used. One remarkable feature of the institution was the presence in it of a small but complete prison for the punishment of the children; this consisted of cells furnished like ordinary prison cells, and some of them with dark shutters such as would not be allowed for criminals in this country; small airing yards, etc. The prison was not in use at the time of our visit, but we were informed that it frequently had one or more inmates. Putting aside the eccentricity of the presence of this prison, our general conclusion was that it was an exceedingly well-conducted imbecile asylum, and well adapted for the training of high grade cases. The absence of many low grade cases indicates careful selection of admission. We got no information as to cost.

Plotzensee Prison.—This is the Berlin prison for the reception of adult male prisoners with long sentences and of boys of under sixteen, the two classes being kept quite separate. It is a well-managed prison in which the industries are productive and lucrative. The only point of special interest to the Commissioners, and which was observed at the visit, was the presence in it of a considerable number of mentally defective prioners, and that notwithstanding a law that no insane prisoners are to be there detained. In the prison hospital we saw an aggravated case of acute insanity, katatonia, and we found in what is styled an epileptic ward a collection of dements quite unfit for work or prison discipline. Thus we were able to observe that the detention of defectives in a Prussian prison takes place in the same manner as has been reported to the Commission as taking place at home.

Kühlewlk Almshouse, near Bern.—This Poor Law institution was selected for visit as being a Poor Law institution exclusively used for mentally defective paupers. The building is a plain and simple one of ordinary workhouse type and of cheap construction, being stated to have cost about £50 a bed. It has a considerable amount of land round it, which is farmed by the inmates at a profit. There are workshops where among other industries shoemaking, shirtmaking and handloom weaving are carried on. Most of the men who can work do so on the farm. The staff is a very small one, being supplemented by pauper attendants. The number of inmates amounts to about 200 men and 156 women. Among the inmates there is a considerable proportion who are too defective to work and are very degenerate, but there are also some whose defect is slight and who are able to do useful work. Many of the latter have histories of vagrancy and drink. Among the women a large proportion were previously prostitutes, and many of them, even including some idiots, have produced children. Children of under sixteen are not received. All the inmates who can work are made to work. The cost of the maintenance is very small, for £6 a year in addition to the proceeds of the farm and the industries is sufficient to make ends meet. The estimated cost is forty-five centimes per patient per day, or about 2s. 6d. per patient per week. Our impression of the institution was that it was thoroughly well adapted for the care of high grade but not so for lower grade cases. Some of the latter we saw in a very neglected condition. Detention in this institution is compulsory. When a pauper in Bern applies for relief and is found to be mentally defective he is committed to the workhouse for an indefinite period; if after a time his condition improves he may be conditionally discharged and brought back if thought necessary. In most cases, however, his condition does not improve and he is permanently detained.

Elberfeld.—A well equipped asylum, built upon the villa system—containing lunatics only—divided into three grades of payment (1) Those paid for by the community; (2) those maintained by their relations at cost price; (3) wealthy patients provided with every comfort.

The most notable points in the management of the asylum were its remarkable cleanliness and the high standard and number of the attendants. In the other institutions visited, the attendants with any sort of training were few, the proportion to the number of patients very low, and were, generally speaking, working as servants or labourers rather than as attendants. Here they received a four years' course, working up to be charge sisters of the different wards or villas.

Gabersee.—This asylum is reached by rail from Rosenheim, south of Munich, and is built upon the villa system, containing 381 men and 348 women; no children. There is complete and arbitrary separation of the sexes, the villas occupied by each being grouped together, separated by those containing the worst cases under complete restraint, the chapel, hospital, recreation room, library and kitchen. Each villa contains sleeping accommodation for thirty to forty patients on the first floor, with dining and sitting rooms on the ground floor. The open door system prevails wherever possible, and all patients are expected to work as far as they are able. A considerable amount of land is farmed, with a tract of forest for the supply of wood, bringing in a profit to the institution of about 25,000 marks yearly. All inmates are paid for by the Government of Bavaria at a uniform charge of 1m. 10pf. per head per day. The total cost of the asylum in 1905 amounted to 383,674 marks, including 7,700 marks for building and furnishing.

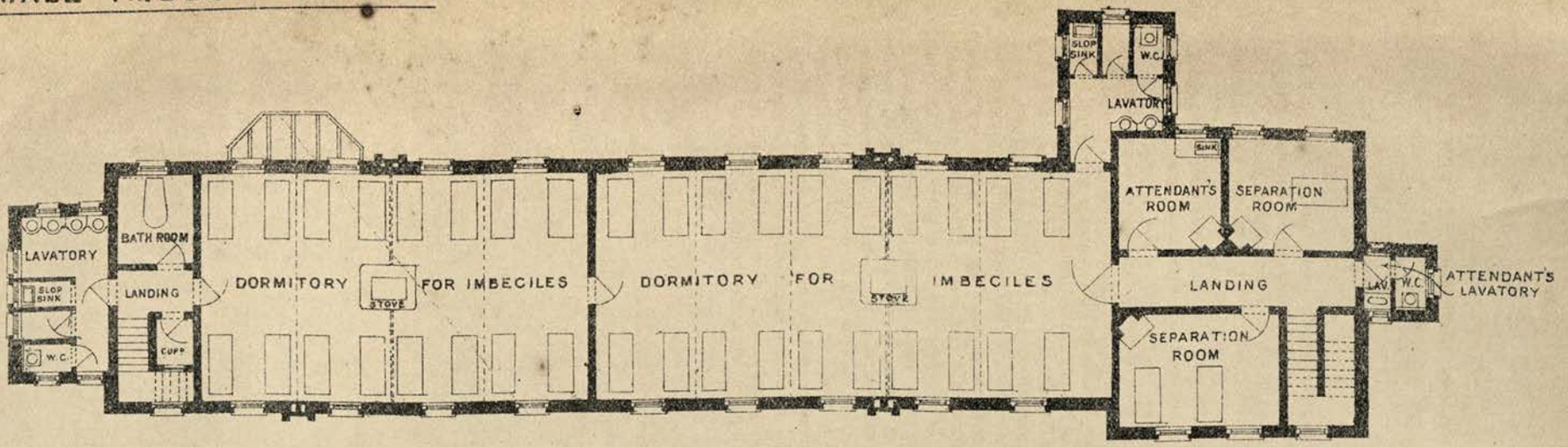
Alsterdorf.—This institution is about three miles out of Hamburg, and is entirely for feeble-minded children, imbeciles, epileptics and idiots; 780 inmates, by far the greater number being children. Built upon the villa system, comprising twenty-eight main buildings, some of which are old and not very suitable. The total staff, including clerks, attendants, servants, and teachers is 176, and the grounds include 125 hectars.

Children are taken in from as early an age as ten months upwards, and though a large proportion are too idiotic and feeble to be taught anything, all those who can do so attend regular classes of elementary instruction. The teachers are not specially trained for this purpose, but upon attending one class during its progress, it was evident the teaching was quite excellent of its kind, and absolutely suitable to the class of intelligence dealt with, being based upon the kindergarten system. In very rare cases did the instruction and care given to the children enable them to leave the asylum and earn their own living. Having once been admitted as medically unfit, they were practically kept for life. A certain amount of work, hepling towards their cost of maintenance is obtained—sewing by the girls, carpentering, shoemaking, tailoring, matmaking and farm labouring by the boys.

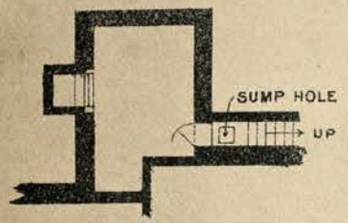
Hanover.—There is no law for the compulsory detention of the feeble-minded in Hanover.

ORMSKIRK WORKHOUSE

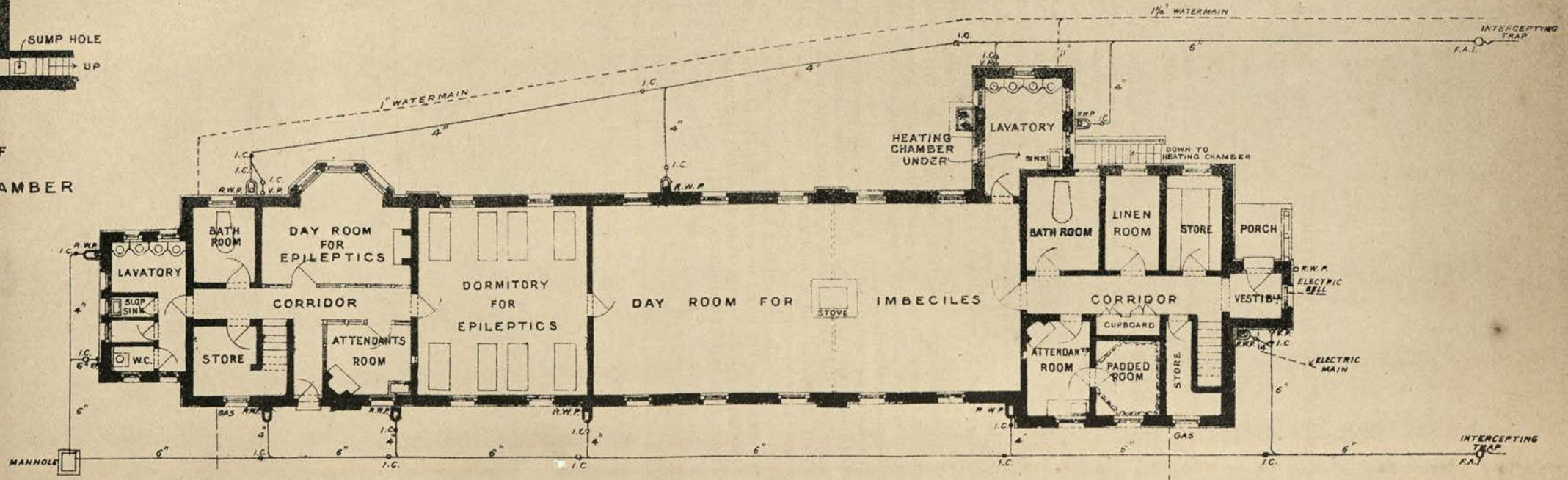
FEMALE IMBECILE BLOCK.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



PLAN OF HEATING CHAMBER



GROUND FLOOR PLAN

Scale of Feet

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50

347

Weller & Graham, Ltd Litho. London.

24.—DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT AND PLAN OF THE ORMSKIRK WORKHOUSE FEMALE IMBECILE BLOCK.

The pavilion for female imbeciles is a block 147 feet long by 27 feet to 34 feet wide and two storeys in height; it is really intended to form a portion of the infirmary of the workhouse and has been designed as such, not specially for imbeciles, although for the present it will be so used. The accompanying plans show the character and arrangements of this block. On the ground floor there isa large day room for imbeciles, and a dormitory and day room for epileptics, with two attendants' rooms, two bath rooms, padded room, lavatories, w.c.'s, etc. On the first floor, there are two large dormitories for imbeciles, two separation wards, bath room, lavatories and w.c.'s, and separate lavatory and w.c. for nurses. The large rooms are heated by stoves, which have been supplied by Messrs. Musgrave & Co., and are of the type supplying fresh warm air with descending smoke flues. The attendants' rooms have small self-contained stoves for warming food, milk, etc.

The materials are similar to those already described for the boiler house block. The walls and ceilings throughout are rendered with Robinson's cement, with tiled skirtings and coved tile at floor level, all internal and external angles being rounded off to avoid square corners. The bath room walls are tiled to a height of about 6 feet above the floor. The floors are of pitch pine blocks with oak margins. Ample ventilation is secured by mean of Tobin tubes, extract ventilators, etc.

The hot water supply to baths, etc., is effected by means of a steam calorifier and copper circulating pipes. The padded room has been fitted up by Messrs. Pocock Bros. with special india-rubber coverings to walls and floor.

The floor of the upper rooms is fireproof throughout, and has been executed by Messrs. Homan & Rogers, of Manchester.

The cost of this pavilion for forty-seven beds, including drains, sanitary fittings, and hot water supply, was £3,498, or, say, £74 per bed, its cubical contents are 140,971 feet or about 6d. a cubic foot, the fittings to the padded room being about £100 more.

By converting the epileptic and large day rooms into sleeping accommodation, that would make provision for twenty-two extra beds, making a total of sixty-nine beds, at a cost of £51 per bed. Of course, this would only be so if the building was made part of the hospital

Considerable care has been exercised in the design and construction of these blocks to secure a good result without any extravagance in cost. It is the intention of the guardians to do as much as possible of the heating of the various blocks, both old and new, from the boilers already described, as well as cooking and washing. Work is now in hand to fit the electric light in all rooms, to drive the laundry machinery by electricity, and later on to do the pumping by the same means.

25.—DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT AND PLAN OF THE NEW INFIRMARY AT THE EXETER CITY WORKHOUSE.

For many years past the Local Government Board have urged the Corporation to provide better accommodation. and in 1897 plans were passed for an extension which, however, was not carried out.

The necessity for providing better accommodation for the sick poor became more urgent, and on May 13th, 1902, the guardians instructed their architect to prepare a scheme for a new infirmary for 150 beds and for bringing the existing buildings as far as possible up to modern requirements. These plans were duly presented and approved by the Corporation and the Local Government board.

The complete scheme embraces five distinct blocks, viz., an administrative block in which are situate the domestic quarters of the nursing staff, comprising dining and sitting rooms, bedrooms, kitchen, and offices, the medical officer's surgery, and a waiting room for patients.

This block is planned in the centre of the site and around it are grouped the remaining blocks which are connected thereto by glazed corridors.

On the east and west of the administrative block are planned the male and female wings, each comprising a two-floor building having two large and two small wards, four separation wards, four cheerful day-rooms, six bath-rooms, duty kitchens, stores, etc.

The sanitary fittings are arranged in towers projecting from the main buildings, having through ventilation between them and the wards.

On the north is situate the maternity block, a bungalow building, comprising a ward for six beds, day room, labour room, duty kitchen, bathroom, offices, and sanitary wing.

At the extreme east another bungalow building is designed for consumptive cases, providing male and female wards, separation ward, duty kitchen, day rooms bathrooms, and sanitary towers.

The buildings generally are of local red brick with plain bath stone dressings, concrete sills, and slate roofs. No attempt has been made to embellish them other than that obtained by a careful grouping of the different parts.

The corridors, ward staircases, and sanitary towers have white glazed brick dados. The sanitary fittings (except the baths) are of heavy leadless glaze fireclay manufacture of Corbel pattern, leaving the whole of the floors perfectly clear and free for cleansing purposes. The baths are of white porcelain enamel inside and out, with marble soap dishes.

The drainage is a separate scheme from that of the workhouse, and the drains of the consumptive block are disconnected from all others.

The ventilation of the buildings is on the natural principle of fresh air inlets and extraction flues connected with automatic exhaust roof ventilators.

In connection with this each fireplace is so constructed that it provides a current of warm fresh air to the wards rooms.

The corridors, bath rooms. and sanitary wings are heated from radiators which together with the domestic hot water supply is worked on a low pressure hot water system.

Every precaution has been taken to cope with an outbreak of fire. The corridors and ward staircases are of fire proof construction. Iron emergency staircases are erected at each end of the two floor wings. Hydrants, with cradles of hose and nozzles ready for immediate use, are fixed in the corridors, and the whole of the exterior of the buildings is surrounded with a high pressure main having hydrants at intervals.

In addition to the foregoing it is intended to modernise the old infirmary by completely revising the sanitation and introducing day rooms.

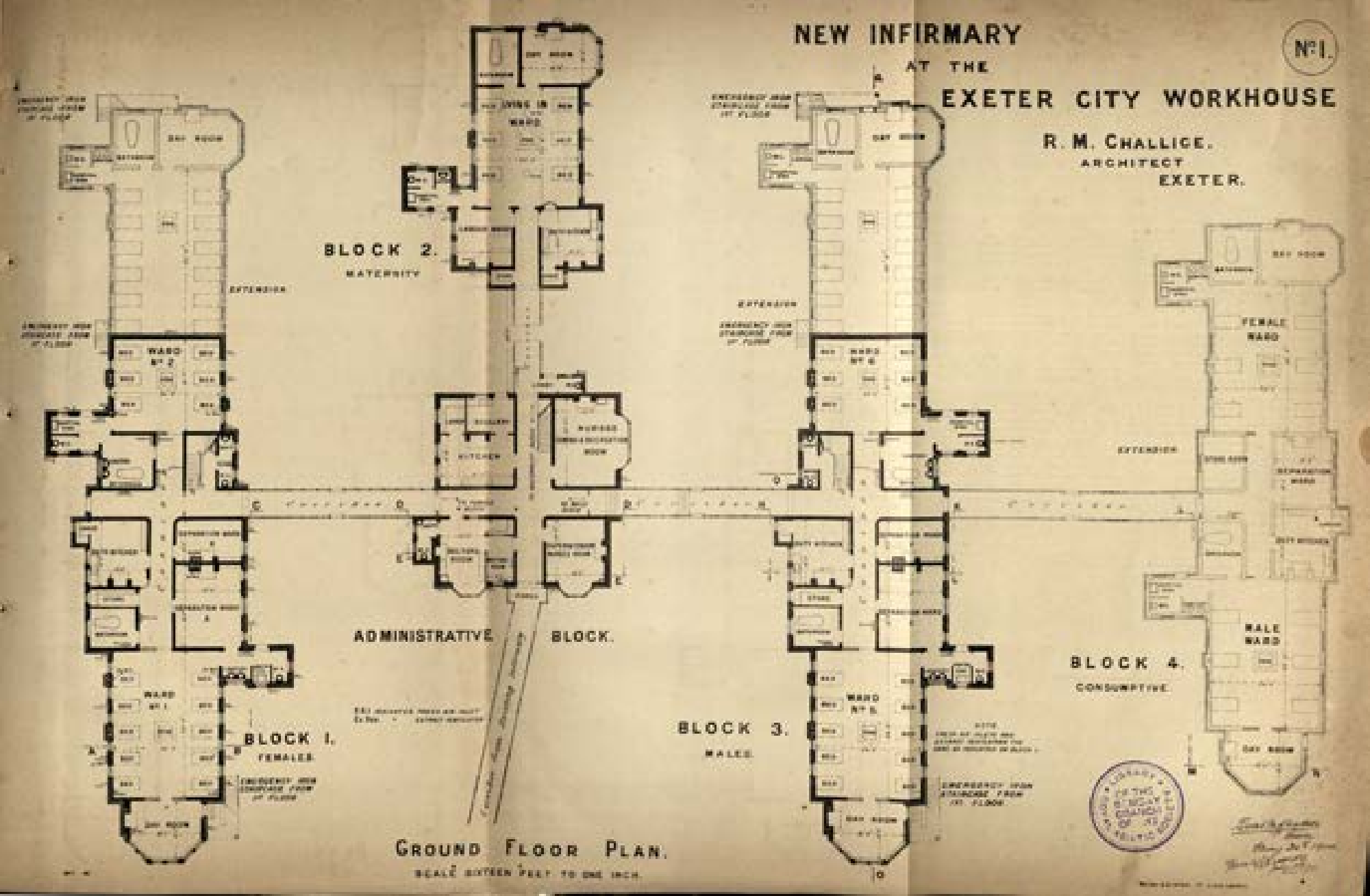
The complete new infirmary (excluding the accommodation in the old building) provides for 156 beds, exclusive of the nurses' quarters. The estimated total cost for this is £16,000.

The portions now erected, including the old infirmary as arranged to be altered, will provide accommodation for 150 beds, exclusive of nurses' quarters, and the cost of carrying out this portion of the work together with the furnishing is £11,160.

NEW INFIRMARY
AT THE
EXETER CITY WORKHOUSE

No. 1.

R. M. CHALLICE.
ARCHITECT
EXETER.



GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

SCALE SIXTEEN FEET TO ONE INCH.

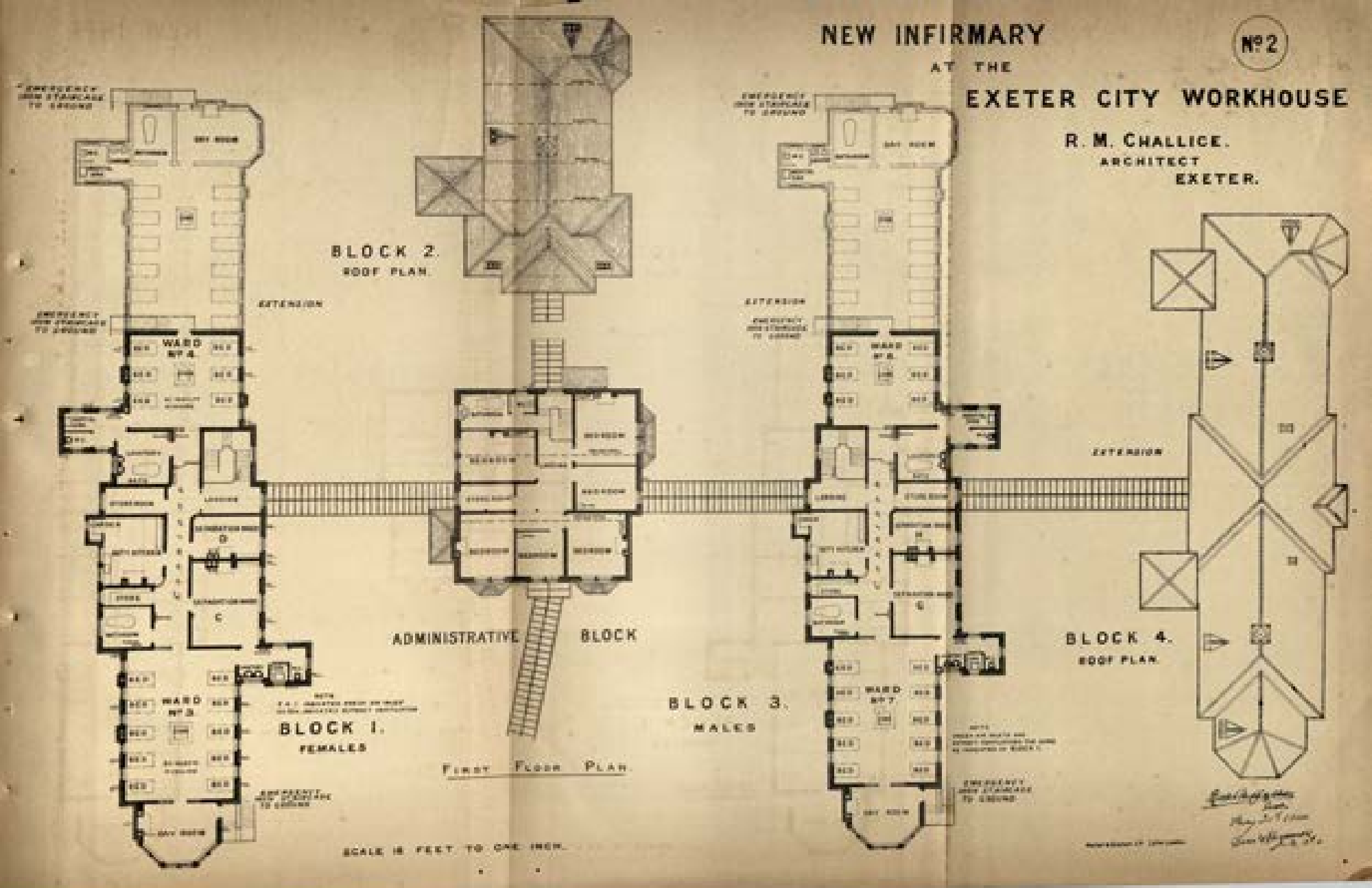
NEW INFIRMARY

AT THE

EXETER CITY WORKHOUSE

Nº 2

R. M. CHALLICE.
ARCHITECT
EXETER.



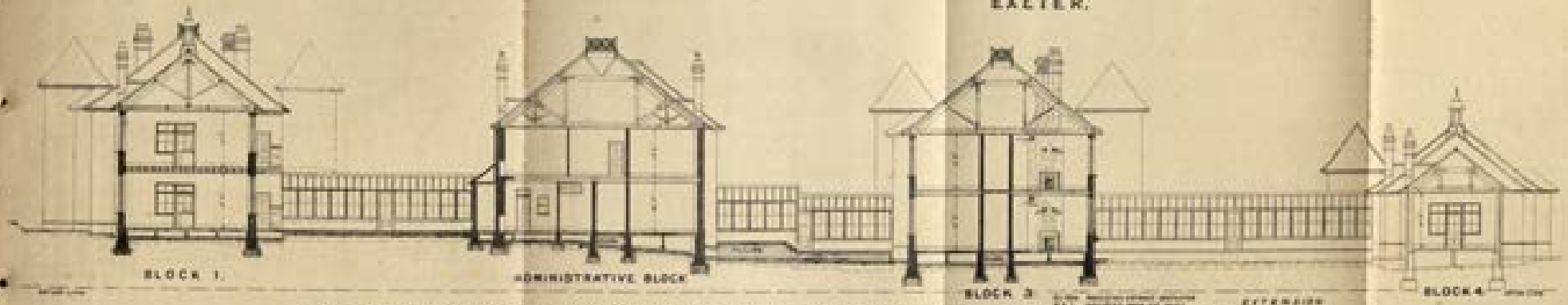
NEW INFIRMARY

AT THE

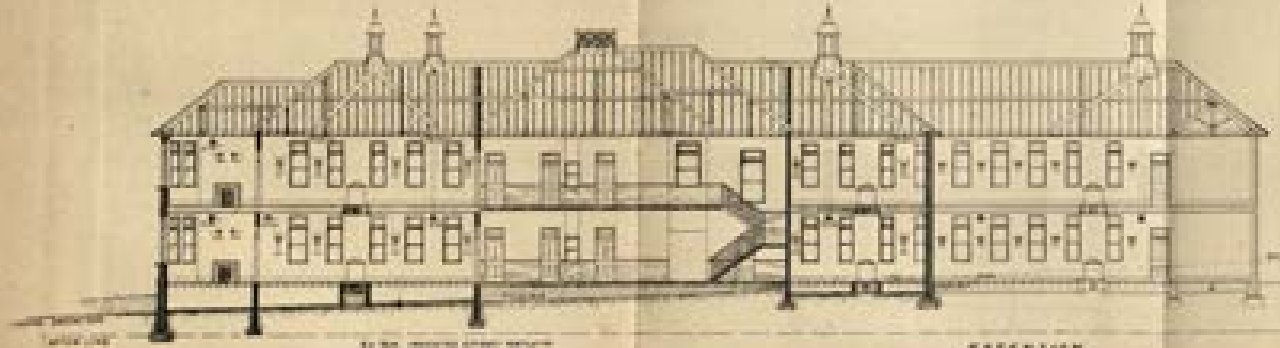
EXETER CITY WORKHOUSE

R. M. CHALLICE.
ARCHITECT
EXETER.

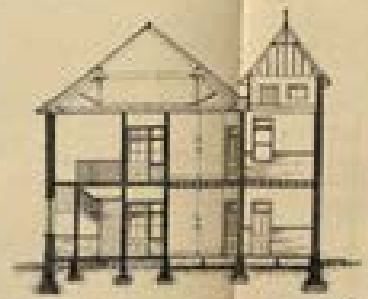
Nº 3



TRANSVERSE SECTIONS OF BLOCKS ON LINES AB. CD. EF. GH. IJ. KL. MN.



LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF BLOCK 3 ON LINE OP.



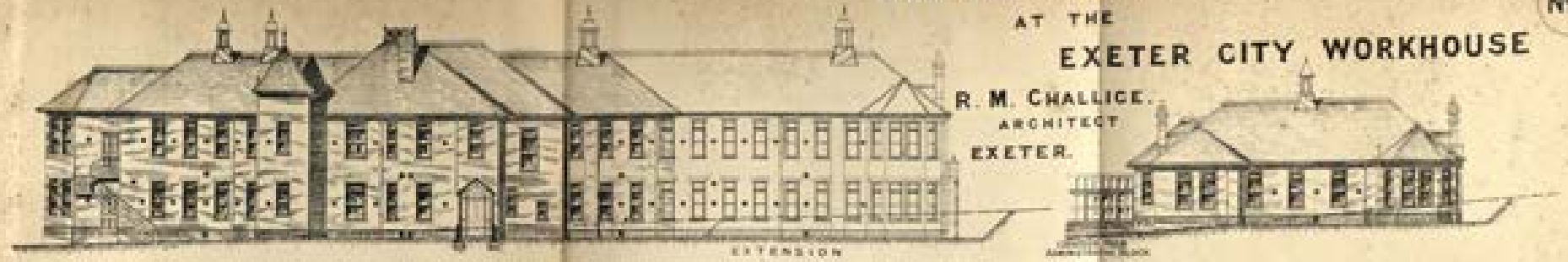
TRANSVERSE SECTION OR.
BLOCK 3.

SCALE. 16 FEET TO ONE INCH.

NEW INFIRMARY
AT THE
EXETER CITY WORKHOUSE

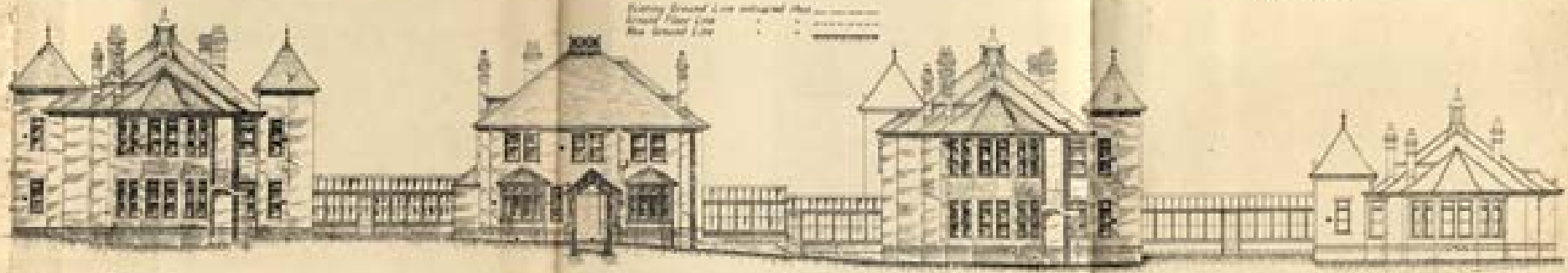
R. M. CHALLICE.
ARCHITECT
EXETER.

Nº 4



SOUTH-EAST ELEVATION OF BLOCK 1.

SIDE ELEVATION MATERNITY BLOCK
(BLOCK 2)



FRONT ELEVATION OF INFIRMARY

NORTH-WEST ELEVATION OF BLOCK 1.

SIDE ELEVATION
ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK

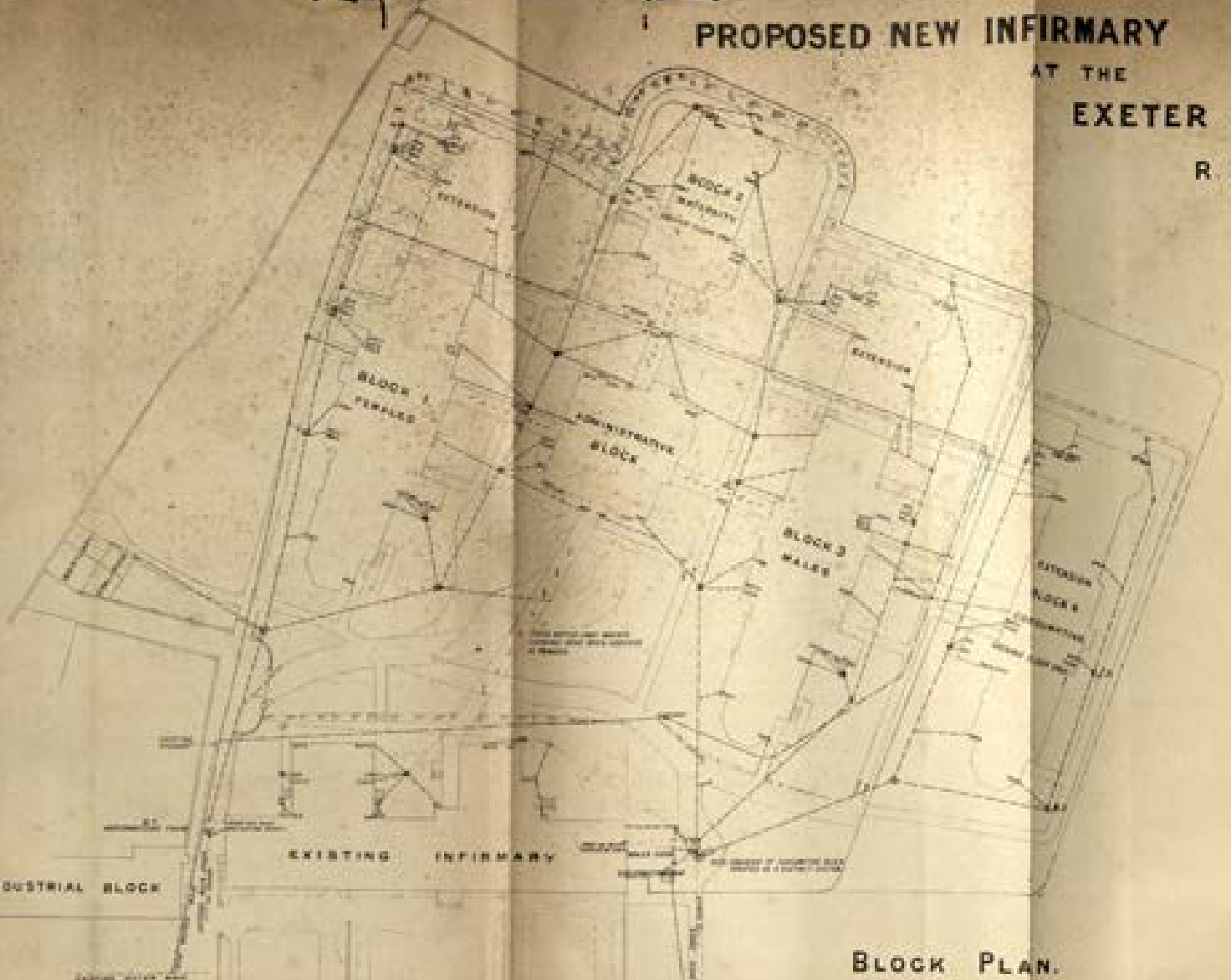
PROPOSED NEW INFIRMARY

AT THE

EXETER CITY WORKHOUSE

No 5.

R. M. CHALLICE.
ARCHITECT
EXETER.



BLOCK PLAN.

SCALE 32 FEET TO 1 INCH.

NOTE

26—NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR INEBRIATES.

Plans of three of the Certified Inebriate Reformatories, established by the Managers of the National Institutions for Inebriates.

Eastern Counties Inebriate Reformatory,	East Harling, Norfolk, for	300	Cases, average cost per bed	-	£39 18s. 8d.—Plan A.
Southern Counties " "	Lewes, Sussex, "	150	" " "	-	£157 15s. 2d.—Plan B.
North Midlands " "	Ackworth, Yorkshire "	90	" " "	-	£100 16s. 2d.—Plan C.
North Midlands " "	(Proposed Extension) "	250	" " "	-	£39 19s. 2d.—Plan D.
		790	Average inclusive cost of Establishment		£100 11s. 8d. per bed.

SOME OF THE BUILDINGS AT THE EASTERN COUNTIES INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, EAST HARLING, NORFOLK.

The Infirmary (North-West Front)

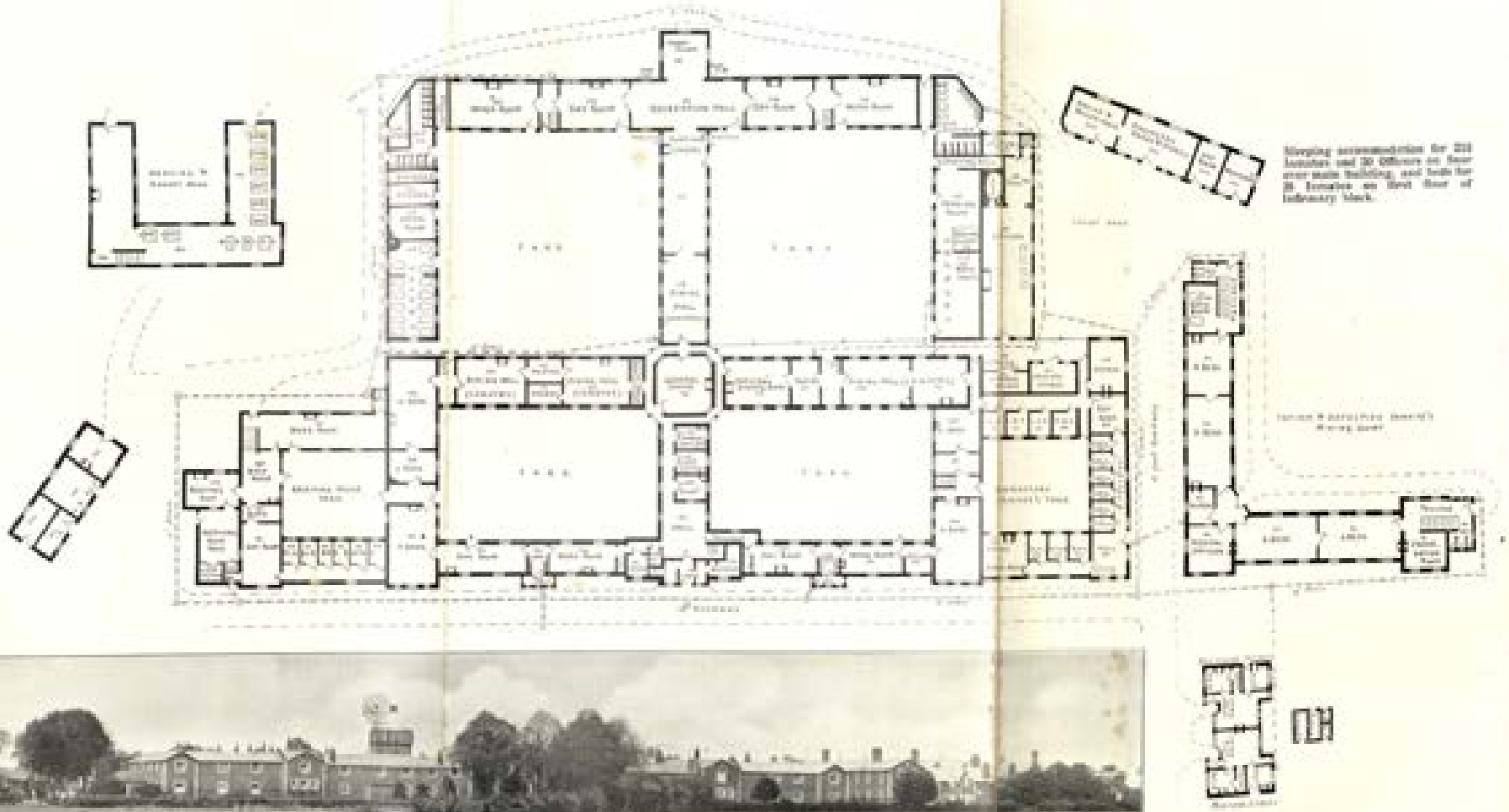
Main Building, South Front.

Cottages in the Grounds.

Entrance, Infirmary

PLAN A.

EASTERN COUNTIES INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, EAST HARLING, NORFOLK.

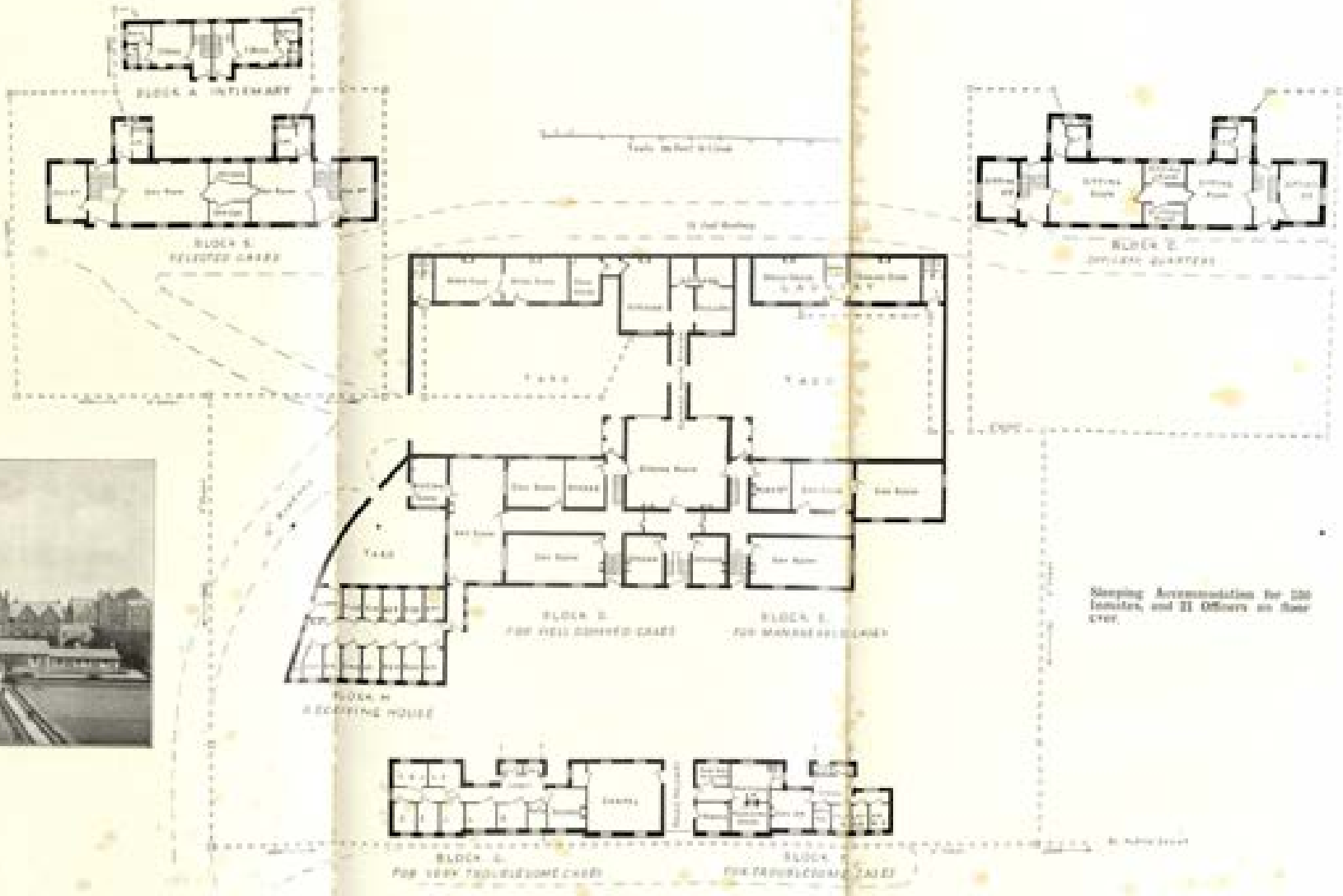


Sleeping accommodation for 200 inmates and 20 officers on basement-main building, and beds for 20 inmates on third floor of infirmary block.

Scale 32 feet to 1 inch.

PLAN B.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, LEWES, SUSSEX.



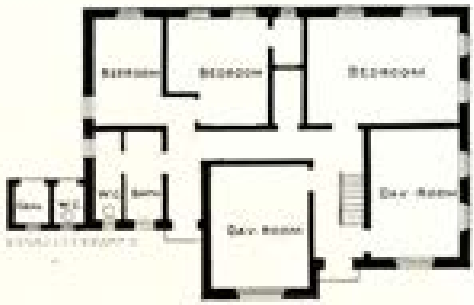
Sleeping Accommodation for 200 Inmates, and 22 Officers on their own.

PLAN C.

NORTH MIDLANDS INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, ACKWORTH, Nr. PONTEFRACT, YORKSHIRE.

GROUND PLAN

SLEEPING ACCOMMODATION FOR 80 INMATES ON FLOOR OVER



GROUND FLOOR

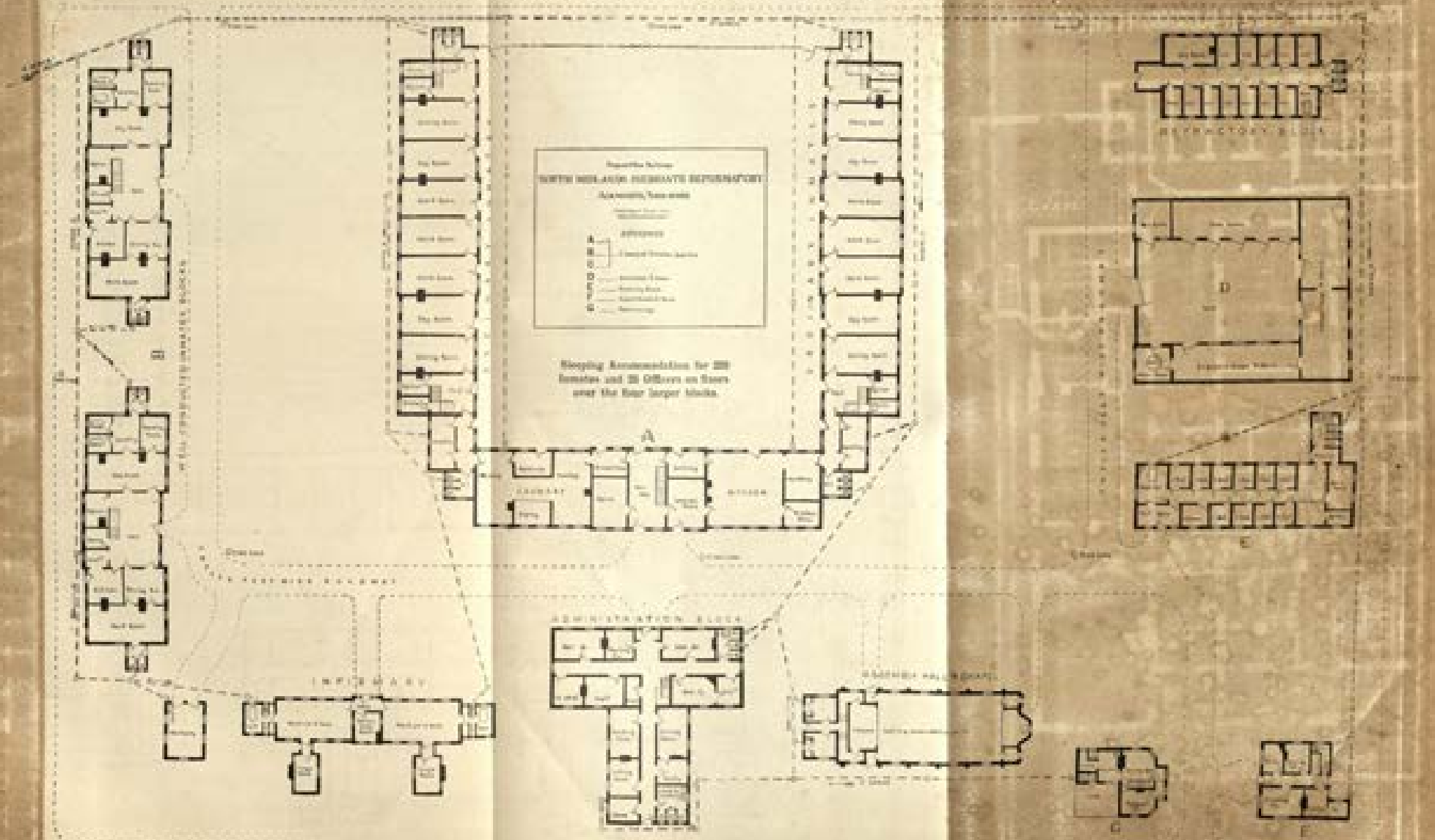
OFFICERS' QUARTERS

Bedroom accommodation for 10 Officers on Floor over

SCALE OF FEET

PROPOSED NEW BUILDINGS

NORTH MIDLANDS INEBRIATE REFORMATORY, ACKWORTH, YORKSHIRE.



27.—SKETCH PLANS AND ELEVATIONS OF BUILDINGS PROPOSED TO BE ERECTED IN CONNECTION WITH THE REV. H. W. BURDEN'S COLONY SCHEME.

N.B.—The buildings shown are sufficient to provide complete colony accommodation for 150 male and 150 female inmates, and thirty officers. By reduplication they could be extended to accommodate any number of inmates without increasing the cost per bed.

The estimated cost of site, roads, fencing, sewers, water and electric supply, workshops, furniture, fittings, and contingencies is £12,000 for a colony for 300 cases, or £40 per bed. The cost per inmate would remain about the same for a colony provided for any increased number of cases:—

		Builders' Tenders. Lowest. £	Highest. £
A.	Porter's lodge	366	483
B.	Superintendent's House	640	900
C.	Assemby Hall	1,634	2,100
D.	Kitchen and Laundry	1,415	1,664
E.	Administration Block	3,150	3,800
F.	Hospital Block (22 Beds)	1,640	1,781
G.	Inmates Blocks (7); 280 Beds	12,600	16,058
H.	Receiving Blocks (2); 20 Beds	1,880	2,306
I.	Bath Blocks (2)	660	722
		24,015	29,814

Total cost per bed: Lowest, £80 1s.; Highest, £99 7s. 6d.

Summary Estimated Cost.

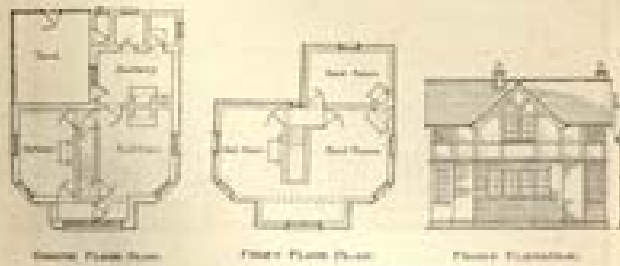
	Per Bed. £	s.	d.
Site, roads, sewers, furniture, fittings, etc.	40	0	0
Buildings as per lowest builders' tender	80	1	0
Total estimated cost	120	1	0

THE CARE AND CONTROL OF THE FEEBLE MINDED.

Sketch Plans and Elevations of Buildings proposed to be erected in connection with Mr. Burden's Colony Scheme.

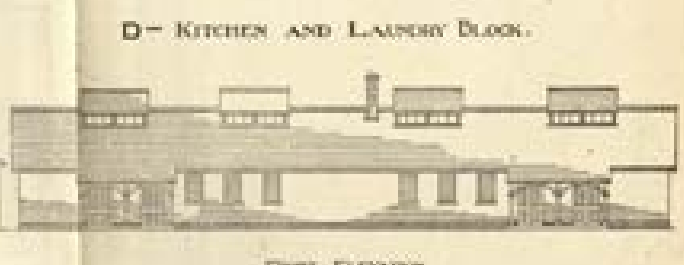
SHEET I

A= Porters Lodge.

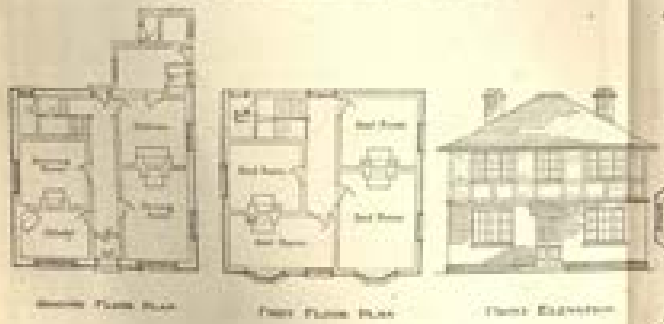


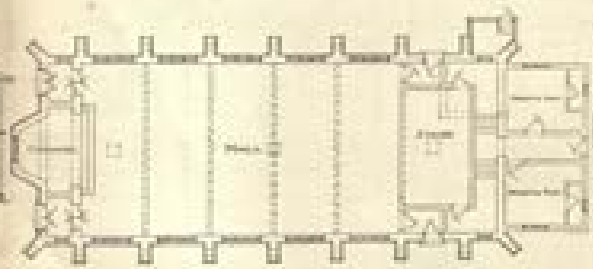
C= Assembly Hall.

D= Kitchen and Laundry Block.



B= Superintendent's House



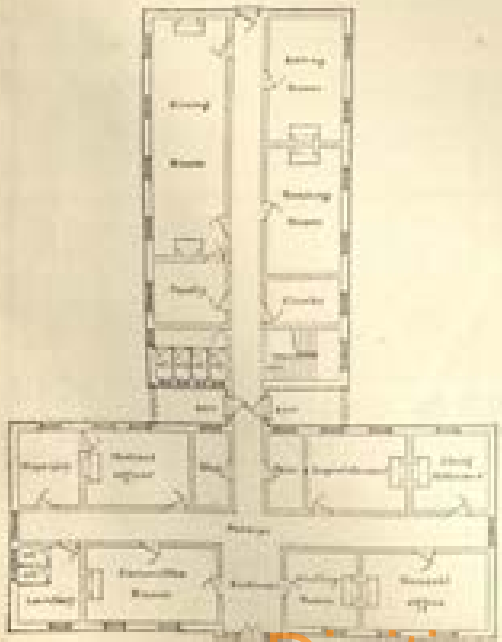


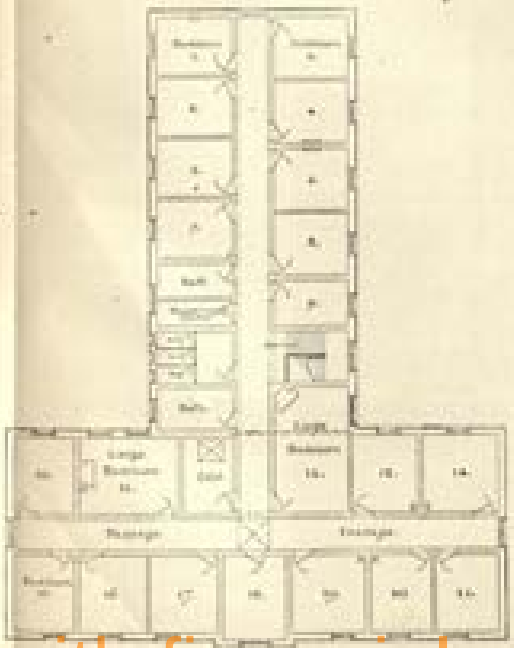
THE CARE AND CONTROL OF THE FEEBLE MINDED.

Sketch Plans and Elevations of Buildings proposed to be erected in connection with Mr. Burden's Colony Scheme.

SHEET II

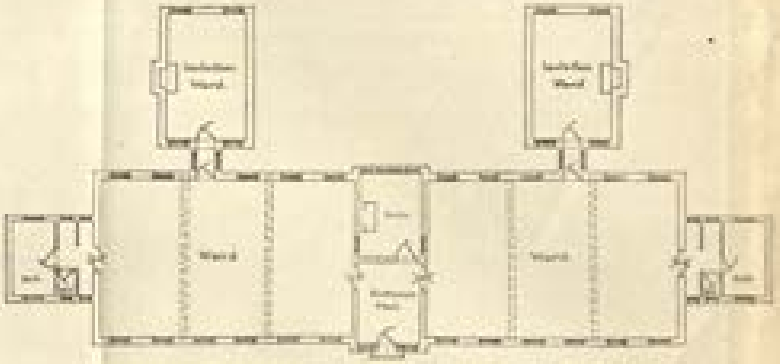
E – Administration Block.





F – Hospital Block.

Part Elevation.



Plan

Digitized with financial assistance from Shri Brihad Bharatiya Samaj on 31 October 2019

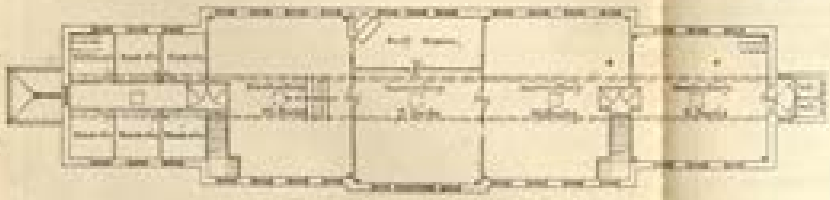
THE CARE AND CONTROL OF THE FEEBLE MINDED.

Sketch Plans and Elevations of Buildings proposed to be erected in connection with Mr. Burden's Colony Scheme.

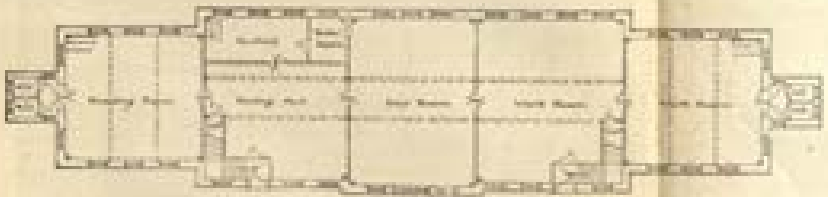
SHEET III

G— INMATES BLOCK.

ELEVATION.

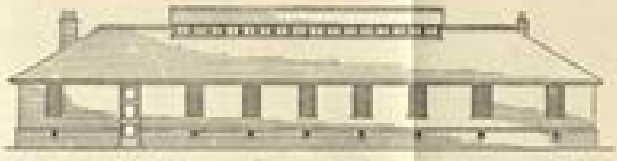


FIRST FLOOR PLAN.

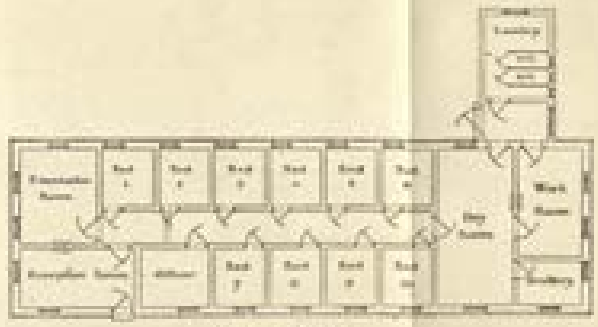


GROUND FLOOR PLAN.

H— RECEIVING BLOCK.



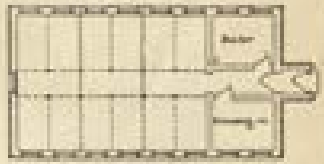
ELEVATION.



GROUND PLAN.

I— ATTENDANTS BLOCK.

ELEVATION.



PLAN.

SCALE 1 inch = 8 feet.